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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

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Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter

Volume 167 No. 18 — 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y. — May 2, 1955

Tariff Legislation Drive Starts in Senate Today

The administration's drive to get the trade agreements extension bill, H. R. 1, passed and on the statute books will get under way in the senate today following its report to the senate last week by an overwhelming 13-to-2 vote of the finance committee. The measure emerged from the committee with most of the changes acceptable to the White House.

Majority leader Lyndon Johnson of Texas is hopeful that the measure can be disposed of in a few weeks and signed into the law by the President well in advance of the existing law's termination date, June 12. Quick passage is being sought in order to show the rest of the world this government's intentions of continuing on a liberal policy of tariff reform and to make certain that there will be no interruption in negotiations now going on with respect to the proposed Japanese agreement.

Oil Quota Issue Sidestepped

In voting the bill to the floor of the senate, the finance committee sidestepped a showdown on the issue of quotas on oil imports by adopting a compromise amendment which gives the President discretionary powers to impose quotas on imports of any article which might enter the United States in such quantities as to threaten the national security. The reason for not meeting the quota issue squarely in the committee, it was understood, was due to the existence of a stand-off situation. On the one hand, the administration was not sure that it had the votes to defeat the amendment. On the other, the proponents of the amendment were uncertain that they could get it adopted.

The amendment adopted was drawn up in consultation with the administration, which reluctantly agreed to placing some safeguard in the bill when it appeared that the senate was determined to provide a curb on imports. At one time, there was some consideration given to combin-

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GSA Announces Program For Strategic Items Buying

Status of the government's purchase programs for domestic tungsten, manganese, chrome, mica, beryl, asbestos and columbium-tantalum were announced last week by the General Services Administration. The programs were established to stimulate the search for and the production of strategic materials and are separate from the exploration program of the Defense Minerals Exploration Administration of the Department of the Interior.

Purchases of the materials through March 31 together with the announced goals were as follows:—

Asbestos—1,500 short tons authorized; 847 short tons delivered.

Beryl—1,500 short tons authorized; 626 short tons delivered.

Chrome ores and concentrates—200,000 long tons authorized; 82,402 long tons delivered.

Columbium - tantalum — no specific quota; 9,084,159 pounds (foreign and domestic) delivered and purchase of 15,000,000 pounds of contained combined columbium-tantalum pentoxide authorized.

Manganese—37,000,000 long ton units authorized; 11,878,867 long ton units delivered.

Mica—25,000 short tons of hand-cobbed mica or the equivalent authorized; 5,503 tons of all types delivered.

Tungsten concentrates—3,000,000 short tons units to be purchased; 1,677,453 short ton units delivered.

Hoover Commission Bill Gains Passage in Senate

A bill to extend the life of the Hoover commission on reorganization of the government for thirty days until June 30 was passed last week by the senate. The measure, S. 1763, now goes to the house for concurrent approval.

The measure also provides that former President Herbert Hoover is to have charge of the final liquidation of the commission's affairs after June 30, and the liquidation must be completed within ninety days. The commission has about a dozen more reports to make before its functions are brought to an end.

Senate Approves Year's Tin Smelter Operations

The senate last week gave its unanimous approval to S. Con. 26 providing for the continued operation of the government tin smelter at Texas City, Tex., until June 30, 1956. The resolution now goes to the house for action. Unless a continuance is sanctioned by congress, the smelter is slated to cease operations at the end of next month.

The resolution also calls upon the President to make a study and recommend the most feasible methods of maintaining a permanent domestic tin-smelting industry in the United States. In connection with this study, the resolution said that provision should be made for any interested persons to visit the plant and be provided with full data on which to base appraisals and formulate proposals to the government for future operation of the smelter by the government or under private lease or ownership arrangements.

Phosphate Lands Leasing Regulations Are Modified

Regulations of the Department of the Interior covering the leasing of phosphate lands of the public domain for development work were modified last week to permit the leasehold to include federal lands without competitive bidding under certain conditions.

Section 196.2(b) of the reguluations now reads:—"A leasee, upon a showing that the leased deposits extend into adjoining federal lands may, upon application to be filed in the land office, be granted, subject to the acreage limitation under paragraph (a) of this section, a lease for additional acreage, if the manager, after consultation with the mining supervisor, shall determine that the increased acreage will result in conservation of natural resources and will provide for the most

—Continued on page 70

Selenium Filing Dates Set During Period of June 1-15

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce announced last week that applications to export selenium and selenium chemicals in the third quarter should be filed during the period June 1 to 15.

The filing date applies to the following selenium commodities: — Powder; metal, except selenium-bearing scrap materials; salts and compounds, including selenium dioxide; salts of organic compound; selenium-containing pigments; selenium-containing rubber compounding agents not of coaltar origin; and ferroselenium.

Polio Inoculations Continue Despite Ban on Cutter Labs

The nation's polio vaccination campaign moved on apace last week, despite a sudden, but temporary, government ban on the use of all Salk vaccine made by Cutter Laboratories, Berkeley, Calif. Public Health Service ordered the product withdrawn from the market pending an investigation, after six children came down with paralytic poliomyelitis following their inoculation with Cutter vaccine.

The PHS action came in the wake of news that supplies of Salk polio vaccine will begin to appear in significant quantities on the commercial market by the end of this month. The supply outlook was divulged at a special conference called April 25 by Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Oveta Culp Hobby, at which plans were drawn up for the distribution of available vaccine stocks.

As an outgrowth of the all-day parley, Secretary Hobby appointed an eleven-member national advisory committee to make certain that the polio vaccine is given out to areas in the order of their need. The committee, headed by Dr. Chester S. Keefer, special assistant to the secretary for health and medical affairs, will collect data on requirements and available supplies of the vaccine from the states and drug manufacturers at frequent intervals. On the basis of this information, the committee will recommend state-by-state allocations. State authorities are being asked to cooperate with the committee so that their needs can be determined on an equitable basis.

Surgeon General Leonard A. Scheele, in launching the probe of the Cutter product, termed the action a safety measure. He said that the temporary ban on Cutter's output "does not indicate even that the vaccine was in any way faulty." Dr.

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Antitrust Damages Permitted Government by House Action

The house last week passed and sent to the senate for approval H. R. 4954 amending the Clayton act by granting the federal government the right to sue for damages resulting from violations of the antitrust laws. The bill also provides for a uniform statute of limitations on actions brought under the law.

The bill has been pending in congress for a number of years and is included among the recommendations made recently by the Attorney General's National Committee for Study of the Antitrust Laws. It also had been strongly recommended by Attorney General Herbert Brownell.

Under existing law, suits for damages can be filed only by private litigants who suffer damages resulting from violations of the law by other parties. In such cases, treble damages can be awarded the injured party. The federal government,

—Continued on page 33

Rep. Miller Introduces His Additives Measure

Rep. A. L. Miller of Nebraska last week introduced his bill in the house to permit the use of new additives in food and the use of new packaging materials which have been pre-tested to establish their safety. The bill was referred to the house interstate commerce committee where it may come up for hearing sometime next month along with the O'Hara-Priest (H.R. 4100) and Delaney (H.R. 4475) bills previously introduced.

The new proposal differs sharply from the measures already before the committee in several material respects. It is understood to more nearly represent the viewpoint of those in industry who are opposed to a system of licensing the use of food additives or giving the Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare dictatorial powers over new materials developed for food uses.

Provides for Prior Notification

As previously reported (OPD, 4/18/55), the Miller bill provides for prior notification rather than prior approval of the use of a new food additive or packaging material, and calls for the use of the regular injunction procedure of the courts to stop sales of materials deemed hazardous to health. The bill provides for published opinions by the secretary on uses proposed and permits use of additives under conditions which in effect would amount to tolerances. The mechanics of the bill are these:—

The bill applies to all "new food additives." By definition, however, substances generally recognized among experts as being without hazard to the public health in their present uses are excluded from its operation. Pesticide chemicals are specifically excluded, and new packaging materials are treated separately.

Before marketing a new food additive, the industry or person must file a "Report of Investigation to Show Safety" with the secretary. In general, the report contains all pertinent information on the additive, such as its chemical identity, proposed use, its reaction in foods, toxicity, etc. The secretary must render an opinion on the basis of the data submitted within 120 days after the report is filed. If the secretary renders a favorable opinion or fails to act within the allotted time, the applicant may procede to market the additive.

If Secretary Disapproves

If the opinion of the secretary is unfavorable, there are several courses which may be followed:—

- The applicant may request a public hearing within the department. After the hearing, the secretary will enter a final

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Copper Export Curbs Are Tightened by BFC

The Bureau of Foreign Commerce has extended second-quarter copper export licensing restrictions to apply to refined copper produced from scrap of Canadian origin. Refined copper produced from Canadian-origin copper scrap and copper-base alloy scrap, formerly under open-end licensing, now is subject to the same export limitations as refined copper made from materials of domestic origin. This means that such exports generally will not be approved.

BFC said the action applies to all copper refined in the United States from Canadian-origin copper scrap, copper-base alloy scrap and copper-base alloy ingots and other crude forms, including remelt ingots, whether or not produced under toll or conversion agreements. Exports of refined copper produced from materials of foreign origin other than Canadian scrap will continue under open-end licensing.

Customs Bureau May Ease Paper Details of Suppliers

The Bureau of Customs is considering a change in its rules on documentary requirements on importations of merchandise to eliminate consular and other certification of customs invoices in the interest of easing the paper burden on foreign suppliers.

It is planned to substitute a special customs invoice which will not require certification. Commissioner Ralph Kelley said the change, if adopted, will reduce paper work for both customs and foreign trade interests.

US Fish Research Goals Are Outlined

Aims of the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior to expand and develop new markets for the byproducts of the fishing industry were emphasized last week by assistant Secretary Orme Lewis before the industrial division of the National Fisheries Institute, meeting at New Orleans, La.

Under the Saltonstall-Kennedy act passed by congress last year, 30 percent of the customs duties collected on fishery imports are transferred to Interior for research and promotion of trade in domestic fishery products. An allocation of $273,000 from these funds has been made for research work this year.

Need to Rebuild Domestic Oil Market

Mr. Lewis noted that the byproducts industry had been successful in establishing substantial markets abroad for fish oils after the domestic markets had been virtually swept away with the introduction of new chemical substitutes. There is an urgent need, he added, to rebuild a strong domestic market for the oil, but to do so a great deal more must be learned about the composition of fish oil and new methods for separating and concentrating the desirable constituents.

"The work of the petroleum industry provides an inspiration," he said. "Hundreds of new market outlets have been provided by their scientists with the result that crude oil now can be found in plastic garments. The fish oil separation project is an important one in our new program.

"Another study that could open vast new markets to fish oil involves the search for an inexpensive method of removing, or masking its odor. This single factor limits its use in industrial fields where its special qualities have proven their value.

"The new fish oil studies supported by Saltonstall funds will venture into many new fields, but we are not overlooking the results of past research. One phase of the service study calls for restudy of past discoveries and the immediate development of those that now offer practical possibilities in the new markets.

Unknown Growth Factor Cited

"Processors of fish meal and fish solubles are the fortunate possessors of a miracle factor that promotes growth in poultry and livestock. Exactly what it is no one can say.

"The value of this mysterious factor, still referred to as the Unknown Growth Factor, is well-established, however. Because of it, the demand for fish meal remains strong year after year. It is difficult to estimate how greatly the market

—Continued on page 66

Renegotiation Renewal Bill Cleared by House

Extension of the contract renegotiation law for another two-year period was voted by the house last week when it passed H. R. 4904. The law expired last December 31. Its renewal and continuance for two more years was recommended by President Eisenhower.

Action came after closed hearings during which representatives of the Defense department argued for the law on the grounds that it is the only means now available to the government to prevent unjustifiable profits on defense contracts. Business organizations, however, strongly opposed renewal, contending that the renegotiation system is justified only in wartime.

One Change Made in Law

As reported, the committee made only one change in the law. This was to make clear that when an article is held to be a standard commercial article and exempt renegotiation law, it is also exempt from from renegotiation under the contract the excess profits limitations imposed under the Vinson-Trammel act if used in the construction of naval vessel or army or navy aircraft.

The Manufacturing Chemists' Association had urged the committee to make a further clarification in the law respecting standard commercial articles and their exemption from negotiation which would relieve chemical industry contractors of some of the paper work burden now imposed by the law.

In a letter to Rep. Jere Cooper of Tennessee, chairman of the ways and means committee, William C. Foster, president of MCA, pointed out that the renegotiation act provided that contracts for making or supplying standard commercial articles should be exempted from renegotiation, but the Renegotiation Board was given six months in which it could make certain findings as to the competitive conditions affecting the sale of such articles and thereby cancel the exemption of such articles from renegotiation.

Uncertainty in Law Claimed

"Because this exemption is contingent upon interpretation and findings by the Renegotiation Board," Mr. Foster said, "much uncertainty exists, and industry therefore must devote a considerable number of man-hours and expend substantial sums of money for segregating sales, maintaining company records, submitting reports, and related paper-work activities. Then if no finding of inade-

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Potash Salts Shipments Hit New High for First Quarter

The American Potash Institute last week announced that 1,144,305 tons of potash salts containing an equivalent of 674,174 tons of K_2O were delivered during the first quarter of the year by the seven major American producers. This is the largest tonnage ever shipped by American producers during any quarter and represented an increase of 9 percent in salts and 10 percent of K_2O over the first quarter of 1954.

Deliveries for agricultural purposes in the United States, Canada, Cuba, Puerto Rico and Hawaii consisted of 1,066,848 tons of potash salts, equivalent to 626,630 tons of K_2O as compared to 590,932 tons of K_2O in the first three months of 1954. Muriate of potash predominated with 591,010 tons of K_2O, whereas 35,102 tons were delivered as sulfate of potash and sulfate of potash-magnesia, and 518 tons as manure salts.

Deliveries for chemical purposes totaled 45,447 tons of salts equivalent to 28,191 tons of K_2O, an increase of 27 percent in salts and K_2O over the corresponding period of a year ago. Exports to other than institute countries amounted to 32,011 tons of potash salts, containing 19,353 tons of K_2O, or 14 percent more K_2O than in 1954.

Norwich Pharmacal Elects Directors, Vice-Presidents

Norwich Pharmacal Company, Norwich, N. Y., has elected Dr. L. Eugene Daily and Thomas J. Eaton directors and vice-presidents.

Dr. Daily, who was medical director of Norwich for several years, is now in charge of the company's Eaton Laboratories division, which is concerned with the distribution of drug products for the medical and veterinary profession. Mr. Eaton, who joined the company in 1948, was formerly assistant vice-president in charge of the service division. He represents the third generation of the Eaton family to be associated with the company.

Socony-Vacuum Changes Name to Socony Mobil Oil

Shareholders of Socony-Vacuum Oil Company voted at their annual meeting last week to change the company's corporate name to Socony Mobil Oil Company, Inc. The new name was approved by about 99 percent of the shares voted. The change was recommended by the board of directors to link the corporate name more closely with the "Mobil" brand products the company sells. The old name was adopted after the merger in 1931 of Standard Oil Company of New York (Socony) and Vacuum Oil Company.

Atlantic Refining Licenses German Catalyst Producer

Atlantic Refining Company, Philadelphia, has announced that Kali Chemie, A.G., Hannover, Germany, has been licensed to manufacture a catalyst for use in the Atlantic catforming process for making high octane gasoline. Kali Chemie will install new facilities in its catalyst plant at Nienberg, Germany, for the production of Atlantic's KRC-14 catalyst.

Hooker, Durez Stockholders Give Merger Their Approval

At two special meetings held last Thursday, stockholders of Hooker Electrochemical Company, Niagara Falls, N. Y., and of Durez Plastics & Chemicals, North Tonawanda, N. Y., voted to consolidate Durez into Hooker. The board of directors of the new company will consist of the present eight Hooker directors with three representatives from the Durez board.

Heyden Board Post to Sokol

Heyden Chemical Corporation, New York, has elected Dr. Herman Sokol, its vice-president in charge of research and development, to a position on the board of directors. Dr. Sokol, who has been with Heyden for ten years, was elected a vice-president last year.

Pesticide Residue Tolerance Sought by Chemagro Corp.

Application was filed last week by Chemagro Corporation, New York, proposing a residue tolerance for the pesticide "Systox" of .75 parts per million on certain specified agricultural commodities, it was announced by the Food and Drug Administration. The pesticide is known chemically as b-ethylmercaptoethyl di-ethylthionophosphate. The application set out the analytical method for determining residues for the insecticide.

Amsco Advances McLaughlin

American Mineral Spirits Company, Chicago, has announced the appointment of James V. McLaughlin as assistant to the president, Edward M. Toby, jr. Mr. McLaughlin has been with Amsco for more than fifteen years, lately as assistant eastern sales manager, and prior to that as manager of Amsco's offices in the east. Mr. McLaughlin will continue to headquarter at Amsco's New York office.

E. S. Browning Co. Bought; J. G. Markel Made President

E. S. Browning Company, Los Angeles, has been acquired by James G. Markel and Richard N. Nason, jr. Mr. Markel, who had been with the company for fifteen years under the direction of the late Edgar S. Browning, will serve as president, and will also manage the company's operations in the southern California area.

Mr. Nason will be executive vice-president of the company and will make his office in San Francisco. He was district sales manager for industrial chemicals with Stauffer Chemical Company for the past twenty-five years. Phil Dostal, who has been managing the San Francisco operations since the death of Mr. Browning, has been promoted to vice-president. Hugh Floyd has also been promoted to vice-president and will act as sales manager of the southern California operations.

Price Index Again Lower

The overall OPD price index again declined, falling 0.16 point last week to stand at 106.91.

Showing the greatest drop was the oils, fats and waxes group, where the list of items weakening included cocoa butter, linseed meal, soybean meal, and carnauba and Japan waxes. Crude and refined soybean oil, as well as oiticica oil, were also lowered. Items firming were linseed meal, tallow, and crude and refined African bees wax. Cottonseed, linseed, and peanut oils advanced.

Technical and microcrystalline grades of carotene were reduced in the drugs, fine chemicals and botanicals section. Other items in this market were steady. Natural menthol prices continued to exhibit strength despite routine buying by consumers. The principal factors behind this seeming anomaly were the steady rise in synthetic laevo menthol prices and the fact that Japanese menthol has for all practical purposes been priced out of the market. Price quotations in the market for industrial aliphatics remained stable.

Mercury continued to edge lower due to buyer resistance to high prices. The heavy chemicals market also witnessed a change for platinum, which slid off one dollar, after firming two weeks ago. The textile and leather chemicals market section reported a firmer situation for egg albumin flake and powder. There were no price reductions for these materials. The protective coatings group noted announcements for price advances in black, brown and yellow synthetic iron oxides, due to go into effect May 1, and for some tungstated colors, due May 15. Orange grades of shellac weakened slightly.

After a decline in price which ranged downward from $6.75 per unit-ton January 10 to $5 per unit April 25, dried blood rose as a result of buying interest drawn by the low prices. Other changes in the agricultural chemicals market were confined to a reduction in nitrogenous tankage.

Pimento leaf oil firmed a bit, while lemongrass and wormseed oils were lowered. The essential oils, aromatics and flavorings section also noted declines for alpha, beta and methyl ionones. Mexican and Spanish anise seed dropped, as did caraway seed, USP eugenol, Argentine, Iranian and Turkish poppy seed, and Bourbon, Mexican and Tahiti vanilla beans. Indian celery seed firmed, together with Ceylon cinnamon, Moroccan coriander seed, Jamaican ginger, and black Malabar pepper.

Coal chemicals were steady and unchanged. Tar acid demand continued strong. Cresols and cresylic acid sold very rapidly, with a number of fractions in short supply.

Prices Advanced

Acid, linseed, 2.5c. per lb. (61).
Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton (43).
Celery seed, Indian, 2c. per lb. (58).
Cinnamon, Ceylon, #2, 2c. per lb. (58).
Coriander seed, Moroccan, 5¾c. per lb. (58).
Egg albumin, flake, 4c. per lb. (58).
powd., 4c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, 1c. per lb. (58).
Oil, corn, crude, ¼c. per lb. (61).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb. (61).
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Linseed, 2.5c. per lb. (61).
Peanut, crude, 1½c. per lb. (61).
Pimento leaf, 5c. per lb. (58).
Pepper, black, Malabar, 3c. per lb. (58).
Tallow, ¼c. per lb. (61).
Wax, crude Afr., 2c. per lb. (61).
refd., yellow, 2c. per lb.

Prices Reduced

Anise seed, Mexican, 1c. per lb. (58).
Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Carotene, tech., 1,350 A units per gram, 7c. per gram (51).
Microcrystalline, in edible oil, 400,000 A units per gram, 3c. per 1,000,000 units (51).
Caraway seed, ½c. per lb. (58).
Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb. (61).
Eugenol, USP, 15c. per lb. (58).
Ionone, alpha, 25c. per lb. (58).
beta, 20c. per lb.
methyl, 10c. per lb.
Linseed meal, $1 per ton (61).
Mercury, $1.50 per flask (36).
Nitrogenous tankage, 15c. per unit-ton (58).
Oil, lemongrass, 20c. per lb. (58).
Oiticica, ¼c. per lb. (61).
Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb. (61).
refd., ¼c. per lb. (61).
Wormseed, 50c. per lb. (58).
Platinum, $1 per oz. (36).
Potassium stannate, 0.4c. per lb. (36).
Poppy seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb. (58).
Iranian, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 0.4c. per lb. (36).
Stannic chloride, 0.4c. per lb. (36).
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 0.6c. per lb. (36).
hydrous, cryst., ½c. per lb.
Sulfate, 0.6c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton (61).
Tin, ¼c. per lb. (36).
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 50c. per lb. (58).
Mexican, cuts, 25c. per lb.
Tahiti, 40c. per lb.
Wax, carnauba, Ceara, 2c. per lb. (61).
Parnahyba, 2c. per lb. (61).
refd., pure, 1c. per lb.
tech., 1c. per lb.
Yellow, 2c. per lb. (61).
Japan, 1c. per lb. (61).

OPD Price Index

THE OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER's relative record of prices of chemicals and related materials is currently as follows:—

(100=1949 average)

April 29, 1955	April 22, 1955	April 30, 1954
106.91	107.07	109.77

Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Vol. 167, No. 18, May 2, 1955. Published every Monday by Schnell Publishing Company, Inc., 30 Church Street, New York 7, N. Y., U. S. A. Subscription prices—United States and possessions, $5 a year; Canada and Newfoundland, $7; other countries, $10. Entered as second-class matter, January 15, 1884, at the New York Post Office under the act of March 3, 1879.
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Apparatus Makers See Threat to Their Skills

The Scientific Apparatus Makers Association, holding its thirty-seventh annual meeting in White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., last week, heard its retiring president, Edward J. Albert, call for a four-point program which would include:—

- Definite government action to preserve certain essential skills of the industry.
- A joint planning conference of SAMA members with the Atomic Energy Commission.
- Help on relieving the shortage of high school science teachers.
- Cooperation of the association with professional scientific societies.

Calling attention to the laboratory apparatus and optical sections' all-out effort to effect legislation for the preservation of highly skilled workers needed in time of war, the SAMA president pointed out that already imports of laboratory microscopes and analytical balances have taken over 44 percent and 25 percent respectively of the domestic market for these two lines. "If this trend continues, the industry will not be equipped with skilled manpower to meet military requirements when emergencies occur. And, you can't mothball skills of this sensitive type," Mr. Albert said.

Plans for New Plants

Referring to the use of atomic energy for power generation as advancing at a pace thought impossible less than a year ago, Mr. Albert pointed out that changes in the law controlling private use of this source of power have already started plans for five new power plants at an estimated cost of $200,000,000. "SAMA can assist member companies, I believe, by developing better sources of information on requirements for new or modified instruments designs. The first step might take the form of a conference of all interested members with Atomic Energy officials to discuss technical problems they have en-

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Chesebrough-Pond's Merger Wins Approval of Directors

In simultaneous meetings last week the boards of directors of Chesebrough Manufacturing Company, Consolidated, and Pond's Extract Company approved an agreement of merger which will be submitted to their stockholders for approval. The dates for special meetings of stockholders of each company will be announced later. The directors of each company had approved the merger "in principle" a month ago (OPD, 4/4/55).

The name of the combined company will be "Chesebrough-Pond's, Inc.," according to an announcement by Arthur B. Richardson, president of Chesebrough, and Lloyd V. Young, president of Pond's. The authorized capital stock of the new company will consist of 750,000 shares of $10 par value of which 543,786 shares will be issued and outstanding.

The merger will unite under one management a number of well-known trademarked products—Chesebrough's "Vaseline" petroleum jelly, "Vaseline" hair tonic and other "Vaseline" brand products and Pond's cold and vanishing creams, Pond's "Angel Face," "Angel Skin" and other cosmetics. All present directors of both Chesebrough and Pond's will comprise the new board.

Croda Forms Italian Affiliate To Make Lanolin Derivatives

Croda Italiana S.r.L. has been formed by Croda Ltd., Goole, Yorkshire, England, and Gaetano Marzotto & Fils, an Italian wool textile enterprise. The new subsidiary will manufacture lanolin and derivatives at a plant now under construction in Mortara, Pavia, Italy, and will also act as selling and buying agents in Italy for Croda Lrd. Ltd.

The new plant, located adjacent to the wool grease unit of the Marzotto mill, is scheduled for completion July 1, at which time Croda's line of lanolin derivatives will be available to the Italian market.

Abbott Elevates Ravenscroft

Edward A. Ravenscroft has been elected vice-president and comptroller of Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill. Mr. Ravenscroft has been vice-president in charge of engineering since 1951. In his new capacity, he will continue to direct Abbott's engineering and construction program but will also assume additional financial responsibilities. For some time he has supervised Abbott's cost control program.

Union Carbide Top Executives

Howard S. Bunn (right) has been elected executive vice-president and member of the executive committee of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation. Dr. Augustus B. Kinzel (left) has been elected vice-president in charge of research for the corporation, succeeding Dr. George O. Curme, jr. Dr. Curme, who is retiring as vice-president of Union Carbide, will continue as a director. Mr. Bunn has been a member of the Union Carbide organization since 1922. After serving as manager of the Pyrofax gas division and later the plastics division of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, he became successively vice-president of that company and vice-president and president of Bakelite Company. In 1953 Mr. Bunn was elected a vice-president of Union Carbide and the following year became a director. Dr. Kinzel joined the corporation in 1926 as a research metallurgist for its Electro Metallurgical Company. He became chief metallurgist of the laboratories in 1931, and a vice-president of Electro Metallurgical in 1944. Dr. Kinzel was appointed director of research of Union Carbide last July.

Polyethylene, Ethylene Plants Planned by Phillips Chemical

Phillips Chemical Company, a subsidiary of Phillips Petroleum Company, Bartlesville, Okla., last week announced plans to begin immediate construction of a plant to produce "Marlex" polyethylene at its Adams Terminal chemical manufacturing works near Pasadena, Tex., and of a 145,000,000-pound-per year ethylene facility near Sweeny, Tex. The ethylene installation would be located near Phillips Petroleum's refinery at Sweeny.

The first unit of the polyethylene plant will be rushed to completion, company officials said, to supply as much as possible of Phillips new line of improved polyethylene thermoplastics. Additional polyethylene units are slated for completion at intervals of several months thereafter.

The "Marlex" polyethylene is to be made by the Phillips-developed low pressure catalytic process, announced a year ago. "Marlex" will be sold to fabricators of a large variety of industrial and consumer products, including packaging films, non-breakable bottles, flexible and rigid pipe, molded articles, wire and cable insulation and laminates with paper and other films.

Phillips officials also indicated that the "Marlex" polyethylene process will be licensed to other companies in the near future.

Ammonia Production Unit To Be Built in Puerto Rico

Financing plans have been completed for the construction of a $12,250,000 anhydrous ammonia plant and other integrated facilities in Puerto Rico, Luis R. Gonzalez, president of Gonzalez Chemical Industries, Inc., of San Juan, Puerto Rico, announced last week. In terms of investments, the project will be the second largest new industry in Puerto Rico.

The financing was arranged by Glore, Forgan & Co. Four mainland insurance companies — Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance Company, Milwaukee, Wis.; State Mutual Life Assurance Company, Worcester, Mass.; Bankers National Life Insurance Company, Montclair, N. J., and the Colonial Life Insurance Company of America, East Orange, N. J.—are major participants in the financing. Other participants are the Government Development Bank for Puerto Rico, the Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company and the Royal Bank of Canada. This is the first time that mainland insurance companies have financed a new industrial project entirely sponsored by Puerto Rican interests.

The plant site for the new industry will have deep-water facilities on the Bay at Guanica on Puerto Rico's south coast. The anhydrous ammonia plant is designed to produce 42,000 tons annually, part of

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Lead and Zinc Industries Didn't Have Depression in 1954, Strauss Contends

The view that 1954 was not really a depression year in the lead and zinc industries, as believed by many, was expressed by S. D. Strauss, vice-president of American Smelting & Refining Company, at the American Zinc Institute's and Lead Industries Association's joint session in Chicago last week.

Consumption of both lead and zinc established new all-time records last year, Mr. Strauss pointed out in his talk entitled, "World Lead-Zinc Supplies and Requirements." Production was also at a record rate and, in fact, exceeded consumption, he declared.

By examining world production and consumption figures for the period since 1950, when the Korean war broke out and caused an unprecedented demand for both lead and zinc, Mr. Strauss cited the following trends:—

Lead, Zinc Output Up

- "Zinc mine production during the six-year period is expected to show an increase of 28 percent while lead mine production is expected to increase 16 percent. This reflects the fact that recent ore discoveries have been of deposits with a higher zinc than lead content; in addition, improvements in metallurgy are tending to increase the yield of zinc. Lead recoveries have been higher in the past—there is, therefore, less room for improvement.
- "Mine production in the United States has been reduced during this period, while production outside the United States has increased 27 percent in lead and 46 percent in zinc. The drop in production in the United States has been caused by economic causes—lower prices and higher costs—rather than by exhaustion of ore deposits. Actually, the increase in mine production in 1955 over 1954 is expected to be greater in the United States than elsewhere.

No Accumulation of Concentrates

- "There have been no substantial accumulations of lead concentrates awaiting smelting at any time during the last six years. Smelting capacity is ample to handle a considerably larger output of lead metal should mine production rise further. However, from the standpoint of recent ore developments some of the available capacity is not well located geographically.
- "United States smelter production of lead has been fairly constant during the six-year period while foreign smelter production has been increasing. Greater im-

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Federal Air Pollution Curbs Scored by MCA

Passage of federal air pollution control legislation at this time is "somewhat premature," a spokesman for the Manufacturing Chemists' Association declared last week. In a companion statement, MCA opposed a new bill to strengthen the water pollution control act on the ground that this problem is getting steadily better, not worse.

Testifying before a unit of the senate public works committee on S. 928, Walker Penfield, chairman of the association's air pollution abatement committee, pointed out that air pollution control is a field that is still not completely understood and one "for which rules or regulations cannot be laid down with any certainty."

Harold L. Jacobs, vice-chairman of MCA's water pollution abatement committee, indicated that the association is opposed to S. 890 because the water pollution problem "is not growing worse but is steadily being improved, particularly in the heavily industrialized areas of the country."

Research Making Strides

Conceding that very little is know about the effects of air pollution control on human, animal or plant life, Mr. Penfield, who is with Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia, nevertheless, contended that research aimed in this direction is "gradually lifting the veil of ignorance."

MCA, he said, recognizes the desirability of federal participation in the battle of fighting air pollution. As evidence of this, he cited the recent address by William C. Foster, MCA president, before the third National Air Pollution Symposium at Pasadena, Calif., last month (OPD, 4/25 55). The association's position, Mr. Penfield pointed out, is "that the federal government's role in this field at the present time should be limited to aiding research on air pollution."

"Before any effective control effort can be devised or initiated," it was emphasized, "a comprehensive research program must be undertaken to define the problem and recommend the solutions that are favorable and practical."

Mr. Penfield contended that the air pollution problem is a local one in the main. For example, he said, the problem in Pittsburgh was vastly different from that now being faced in Los Angeles. "The Pittsburgh difficulty," he reported, "was revealed to have stemmed from the burning of bituminous coal under conditions

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Grace & Co. Files Its First Public Financing Program

W. R. Grace & Co., New York, last week filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission a registration statement covering the proposed issue of $30,000,000 of convertible subordinate debentures due May 15, 1975. Goldman, Sachs & Co. will head a group of underwriters which plans to offer the debentures to the public next month. The proceeds from the sale of the debentures will be used for general corporate purposes including capital expenditures for chemical operations in the United States and Canada.

The proposed issue represents the first public financing by the company, which started as a trading concern in Peru over a hundred years ago and expanded its activities into ocean transportation, manufacturing and agricultural operations in Latin America, and into banking and other financial fields. In recent years the company has centered its expansion on the chemical industry in the United States, with the acquisition of Thurston Chemical Company in 1953, Davison Chemical Corporation and Dewey & Almy Chemical Company in 1954, and the formation of Grace Chemical Company, which recently completed a new plant for the production of ammonia and urea.

Borden's Chemical Division Makes Clarke Executive V.P.

Herbert H. Clarke, jr., has been appointed executive vice-president of Borden Company's chemical division. Mr. Clarke has been vice-president and general sales manager of the division for the past year.

Starting as a salesman with the chemical division in 1940, he was advanced to sales manager of its eleven-state western area in 1946. He became vice-president in charge of west coast operations in 1951, with headquarters in Seattle, Wash. He went to New York as vice-president and general sales manager of the division early last year.

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Association Meetings

This Week

American Institute of Chemical Engineers, Shamrock hotel, Houston, Tex., May 1-4.

American Pharmaceutical Association, annual convention, Miami Beach, Fla., May 1-6.

Electrochemical Society, Sheraton-Gibston hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, May 1-5.

Liquefied Petroleum Gas Association, annual meeting, Conrad Hilton hotel, Chicago, May 1-4.

Air Pollution Control Association, annual meeting, Detroit, Mich., May 22-26.

American Council of Independent Laboratories, annual meeting, Westward Ho hotel, Phoenix, Ariz., November 8-11.

American Institute of Chemists, annual meeting, LaSalle hotel, Chicago, May 11-13.

American Petroleum Institute, annual meeting, St. Francis, Fairmount, Palace and Mark Hopkins hotels, San Francisco, November 14-17.

American Pharmaceutical Manufacturers Association, annual convention, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 6-8, mid-year meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, December 12-14.

American Society for Testing Materials, annual meeting, Chalfonte-Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J., June 26-July 1.

American Soybean Association, National Soybean Processors Association, joint meeting, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29-31.

American Water Works Association, annual conference, Chicago, June 12-17.

Armed Forces Chemical Association, annual meeting, Cleveland hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, June 16-17.

Association of Consulting Chemists and Chemical Engineers, forum and annual meeting, Belmont Plaza hotel, New York, October 25.

British Plastics Exhibition, Olympic Stadium, London, June 1-11.

Chemical Institute of Canada, annual conference and exhibition, Quebec City, Quebec, May 30-June 1.

Chemical Market Research Association, annual meeting, Plaza hotel, New York, May 18-19; Cavalier hotel, Virginia Beach, Va., September 22-23; joint meeting with CCDA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Chemical Progress Week, May 16-21.

Chemical Specialties Manufacturers Association, mid-year meeting, Drake hotel, Chicago, May 15-17.

Combined Pharmaceutical Contact Committee of ADMA and APMA, Sheraton-Park hotel, Washington, D. C., October 10-11.

Commercial Chemical Development Association, joint meeting with CMRA, Carter hotel, Cleveland, Ohio, November 14-15.

Drug, Chemical and Allied Trades section of the New York board of Trade, Pocono Inn, Pocono Manor, Pa., September 22-24.

Exposition of Chemical Industries, Commercial Museum and Convention Hall, Philadelphia, December 5-9.

Federation of Paint and Varnish Production Clubs, annual meeting, Statler hotel, New York, October 3-5.

Flavoring Extract Manufacturers Association, annual meeting, Edgewater Beach hotel, Chicago, May 22-25.

Forest Products Research Society, national meeting, Olympic hotel, Seattle, Wash., June 20-23.

Manufacturing Chemists Association, annual outing in conjunction with SOCMA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 9-11

Metal Powder Association, national meeting and show, Bellevue-Stratford hotel, Philadelphia, May 10-12.

National Association of Purchasing Agents, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 29-June 1.

National Chemical Exposition, Public Auditorium, Cleveland, Ohio, November 27-30.

National Cottonseed Products Association, annual meeting, Jung hotel, New Orleans, La., May 23-24.

National Foreign Trade Council, annual foreign trade convention, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, November 14-16.

National Paint, Varnish and Lacquer Association, annual convention, Shoreham and Sheraton-Park hotels, Washington, D. C., October 31-November 2.

National Plant Food Institute, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 12-15.

National Soybean Processors Association, American Soybean Association, joint meeting, Netherlands Plaza hotel, Cincinnati, Ohio, August 29-31.

Packaging Machinery Manufacturers Institute, annual meeting, The Homestead, Hot Springs, Va., September 15-18.

Proprietary Association, annual meeting, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., May 23-25

Society of the Chemical Industry, annual meeting, University of Birmingham, Birmingham, England, July 11-16.

Society of Cosmetic Chemists, semi-annual technical meeting, Biltmore hotel, New York, May 13.

Society of the Plastics Industry, annual meeting and conference, cruise on the Queen of Bermuda, May 7-15.

Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers Association, Commodore hotel, New York, May 11; annual outing in conjunction with MCA, Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., June 10-11; annual dinner, Commodore hotel, New York, December 1.

Toilet Goods Association, annual meeting, Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York, May 10-12.

World Plastics Fair and Trade Exposition, National Guard Armory, Los Angeles, October 5-9.

Chemical Buyers' Talks Highlight NAPA Parley

An all-day meeting of the chemical and allied products buyers' group will feature the 1955 convention of the National Association of Purchasing Agents, to be held May 29 to June 1 at the Waldorf-Astoria hotel, New York. The chemical P.A.'s will convene on the third day of the NAPA parley, May 31.

Presiding at the morning session on the thirty-first will be the chemical buyers' group chairman, Glenn H. Reinier, director of purchases for Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, Ill. Leading off the program will be a panel discussion on custom chemical requirements. It will deal with the factors that must be taken into consideration in deciding whether to purchase or manufacture custom chemicals. Included in the discussion will be the question of accounting practices.

Panel Discussion Participants

Serving as moderator of the panel will be J. T. Clancy, vice-president of the Kremers-Urban Company, Milwaukee, Wis. Participating on the panel will be:—E. H. Doht, vice-president in charge of purchasing for Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, Mo.; Dr. E. C. Larsen, vice-president in charge of research for J. T. Baker Chemical Company, Phillipsburg, N. J.; S. R. Firebaugh, purchasing agent for Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Inc., Summit, N. J., and D. B. Black, manager of fine chemical sales for Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich.

Concluding item on the morning session's program will be a discussion of "The Suppliers' Obligations Regarding Food and Drug Administration Requirements and Interstate Protective Guarantees" by James G. Flanagan, vice-president of S. B. Penick & Co., New York.

Presiding at the afternoon session on May 31 will be Robert Weir, 3rd, a buyer for Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del. The first talk in the afternoon, titled "Profiting from Supplier Research and Technical Service," will be by R. J. Musser of Carbide & Carbon Chemicals Company, a division of Union Carbide & Carbon Corporation, New York. Mr. Musser is assistant division manager of organic chemical purchases for Carbide.

Dr. L. A. Gillette, chief chemist of Sharples Chemicals, Inc., Wyandotte, Mich., will discuss "The Function of the

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Ethyl Corp. Announces Sales Dep't Realignment

Ethyl Corporation, New York, has announced a realignment of its sales organization, following the formation of Ethyl Corporation of Canada, Ltd., which will direct the manufacture and marketing of Ethyl antiknock compound throughout Canada. Alan C. Tully has been elected president of the Canadian company.

Under the new organizational plan of Ethyl Corporation, two new positions have been created. S. T. Pruitt has been named domestic sales manager, and will have charge of all domestic sales of Ethyl antiknock compound. Harold R. Berg, after an extended leave of absence, will assume new duties as sales coordinator.

In other departmental promotions, Mr. Murdock announced that Stuart Forbes succeeds Mr. Pruitt as manager of Ethyl's central region, Leonard L. Huxtable has been named assistant manager of Ethyl's southern region, and Laurence Reis has been appointed district manager of the Tulsa, Okla., office. Mr. Pruitt has been associated with Ethyl Corporation for twenty-five years in various sales capacities. During part of 1953, Mr. Pruitt acted as director of the rubber, chemicals, drugs and fuels division of the Office of Price Stabilization.

The Canadian company will construct and operate a new antiknock compound manufacturing plant in Sarnia, Ontario, to serve the Canadian oil industry. The new company will replace Ethyl Antiknock Ltd., of Toronto, which has been the Canadian sales organization for Ethyl Antiknock compound.

Brea Names Groth-Marnat Its Manager of Export Sales

Rudolph Groth-Marnat has been appointed manager of export sales for Brea Chemicals, Inc., a subsidiary of the Union Oil Company of California. Mr. Groth-Marnat was formerly Southern California manager of import-export division of Grace & Co. He will be responsible for the development of export markets for Brea's agricultural and industrial ammonia products as well as new chemical products developed by the research department.

Squibb Manufacturing Chief

Dr. William E. Bunney has been named director of manufacturing operations of the E. R. Squibb & Sons Division, Olin Mathieson Chemical Corporation, New York. He succeeds Carl E. Anderson, who has resigned to take an executive post in another firm. A member of the Squibb organization since 1938, Dr. Bunney has held successively the posts of director of biological products production, director of the biological laboratories, director of the manufacturing laboratories and director of overseas manufacturing.

Proprietary Ass'n Program Schedules Howrey, Mintener

Edward F. Howrey, chairman of the Federal Trade Commission, and Bradshaw Mintener, assistant Secretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, will be among the speakers at the annual meeting of the Proprietary Asssociation, scheduled for May 23 through 25, at the Greenbrier hotel, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.

The meeting will open with the welcoming of three guests:—W. G. Hollis, secretary of the Proprietary Association of Great Britain; W. H. Edwards, president of the Canadian Proprietary Association, and E. H. Kidger, of the Manufacturers Association, Ltd., of Australia.

Following the reports of committees, there will be an address by Stanley I. Clark, president of the association, and a talk on "The Federal Trade Commission and Business," by Mr. Howrey. After this

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Bacteriologists Ready Plans For Their Annual Conclave

The latest findings on the medical effects of radioactive fallout will be among the more than 400 scientific reports to be delivered at the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the Society of American Bacteriologists, May 8 through 12, in the Statler hotel, New York. Several papers will report on measures to combat radiation disease, while a panel of scientists will discuss the positive use of radiation to preserve foodstuffs and pharmaceuticals.

Researchers will report on the viruses causing acute respiratory diseases as well as on such topics as poliomyelitis, growth and nutrition, rheumatic fever, tuberculosis and antibiotics. Several of the papers scheduled will indicate that scientists may at last be drawing to a successful close their long hunt for many of the viruses

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Esso Research Appoints Deputy to Vice President

P. J. Byrne, jr., has been appointed deputy to vice-president Charles E. Paules, Esso Research & Engineering Company, New York, has announced. He will be responsible for coordinating the firm's international refinery engineering activities, under Mr. Paules' direction. He was previously manager of the Esso Engineering organization with headquarters at the Bayway refinery, Linden, N. J. The company has also named John W. Packie as the new Esso enginering manager and Luther B. Martin as associate manager. They were previously assistant managers of the unit.

AIC to Convene Next Week

The American Institute of Chemists will hold its thirty-second annual meeting May 11 to 13 at the La Salle hotel, Chicago.

Label Standard Asked For Chemicals, Drugs

The uniform labeling of dangerous chemicals and drugs to make users conscious of the hazards in their improper handling was advocated last week by Sanford J. Hill of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del. Mr. Hill addressed a meeting of the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists on "The Manufacturing Chemists' Association Labeling Program," as a part of the industrial health conference.

"The tonnage of chemicals and allied products has grown fantastically in the last thirty years," Mr. Hill stated. "A new chemical or its related compounds may be useful in fields as widely separated as drugs and rocket fuels. As chemical products multiplied and, especially in the organic groups, grew more complex, it became increasingly evident that appropriate labeling was necessary to insure safe handling and use by customers possibly unfamiliar with the properties of the new products.

Current Laws Viewed Inadequate

"The federal caustic poison act and the various state poison and pharmacy acts chiefly relied in most cases wholly on the word 'poison' to warn the user. Since most chemicals covered by these laws are hazardous mainly by ingestion, the laws met an existing need but are hardly adequate for today's products."

Mr. Hill pointed out that the Manufacturing Chemists' Association began a labeling program in 1936. "In April 1944," he continued, "a permanent committee was appointed to handle this program, consisting of chemists, chemical engineers, physicians, toxicologists, lawyers, and salesmen. Specialists were consulted when certain unusual chemicals were up for discussion. Periodically, a manual called 'Warning Labels—A Guide for the Preparation of Warning Labels for Hazardous Chemicals' was issued—a new edition being scheduled for this year. The objectives of the association in developing the warning labels program has largely been attained. Industry has voluntarily adopted the program, although we must admit that much remain to be done in a few areas."

Core of MCA's Position on Poisons

Basically, the association believes that "poison" warnings should be strictly limited to those substances that are actually poisonous to human beings, according to Mr. Hill. However, as adequate human data are not easily obtained, the use of laboratory animals is now considered the most reliable method of ascertaining toxicity.

For instance, Mr. Hill pointed out, a substance is defined as a poison if it causes death within forty-eight hours in half or more of a group of ten or more laboratory white rats weighing 200 to 300

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Military Used 40 Percent Of World's Nickel in '54

Government stockpiling and defense requirements accounted for some 40 percent of the total free world supply of nickel in 1954, Dr. John F. Thompson, chairman of International Nickel Company of Canada, Ltd., Toronto, Ont., declared last week.

With total free world supply at a record 390,000,000 pounds and less demand upon industry for defense production, Dr. Thompson said, "the supply of nickel for civilian applications was improved, even though complete satisfaction of all civilian requirements was not possible."

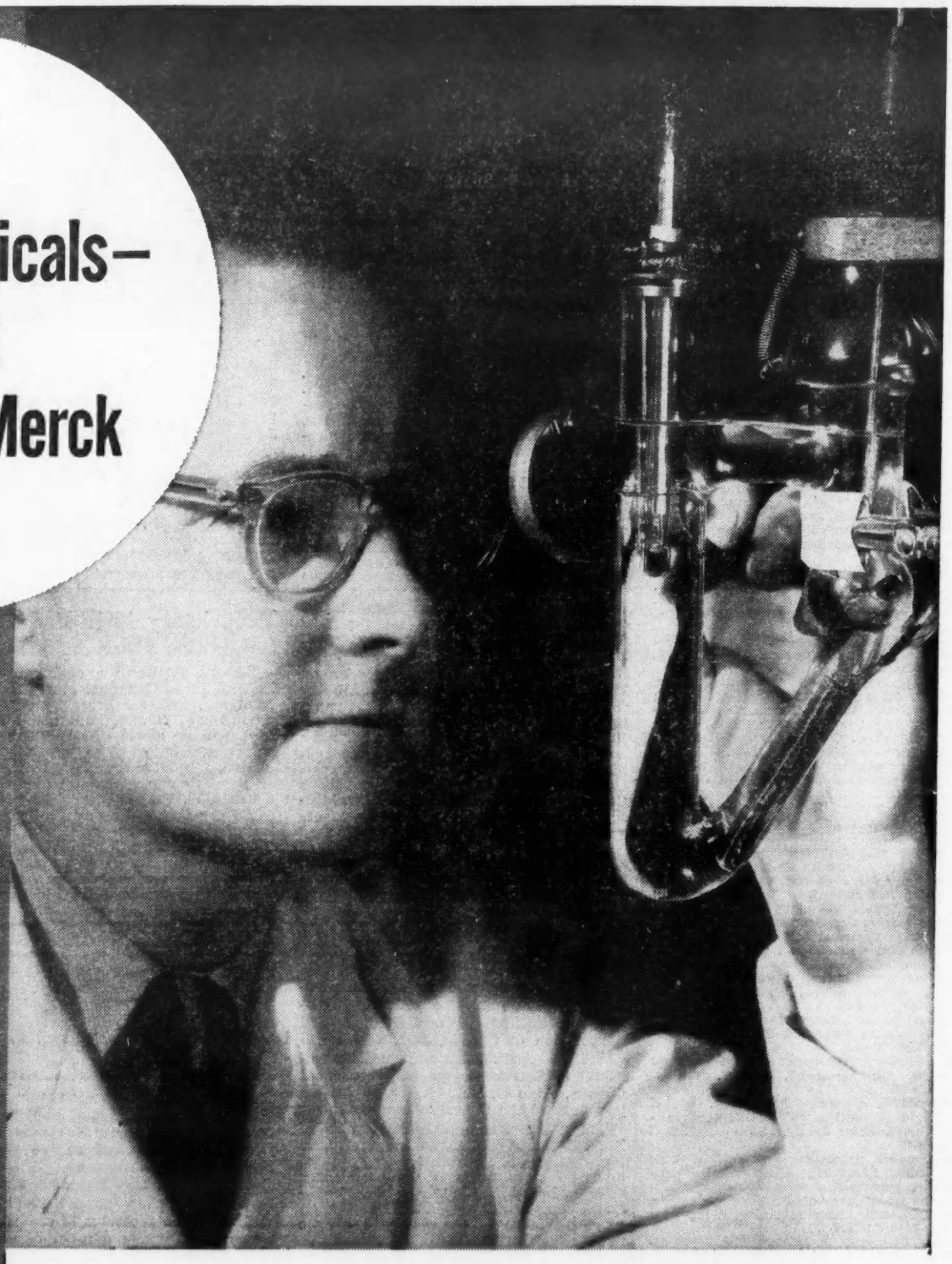
Free world production capacity for nickel is expected to increase by 1958 to at least 450,000,000 pounds, Dr. Thompson continued. "The increase in International Nickel's annual productive capacity since the year prior to Korea," he stated, "has amounted to over 40,000,000 pounds. Its deliveries of nickel in all forms in 1954 set a record at 282,000,000 pounds."

Noting that stockpiling and defense purposes accounted for some 40 percent of the total free world supply of nickel, Dr. Thompson said, "While stockpiling is expected to continue, there are indications that the scheduled intake for this purpose may be modified and that after defense requirements have been satisfied more nickel will be available this year for civilian applications than in 1954."

Colgate Adds New Director

Hugh R. MacMillam, jr., has been elected a director of Colgate-Palmolive Company, Jersey City, N. J., filling an existing vacancy on the board. Mr. MacMillan has been with the company since 1941 and has been vice-president in charge of production since 1946.

For Fine Chemicals— Look First to Merck



ANALGESICS
ANTIBIOTICS
BISMUTH SALTS
BROMIDES
CAFFEINE
CITRATES
EPHEDRINES
IODIDES
MAGNESIUM SALTS
QUININES
SALICYLATES
SULFONAMIDES
THEOPHYLLINES
THEOBROMINES
VITAMINS
ZINC SALTS

Looking *first* to Merck brings you multiple benefits. Merck Research provides new chemicals that mean new profit opportunities for you. Merck production capacity and experience assure prompt delivery of dependable, uniformly pure products. Merck Service stands ready at all times to help you solve tough formulating problems. In addition, Merck, as your source of supply for more than 1,000 fine chemicals, simplifies your purchasing.

Research and Production for the Nation's Health

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MERCK & CO., INC.
Manufacturing Chemists
RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY

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Current Market Quotations

Chemicals and Related Materials

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Unless otherwise indicated, listings are first-hand quotations prevailing, according to information and belief, April 29 on large lots, f.o.b. New York, with the lowest in the left-hand column and the highest in the right-hand column. The listings do not represent bid and asked prices nor a range over the week. Differences between high and low may be accounted for by differences in quantity, quality, locality, or individual suppliers' views. An index to the weekly market reports is to be found on page 4.

A

Acacia (see Gum arabic).
Acenaphthene, below 92.5 C., m.p., dms., works lb. .40 - —
above 92.5 C., m.p., bbls., dms., works lb. .41 - .50
Acetaldehyde, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .1250- .1425
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .1350- .1535
tanks, frt. equald lb. .1050- .1300
Acetaldol (see Aldol).
Acetanilide, tech., bbls., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
ton lots lb. .30 - —
smaller lots lb. .30½- —
USP, bbls., 2,000-lb. lots lb. .80 - —
smaller lots lb. .81 - .86
Acetic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .14 - —
Acetoacetanilide, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .81 - —
Acetoacet-o-chloroanilide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.36 - —
Acetoacet-o-toluidide, fib., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .82 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .83 - —
Acetone, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .10 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .07 - —
Methyl (see M)
Acetonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Acetophenetidin, USP, bbls., works, frt. equald lb. 1.17 - 1.19
Acetophenone cns., dms lb. 1.21 - 1.85
tech., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .75 - —
N-Acetyl-p-aminophenol, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.73 - 1.85
Acetyltributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .35 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .33 - —
Acetyltriethyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E. of Denver, lb. .40 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .37 - —
Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate, non-ret. dms., frt. alld lb. .60 - —
Acid, abietic, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., ex whse lb. .1490- —
eryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .07½
Acetic, coml., or redist., 28%, bbls. 100 lbs. 4.80 - —
56%, bbls 100 lbs 8.25 - —
70%, bbls 100 lbs. 9.95 - —
80%, bbls 100 lbs.10.45 - —
glacial, syn., CP, dms., dlvd. 100 lbs.15.00 -16.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs.12.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.13.00 - —
tanks, dlvd 100 lbs.10.00 - —
USP cbys., inclusive, dlvd., 100 lbs.24.00 -25.00
Acetic anhydride (see Acetic anhydride above).
Acetylsalicylic, USP, special, makers, primary distrib., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots, point of shipt lb. .63 - —
standard, fine, cryst., gran., (30-40 mesh) powd., (60 mesh), bbls., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. .58 - .60
Freight equald, shipt. identical quantity over standard routes, from N. Y., Phila., Midland, Mich., Chicago and St. Louis.
Adipic, fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .37¾- —
Aminoacetic, NF, bbls., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
p-Aminobenzoic, tech., dms., works lb. 1.74 - 1.77
USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. 2.50 - —
smaller lots, works lb. 2.55 - 2.60
p-Aminosalicylic, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 4.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 4.05 - 4.50
Anthranilic, bbls., frt. equald lb. 1.21 - —
Arsenous, tech., (see Arsenic, white).
USP (see Arsenic trioxide).
Ascorbic USP dms., 25-100 kilo lots. kilo.16.00 - —
10-kilo lots kilo.16.35 - —
5-kilo lots kilo.16.75 - —
bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.17.00 - —
500-gram lots kilo.17.50 - —
Battery, cbys., c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.45
Benzoic, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .44 - —
USP, bbls., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. .54 - —
Betahydroxynaphthoic (see Acid, b-Oxynaphthoic).
Betaoxynaphthoic (see Acid b-Oxynaphthoic).
Boric, tech., 99½%, cryst., bgs., c.l., works ton.124.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.172.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.177.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.148.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.196.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.201.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.99.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.147.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.152.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.123.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi. ton.171.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.176.50 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.94.25 - —
Acid, boric, tech., powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.104.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.152.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.157.00 - —
bbls., c.l., works ton.128.75 - —
ton lots, ex whse, N. Y. or Chi ton.176.50 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.181.50 - —
Boric acid in kegs $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs. USP boric Acid $25 per ton higher.
Broenners, bbls lb. 1.76 - —
Butyric, 99%, dms., c.l., works, lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .34½- —
tanks, works lb. .32½- —
Capric, dms lb. .24 - .26
Caprylic, dms. lb. .24 - .26
Cassella, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.44 - 1.75
Castor oil, split, dms lb. .35½- .36
Chicago, bbls., frt alld lb. 3.21 - —
Chloroacetic, mono-, purif., flake, 99%, dms lb. .23½- .25½
tech., flake, 96-97%, frt. equald, dms lb. .20 - .21
o-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.13 - —
p-Chlorobenzoic, fib. dms., works lb. 1.59 - 1.63
Chlorosulfonic, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0463- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .0515- —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .0415- —
Acid, chlorosulfonic, in stainless steel dms. ½c. per lb. higher.
Cholic, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms. lb. 6.00 - 6.25
Chromic 99¾%, dms., c.l., works lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 - .29
NF (see Chromium trioxide).
Cinnamic, refd., bots lb. 2.50 - 3.50
Citric, USP, anhyd., gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .23¾- —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .23¼- —
smaller lots lb. .23¾- .31¼
Acid, citric, USP, hydrous, gran., fine gran., dms., c.l. lb. .27 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt. lb. .27½- —
smaller lots lb. .28 - .29¼
Powdered citric acid ½c. higher.
Cleve's, mixed, bbls lb. .79 - —
Coconut oil, dist., dms lb. .25 - .27
tanks lb. .23 - —
dbl. dist., dms lb. .25¾- .27¼
tanks lb. .23¾- —
Corn oil, dist., dms lb. .15¾- .17¾
tanks lb. .1350- —
Cottonseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1525- .1725
tanks lb. .1325- —
2,3-Cresotic, dms., ton lots, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
Cresylic, coaltar, dom., 50% 207°C or above, ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .98 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 - —
204° to 207°C., ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.03 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.06 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.09 - —
tanks, same basis gal. .95 - —
Imp. 75% at 215°C. or over, dms. ex whse gal. .75 - .90
petroleum, dom., 195° to 214°C., non-ret. 65 dms. to c.l., works, San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .79
tanks, works, frt. alld. E. gal. .71 - —
200° C. to 222° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .62 - .69
211° C. to 237° C., non-ret. dms., c.l., San Francisco and Los Angeles gal. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .69 - .71
tanks, same basis gal. .54 - —
220° C. to 242° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .54 - .59
245° C. to 298° C., tanks, Wilmington, Cal gal. .50 - —
Crotonic, fib. dms., 200 lbs. or more, works lb. .50 - —
Cyanoacetic, tech., bbls lb. .90 - 1.25
Dehydrocholic, injection, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.12.23 - —
oral, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 9.25 - —
Acid, desoxycholic, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb.14.00 - —
Dichlorophenoxyacetic (see under D 2 4 D)
Diethylbarbituric (see Barbital)
Diglycolic bgs. works lb. .14 - —
2-ethyl hexoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .36½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .37½- —
tanks, works lb. .34½- —
F, crude, paste, bbls., works lb. 2.10 - —
Folic, bots., fib. cns kilo-lots or more gram. 1.40 - —
Formic, 85%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1570- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1620- .1720
90%, cbys., c.l., works lb. .1625- —
l.c.l. works lb. .1675- .1775
Fumaric, tech., bgs., dms lb. .27 - .28
Gallic, NF VII, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 - —
smaller lots lb. 1.82 - 2.00
tech., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.58 - —
smaller lots lb 1.69 - 1.78
Gamma, dry, grd., bbls., frt. alld. lb. 1.50 - —
paste, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.45 - —
Gentisic, 100-lb. fib. dms lb 8.50 - —
Gluconic, tech., 50% bots lb. .25 - .35
cbys. lb. .19 - —
dms. lb. .15½- —
l-Glutamic, 99½% fib. dms., 100 lb lots works lb 2.45 2.53
25-lb. lots, works lb 2.54 2.60
Glycerophosphoric, 35%, dms., works lb. 2.25 - 2.35
Glycolic (see Acid hydroxyacetic).
H, dry, bbls., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.02 - —
Hydriodic, 1.50 s.g., cbys lb 2.94 - —
1.70 s.g., cbys lb. 3.23 - —
Hydrobromic, medicinal, 48%, cbys., dlvd E lb .37 - .43
Hydrochloric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen chloride).
18° cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs 2.90 3.05
tanks, works, frt equald ton.28.00 - —
20°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.15 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.30.00 - —
22°, cbys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
tanks, works, frt. equald ton.35.00 - —
CP, USP, consumers, cbys., extra, c.l., works lb. .11¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- .13¾
5-pint bots., extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .16¾ —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18¼- .19¼
Acid, hydrochloric, CP, USP, prices to dealers 1½c. per lb less.
Hydrocyanic, cyls., frt. alld lb. .75 - 95
dilute, NF, 2% 5-lb. bots lb. .40 —
Hydrofluoric, anhyd. (see Hydrogen fluoride).
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
70%, steel dms., works lb. .18½- .22½
Hydrofluosilicic, basis 30%, dms., works lb. .06 - —
Hydroxyacetic, tech., 70%, non-ret. bbls., Phila., 100% basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, Belle, W. Va., 100% basis lb. .095 - —
Hypophosphorus, purif., 50%, cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.32
USP, cbys lb. .88 - —
Isonicotinic, 100 lb. fib. dms. works lb. 5.00 - —
Itaconic, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .59 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .60 - —
Hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
J, bbls., works, 100% basis lb. 2.50 - 2.85
Koch, bbls., frt. alld lb. .64 - .70
L, bbls., works lb. 1.25 - —
Lactic, edible, 50%, bbls., 20 or more lb. .1754- .215
smaller lots lb. .1854- .225
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .3054- .37
smaller lots lb. .3104- .375
USP, 85%, cbys. lb. .85 - .88
plastic grade, 50%, bbls., 20 or more, works lb. .23 - —
1 to 19 lb. .235 - —
80%, bbls., 5 or more lb. .385 - —
tech., 22%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 6.70 - —
cbys., l.c.l., works 100 lbs.12.20 - —
44%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs.11.45 -11.95
l.c.l., works 100 lbs.11.85 -12.35
Laurent's, bbls lb. .60 —
Lauric, dms lb. .3014- .3814
Linseed oil, dist., dms lb. .1855- —
w.w., dms. lb. .2155- —
Maleic, cryst., powd., dms lb. .27 .38
Malic, tech., dms lb. .70 —
Mandelic, NF, dms., 1,000-lb. lots. lb. 2.35 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.40 - 2.50
Metanilic, dms., works lb. .57 - .75
Methacrylic, glacial, 98%, dms., truckloads, works lb. .54½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .55 - —
Molybdic, 85-92%, dms., works lb. 1.32 - —
Monochloroacetic, purif. (see Acid, Chloroacetic, mono-).
Muriatic (see Acid, hydrochloric).
Myristic, dms lb. .23 - .29¼
Naphthenic, 220-230 acidity, dms., works lb. .13¼- —
tanks, works lb. .11¼- —
Naphthol (1)-4-sulfonic (see Acid Neville and Winthers)
Naphthol(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, L).
Naphthol(1)5-sulfonic,8-amino (see Acid, S).
Naphthol(1)-3,6-disulfonic,8-amino (see Acid H).
Naphthol(2)-6,8-disulfonic (see Acid, Gamma)
(5)-7-Sulfonic,2-amino (see Acid, J).
Naphtholsulfonic, mixed (see Acid, Cleve's, mixed).
Naphthylamine(1)-5-sulfonic (see Acid, Laurent's).
(2)-6-sulfonic (see Acid, Broenner's).
(2)-7-sulfonic (see Acid, F).
(2)-1-sulfonic (see Acid, Tobias).

Abbreviations

Used in OPD Market Quotations

alld.	allowed	distr.	distributor	NNR	New and Nonofficial Remedies
amorph.	amorphous	djns.	demijohns	No.	number
AMP	American melting point	dlvd.	delivered	nom.	nominal
anhyd.	anhydrous	dms.	drums	o-	ortho
a.p.a.	available phosphoric acid	dom.	domestic	ord.	ordinary
approx.	approximately	E.	east	oz.	ounce
artif.	artificial	e.p.	end point	p-	para
ASTM	American Society for Testing Materials	equald.	equalized	Pac.	Pacific
Atl.	Atlantic	exp.	expressed	pf.	proof
Be.	Baume	F.	fahrenheit	phos.	phosphate
bbls.	barrels	ferment.	fermentation	photo.	photographic
bgs.	bags	f.f.a.	free fatty acid	pkgs.	packages
bls.	bales	f.f.o.	free from chlorine	powd.	powdered
bots.	bottles	fib.	fiber	precip.	precipitated
b.p.	boiling point	f.o.b.	free on board	prod.	producer
b.p.l.	bone phosphate of lime	f.p.a.	free of prussic acid	pt.	point
b.r.	boiling range	frt.	freight	pulv.	pulverized
bxs.	boxes	gal.	gallon	purif.	purified
C.	centigrade	gran.	granular	redist.	redistilled
cbys.	carboys	grd.	ground	refd.	refined
CD	completely denatured	i.&a.	iron and aluminum	refy.	refinery
c.i.f.	cost, insurance, freight	i.b.p.	initial boiling point	reg.	regular
oks.	casks	imp.	imported	resub.	resublimed
c.l.	carlots	incl.	included	ret.	returnable
cns.	cans	indust.	industrial	SD	specially denatured
coml.	commercial	kgs.	kegs	s.d.	single distilled
conc.	concentrated	l-	laevo	S. E.	southeast
CP	chemically pure	lacq.	lacquer	sec.	secondary
cps.	centipoises	lb.	pound	secs.	seconds
cryst.	crystal	l.c.l.	less than carlots	s.g.	specific gravity
cs.	cases	l.t.l.	less truckload	ship't	shipment
ctns.	cartons	liq.	liquid	soln.	solution
cyls.	cylinders	mfrs.	manufacturers	s.u.	standard unit
d-	dextro	m-	meta	syn.	synthetic
dbl.	double	m.a.p.	mixed aniline point	tanks.	railroad tankcars
denat.	denatured	min.	minimum	tech.	technical
dest-dist.	destructive-distilled	m.p.	melting point	tert-	tertiary
dl-	dextro-laevo	N-	nitrogen	t.l.	truck loads
dist.	distilled	n-	normal	t.w.	tank wagons
		nat.	natural	USP	U. S. Pharmacopoeia
		neut.	neutral	vis.	viscosity
		NF	National Formulary	VM&P	varnish makers & painters
				W.	west
				whse.	warehouse
				w. w.	water-white

A unit-ton is 2,000 pounds of 1 percent of the basic constituent or other standard of the material. The percentage figure of the basic constituent multiplied by the price figure shown gives the price of 2,000 pounds of the material.

Acid, Nevile & Winther's—Alcohol, Diacetone

Acid, Nevile and Winther's, dms., frt alld lb 1.20 - —
Nicotinic USP dms. frt adjusted kilo 8.00 - 8.30
Amide, USP (see Nicotinamide)
Nitric 36 Be chys. c.l., works, E. 100 lbs. 5.75 - —
t.c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.05 6.85
38° Be chys. c.l., works E 100 lbs. 6.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.55 - 7.35
40° Be, chys. c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 6.75 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.05 - 7.85
42° Be chys. c.l., works E 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
t.c.l., works, E 100 lbs. 7.55 8.35
58.5 to 68% I_2O_5, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.90 • —
94½ to 95½% HNO_3, tanks, works, 100% basis 100 lbs. 4.90 • —
CP NF consumers chys., extra c.l., works lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .15 - .15½
5 pint bottles extra, cs., c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
t.c.l. same basis lb. .19 - .25
p-Nitrobenzoic, dms., c.l., works lb. .72 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .73 - —
Oleic, s.d., dms lb. .17½- .19½
tanks lb. .15½- —
dbl. dist. (white), dms lb. .20 - .22
tanks lb. .1800- —
Oleum (see Acid, sulfuric, fuming).
Orthochlorobenzoic (see Acid, o-Chlorobenzoic).
Orthocresotinic (see Acid, 2,3-Cresotic).
Oxalic, bbls., c.l., works lb. .16½- —
10,000-lb. lots, works lb. .16¾- —
smaller lots, works lb. .17¾- —

Acid, o-oxynaphthoic, bbls., works, lb 1.14 • —
Palm oil, dbl., dist., dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
Para-aminobenzoic (see Acid, p-Aminobenzoic)
Para-aminosalicylic (see Acid, p-Aminosalicylic).
Parachlorobenzoic (see Acid, p-Chlorobenzoic)
Paramethylphenylcinchonic (see Neocinchophen)
Paranitrobenzoic (see Acid, p-Nitrobenzoic)
Paratoluidinmetasulfonic (see Acid, p-Toluidine m-sulfonic)
Phenylacetic, pure, cryst. cns. lb 75 - 1.70
Phenylcinchoninic (see Cinchophen).
Phenylglycolic (see Acid, mandelic).
Phosphoric, food grade, 75%, chys., c.l., frt. alld E 100 lbs. 6.50 • —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.25 • —
tanks, works 100 lbs. 5.10 • —
NF, 85%, chys., c.l., works lb. .08 • —
t.c.l., works lb. .08½- —
Picric, NF, bbls. lb. .60 • —
tech., bbls. lb. .34 • .35
Propionic, syn., pure, dms., c.l., works lb. .21 • —
t.c.l. works lb. .22 • —
tanks, works lb. .19 • —
Pyrogallic, NF, (see Pyrogallol), tech., bbls lb. 2.76 - 2.99
Ricinoleic (see Acid, castor oil, split).
S, bbls., works lb. 3.25 • —
Salicylic, crude, fib. dms lb. .37 • —
sublimed, tech., fib. dms., c.l. lb. .39 • —
t.c.l. lb. .46 • —
dyestuffs grade, fib dms lb. .41 • —
USP, cryst., fib. dms lb. .48 • —
powd., fib. dms lb. .53 • —
Sebacic, purif., dms., c.l., works, lb. .64 • —
t.c.l., works lb. .66 • .70

Acid, soybean oil, dbl. dist., dms. lb. .18 - .20
tanks lb. .1600- —
s.d., dms lb. .16½- .18½
tanks lb. .14½- —
Stearic, dbl. pressed, bgs lb. .14¼- .16¼
single pressed, bgs lb. .13¾- .15¾
triple pressed, bgs. lb. .16½- .18½
Succinic, purif., cryst., bbls., works lb. .62 • .75
Sulfanilic, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .19 • —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .21 • —
Sulfuric, 60° Be, chys., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 • —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.45 • —
tanks, works ton 18.60 • —
66° Be, chys., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 2.25 • —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.55 - 3.35
tanks, works ton 22.35 • —
98%, tanks, works ton 23.50 • —
99-100%, tanks, works ton 23.95 • —
CP, NF, consumers chys. extra, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09¾- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .11¼- .11¾
5 pt. bots., extra cs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .13¼- —
t.c.l., same basis lb. .14¾- .20¾
oleum, 20%, tanks, works ton 25.00 • —
40%, tanks, works ton 29.00 • —
65%, tanks, works ton 39.50 • —
Tallow, dist., dms lb. .14¼- .16¼
hydrogenated, bgs lb. .13¼- .15¼
Tannic, NF, fluffy, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.80 • —
smaller lots lb. 1.81 - 1.85
powd., bbls., 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.70 • —
smaller lots lb. 1.71 - 1.76
tech., dms lb. .95 • —

Acid, tartaric, USP, dom., 230 or 250-lb. dms., c.l. lb. .44 - —
10,000-lb. lots, 1 shipt lb. .44½- —
smaller lots lb. .45 - —
100-lb. dms lb. .46 - —
small dms. lb. .48 - .54
imp., bgs lb. .38 Nom.
Thioglycolic, refd., chys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
Tobias, bbls., frt. alld lb. .77 - —
Toluenesulfonic, dms., c.l., works, lb. .16 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .17½- —
p-Toluene sulfonic, monohydrate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .90 - —
125 lbs. to t.l. lb. 1.00 - —
p-Toluidine-m-sulfonic, bbls., works lb. .92 - 1.04
Trichloroacetic, bots. lb. a.50 - 2.50
Trichlorophenoxyacetic (see under 'T' 2,4,5T)
Tungstic, tech., kgs., works lb 4.25 - —
Undecylenic, dms lb 1.40 - —
Aconite root, bls lb. .50 - .55
Aconitine, cryst., potent, bots oz. 78.00 - 85.00
Acrolein, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .47 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
Acrylonitrile, dms., c.l., works lb. .33 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .34 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
ACTH, cryst., bulk, 1,000 units/gram, bots gram 15.00 - —
Adeps lanae (see Lanolin).
Adrenocorticotropic hormone (see ACTH).
Agar, USP Kobe No. 1, strip, bls. lb 3.00 - 3.25
powdered, 30 mesh, fib., dms lb. 3.40 - 3.50
dl-Alanine, dms., works lb 8.50 - 11.00
Albumin, blood, dark (see Blood, dried, soluble).
tignt. dms t.c.l lb 65 - 90
Egg, edible, flake, bbls. lb. 1.68 - 1.70
powd., bbls. lb. 1.72 - 1.74
tech., cryst., bbls lb. .70 - .85
Alcohol, allyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .33 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .30 - —
Amyl, ex fusel oil (see Fusel oil, refd.)
ferment., refd., 128°132°c., dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .43 - —
ACS grade, dms., t.c.l., dlvd lb. .45 - —
ex-pentane, mixed, amyls, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .15 - —
primary, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .19¼- —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20¼- —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .17¼- —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .18 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .19 - —
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .17 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .18 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E lb. .15 - —
1-pentanol, (syn. normal), dms., c.l., works lb. .42 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .43½- —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
2-pentanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
t.c.l., works lb. .70 - —
tanks, works lb. .60 - —
Benzyl, NF, dms lb. .64 - .79
tech., dms., dlvd lb. .47½- .49
n-Butyl, ferment., dms., t.c., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .16 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .13 - —
n-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
sec-synthetic, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
tert-synthetic, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
tanks, works lb. .12 - —
Capryl, 85%, dms., c.l., works lb. .18 - —
t.c.l. works lb. .18½- —
tanks, works lb. .16½- —
95%, dms., c.l., works lb. .19½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .20 - —
tanks, works lb. .18 - —
Cetyl, extra, 6b., cns., 500-lb. lots or more lb. .73 - —
smaller lots lb. .80 - 1.15
NF, 6b., cns., 140-lb. lots or more lb. .58 - .82
smaller lots lb. .59 - .82
Cinnamic, bots lb. 2.15 - 2.75
Decyl, bots lb. 1.75 - 2.00
'ndust. (see 1-Decanol).
Denat., CD12, CD13, CD14, CD17, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
t.c.l., same basis. gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, dlvd. same basis. gal. .41½- —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

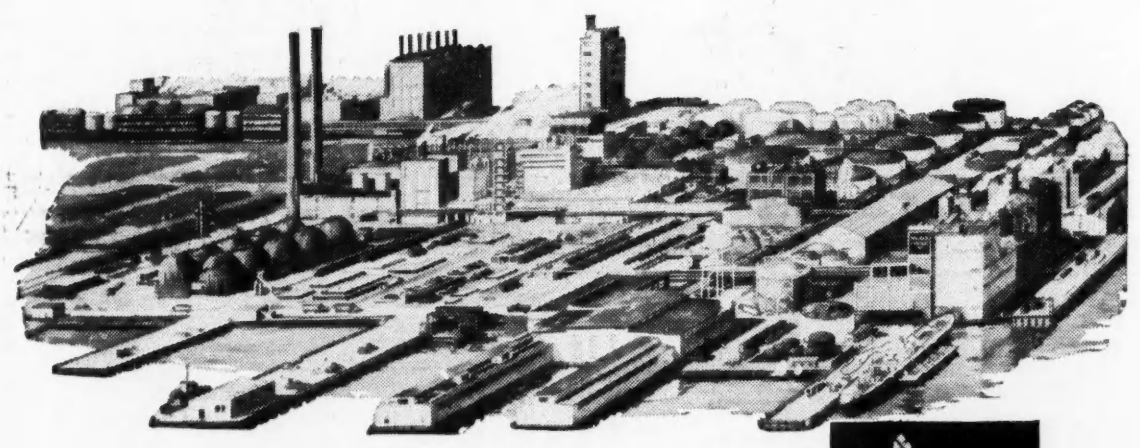
Proprietary solvent, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —

Tankcar sales require written authorization by Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit.

SD1, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. or Rockies gal. .55½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD2B, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —
SD3A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD23A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .55½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .60½- .66¼
tanks, same basis gal. .42½- —
SD23H, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD29, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54½- —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .65¼
tanks, same basis gal. .41½- —
SD30, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
SD35A, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .56 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .61 - .67
tanks, same basis gal. .43 - —
SD40, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .54 - —
t.c.l., same basis gal. .59 - .65
tanks, same basis gal. .41 - —

West coast dlvd. prices are the same as eastern prices, except in Idaho, Montana, Oregon and Washington, where a 5c. differential on tankcars is maintained.

Diacetone, acetone-free, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., dlvd lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11½- —



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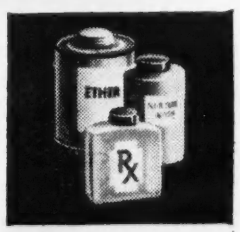
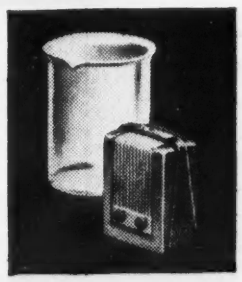
Here at Publicker, we maintain that users of our products can no more afford to take chances with quality than we can. Consequently, every drop in every gallon or tank car is exactly according to specifications—always. And Publicker's ultra-modern equipment and vast facilities account for outstanding service to a long list of satisfied customers. May we have the opportunity of meeting *your* requirements?





ETHYL ALCOHOL • BUTYL ALCOHOL, NORMAL
BUTYL ACETATE, NORMAL • ETHYL ACETATE
ACETALDEHYDE • ACETIC ACID GLACIAL
ACETONE C.P. • AMYL ACETATE
FUSEL OIL, REFINED • ISOAMYL ALCOHOL
PACO SOLVENT T.R. 590

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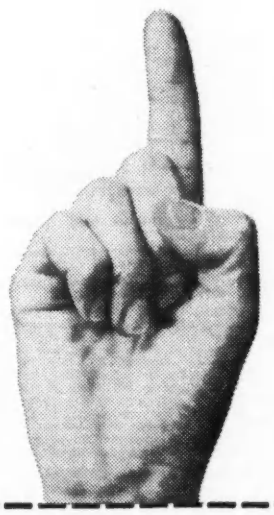
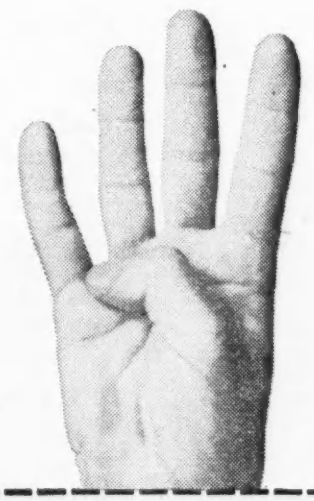


2. STANDARD POTENCY—One gm. of trituration equals 10 mg. of Crystalline Reserpine activity.

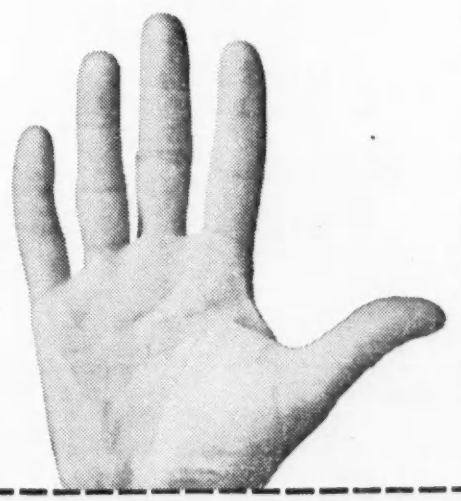
3. DEPENDABLE SUPPLY—Pfizer's long-range program assures your future requirements.

5 reasons why you can count on

4. APPROVED CLINICAL DATA—By using Pfizer Reserpine, you can refer to our clinical and safety data.



5. TECHNICAL SERVICE—You can benefit from our continuing investigation of the pharmaceutical aspects of Reserpine.



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Pfizer Crystalline Reserpine is offered as a 1% trituration with U.S.P. lactose, packed in 100 and 500 gm. amber s.c.b. . . . 1 and 5 kilo polyethylene-lined drums. Pure Crystalline Reserpine is also available. Write for Technical Bulletin 81 for assay data and other valuable information.

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Alcohol, Ethyl—Ammonium Pentaborate

Alcohol, ethyl, 190 pf., USP, tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. 20.48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 20.53 -20.59
tanks, same basis gal. 20.35 - —
tax free, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies gal. .53 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58 - .64
tanks, same basis gal. .40 - —
absolute, 200 pf., tax paid, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies. gal. 21.58 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 21.63 -21.69
tanks, same basis gal. 21.45 - —
2-Ethylbutyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½- —
c.l. works lb. .30 - —
tanks, works lb. .28 - —
2-Ethylhexyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .23¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .21¾- —
Furfuryl, cns., works lb. .29 - —
dms., c.l., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .21 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .22 - —
Newark, N. J. lb. .22½- —
tanks, Memphis, Tenn lb. .184 - —
Isoamyl, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .32 - —
Isobutyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .15 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .12 - —
Iso-octyl, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
dlvd gal. .48 - —
Isopropyl, refd., 91%, dms., c.l., l.c.l., dlvd gal. .55 - —
tanks, dlvd. gal. .35 - —
Alcohol, isopropyl, refd., 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .57 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .37 - —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd. gal. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd gal. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd gal. .39 - —
Lauryl, bots. lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Methyl (see Methanol).
Methylamyl (see Carbinol, methyl-isobutyl).
Octyl, perfumer's grade, bots lb. 1.75 - 3.25
tech. (see Octanol, normal).
2-Phenylethyl, extra, dms lb. 1.14 - 1.45
standard, dms. lb. 1.26 - 1.35
n-Propyl, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .10 - —
Tetrahydrofurfuryl, cns., Cedar Rapids, Iowa lb. .54 - —
dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .44½- —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .47 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .43 - —
indust. grade, dms., c.l., Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .305 - —
l.c.l., Newark, N. J., Cedar Rapids, Ia lb. .33 - —
tanks, Niagara Falls, N. Y. lb. .29 - —
Wood (see Methanol).
Aldol, 95%, dms., works lb. .23 - —
denaturing grade, dms gal. 2.15 - —
Aldrin, tech., fib. dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .80 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .85 - —
Aletris root, bgs lb. 1.75 - 1.85
Algin (see Sodium alginate).
Allethrin, 90%, dms., frt. alld lb. 28.80 -28.90
soln., 20%, dms., 200-2,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. 6.50 - 6.55
2½%, dms., frt. alld lb. .95 - 1.00
Allspice (see Pimento).
Allyl bromide, cbys., works lb. 1.35 - 1.40
Chloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .18 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .15 - —
Starch, solid, dms., works lb. .52¾- .54¾
solution, 40%, toluol-butanol, dms., works lb. .25½- .26¼
Aloe, Cape, cs. lb. .40 - —
powd., cs. lb. .50 - —
Curacao, kgs. lb. .50 - .55
Socotrine, kgs. lb. No prices
Aloin, USP, bbls., dms., kgs. lb. 3.75 - 3.82
Alphanaphthol (see a-Naphthol).
Alphanaphthylamine (see a-Naphthylamine).
Alphanitronaphthalene (see a-Nitronaphthalene).
Alphapicoline (see a-Picoline).
Alphaterpineol (see a-Terpineol).
Alphatocopherol (see a-Tocopherol).
Alum, ammonium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.20 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potassium, gran., bgs., works 100 lbs. 4.55 - —
lump, dms., works 100 lbs. 5.30 - —
powd., dms., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - —
USP, burnt, dms lb. .20 - .21
hydrous, dms. lb. .07¾- .08
Potash-chrome, dms lb. .17 - —
Sodium, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
Alumina, calcined, bgs., c.l., works. lb. .0385- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0410- .0510
Aluminum acetate, basic soln., 24%, bbls., i.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Chloride, coml., anhyd., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .1550- —
cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .1450- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1500- —
soln., 32°, cbys., c.l., works lb. .0445- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0520- .1295
tanks, works 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
NF, gran., dms., works lb. .29 - .30
Fluoride, tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .16¾- .18¾
Aluminum fluoride in fib. dms. 0.35c. per lb. higher.
Formate, basic soln., cbys. lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .10 - —
Hydrate, heavy bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .0285- —
2,000-20,000 lb. lots, same basis lb. .041 - —
bulk, same basis lb. .026 - —
light bgs. dlvd lb. .17 - —
Hydroxide, gel, pharmaceutical, 14-15% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .22 - —
contract, works lb. .21 - —
9-9½% Al_2O_3, fib. dms., works lb. .19 - —
contract, works lb. .18 - —
dried, USP, XIV, fib. dms., works lb. .82½- —
contract, works lb. .79½- —
tech., powder (see Aluminum hydrate).
Metal, 99%+, ingots, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .232 - —
pigs, 10,000-lb. lots, frt. alld. lb. .215 - —
Oxide, amorphous (see Alumina, calcined).
Paste, lining, extra-fine, dms lb. .63½- —
standard, 200-lb. dms lb. .43 - —
Powder, linng, extra fine, dms lb. 1.02½- —
standard, 250-lb. dms lb. .72 - —

Aluminum powder and paste prices are f.o.b. shipping point. Add 1c. per lb. for 100-lb. dm., 1½c. per lb. for 50-lb. dm., 3c. per lb. for 10-lb. can and 5c. to 12c. per lb. for smaller containers. Deduct 1c. per lb. for single shipment of 400 to 1,499 lbs., 2c. for 1,500 to 4,999 lbs., 3c. for 5,000 to 29,999 lbs. and 4c. for 30,000 lbs. or more. Where destination is within the continental U. S. a deduction equivalent to the lowest available common carrier transportation rate will be made from seller's invoice on orders of 200 lbs. or over.

Resinate, precip., 2.1% Al, dms., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Stearate, dibasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
monobasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
tribasic, ctns., c.l. lb. .33 - —
l.c.l. lb. .34 - .37
Sulfate, coml., bulk, c.l., works, 100 lbs. 1.85 - —
grd., bgs., c.l., works ton 37.00 - —
lump, bgs., c.l., works ton 40.00 - —
Iron-free, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 3.95 - —
USP, gran., dms., works lb. .16 - .18
powd., dms., works lb. .36 - .37
Trihydrate, heavy (see Aluminum hydrate, heavy).
Ambergris, gray, bots oz. 8.00 -10.00
Aminoazotoluene, base, bbls., 100% basis lb. 1.03 - 1.18
o-Aminobiphenyl, dms., c.l., works lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 - —
tanks, works lb. .31 - —
Aminoethyl ethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .46½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .45 - —
2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, cns., dms., works lb. .60 - —
m-Aminophenol, dist., dms., ton lots. lb. 2.05 - —
smaller lots lb. 2.50 - —
p-Aminophenol, dms., frt. alld lb. .97 - .98
Aminophylline, USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.55 - —
Ammonia, anhyd., fertilizer, tanks, works, frt. equald ton 85.00 -88.00
pure cyls., extra, zone 1 lb. .18½- —
2 lb. .19 - —
3 lb. .19½- .20
4 lb. .20 - —
5 lb. .21 - —
refrigeration, tanks, works, frt. equald. ton 87.50 -90.50
Aqueous (29.4% NH_3), dms., c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
tanks, works, anhyd. basis. ton 96.00 - —
Ammoniac, sal, gray, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.65 -11.15
white gran. (see Ammonium chloride, tech.)
Ammoniacal liquor, tanks, works, anhyd basis ton 96.00 - —
Ammonium acetate, purif., dms lb. .88 - —
Benzoate, USP, dms., kgs., 4,000-lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .80 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld lb. .83 - 1.08
Biborate, gran., dms., c.l., works. ton 317.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse. ton 390.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse. ton 395.50 - —
Bicarbonate, dom., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
imp., dms., l.c.l. lb. .07¼- .08¼
Bichromate, dms., works lb. .42 - .43
Bifluoride, dms., dlvd lb. .2145- .2245
Bromide, NF, gran., bbls lb. .39 - —

Powdered ammonium bromide 10c. per lb. higher.

Carbonate, USP, lump, dms lb. .16 - —
Chloride, tech., white, fines, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
USP, gran., bbls., dms lb. .17¼- —
Citrate, dibasic, bbls lb. .75 - —
dms. lb. .30 - .85
Dichromate (see Ammonium bichromate).
Fluoride (see Ammonium bifluoride).
Hydroxide (see Ammonia, aqueous).
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.07 - —
Iodide, NF, dms., bots lb. 4.26 - 4.38
Linoleate, 80%, dms., works lb. .50 - .55
Nitrate, dom., fertilizer grade, 33.5% N., bgs., western, works, frt. equald ton 68.00 -70.00
with dolomite, 20.5% N., bgs., Hopewell, Va ton 51.00 - —
imp., Canadian, 33.5% N, eastern, bgs., c.l., ship't point, frt. equal to $6 per ton 74.50 - —
western, bgs., c.l., f.o.b. cars, Los Angeles ton 84.89 - —
Oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .26¼- .31
Pentaborate, gran., dms., c.l., works ton 227.00 - —
ton lots, ex whse ton 300.50 - —
smaller lots, ex whse ton 305.50 - —

Ammonium pentaborate powder, $10 per ton higher.

U. S. UNITED STATES

Quality Makes the Difference

Quality makes the difference . . . where a "stripped" coconut fatty acid is required, be sure to look at GROCO 26 — STRIPPED COCONUT FATTY ACIDS with the major percentages of caprylic and capric acids removed. For quality products at a lower price, don't overlook GROCO 24 — REGULAR COCONUT FATTY ACIDS. Both grades are known for excellent THERMAL STABILITY and uniform specifications and composition. Try a sample and see.

For full information, send for our new catalog "Fatty Acids in Modern Industry".

	GROCO 26 Special	GROCO 24 Regular
Titre	26° — 29°C.	22° — 25°C.
Color 5¼" Lovibond Red	2.5 max.	2.5 max.
Color 5¼" Lovibond Yellow	15 max.	15 max.
Color Gardner 1933	2 — 4	2 — 4
Unsaponifiable	0.25%— 0.50%	0.25%— 0.50%
Saponification Value	251 — 258	261 — 270
Acid Value	250 — 257	260 — 269
Iodine Value (WIJS)	7 — 15	7 — 13

A. GROSS & COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS SINCE 1837

295 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK 17, N. Y. • FACTORY: NEWARK, N. J. • DISTRIBUTORS IN PRINCIPAL CITIES

Ammonium perchlorate, kgs., works. lb. .50 - .75
Persulfate, kgs. lb. .46½- .47½
Phosphate, coml., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .0865- —
l.c.l., same basis lb .09 - —
dibasic, NF, V bbls., dms. lb. .46 - —
tech., bgs., c.l works, frt. equald lb. .0863- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .0915- —
Salicylate, NF, dms., kgs. lb. 1.62 - 1.64
Silicofluoride, dms., works lb. .11 - .12
Sulfamate, bgs., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, coke-oven, bulk, producing ovens ton.42.00 -47.50
syn., bgs., c.l., western, works. ton.44.00 - —
bulk, works ton.42.00 - —
purif., dms., works lb. .09 - .09½
Sulfide, liq., 40-44%, dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. ton.240.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis. ton.300.00 - —
tanks, frt. alld., 100% basis. ton.180.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, tech. (see Ammonium thiocyanate).
Thiocyanate, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .22 - .26
Thioglycollate, coml., cbys., 100% basis lb. 1.35 - 1.55
highly purif., cbys., 100% basis. lb. 1.70 - 1.96
Thiosulfate, cryst., photo grade, fib dms., frt. alld lb. .65 - —
60% soln., dms., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
d-Amphetamine hydrochloride dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
d-monobasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
d-Phosphate, dibasic, bots lb.28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
d-Sulfate, dms lb 28.00 - —
dl, dms lb 6.00 - —
Amyl acetate, ex fusel oil, tech., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20 - —
ex pentane, reg., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol amyl).
n-butyrate, dms. lb. .90 - 1.25
Cinnamic, aldehyde, dms lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Nitrite, USP, bots lb. 1.75 - 1.83
Salicylate, cns., dms lb. .74 - 1.05
o-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .46¾- —
tanks, works lb. .41¾- —
p-tert-Amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .24¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .25¾- —
tanks, works lb. .23¾- —
Anethole, NF, cns., dms lb. 1.85 - —
tech., dms lb. 1.10 - —
Angelica root, dom., bls lb. .60 - .70
Anise seed, Mexican, bgs. lb. .32 - —
Aniline oil, dms. c.l. works, frt. alld. lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .22 - —
tanks, works, frt. alld lb. .20 - —
Salt, dms., c.l., truckloads, 20,000 lbs., min., frt. alld lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
Spanish, bgs. lb. .36 - .39
Spanish, bgs. lb. .36 - .38
Syrian, bgs. lb. No prices.
Anisic aldehyde, bots., dms lb. 1.80 - 2.70
o-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .88 - —
p-Anisidine, dms., works lb. .97 - —
Annatto seed, whole, bgs. lb. .24 - —
powd., dms. lb. .28 - —
Anthracene, 90-95%, bbls., ton-lots, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .95 - —
Anthraquinone, 99.5%, bbls, c.l., frt. alld lb. .83 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .86 - —
electrical grade, bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .91 - —
Antimony butter (see Antimony trichloride).
Metal, bulk, c.l., mines lb. .28½- —
cs., c.l., mines lb. .29 - —
Oxide, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
lc.l., frt. alld lb. .30½- —
Sulfide, approx. 60%, bgs., dlvd lb. .27 - .30
Trichloride anhyd., pails, c.l., works lb. .38½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .40½- —
USP, powd., dms lb. .64 - .65
Antimony-potassium tartrate, tech., powd., dms. lb. .60½- .65½
Antipyrine, NF, 200-lb. bbl lb. 3.50 - —
Apomorphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.23.40 -23.90
Areca nuts, powd., bbls lb. .15 - .16
Arecoline hydrobromide, NF, bots., tins oz. 4.50 - 6.00
l-Arginine monohydrochloride, dms., 1-kilo lots kilo.74.80 -83.00
Arnica flowers (true montana), bls. lb. 3.00 Nom.
Arsenic metal, lump, bbls., ex whse. lb. .54 - —
Trioxide, USP, dms lb. .48 - —
White, powd., bbls., c.l., dlvd lb. .05½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .06½- .07½
Asafetida, cs lb. .36 - .39
powd., bbls., dms lb. .50 - .53
Asbestine (see Talc, fibrous, N. Y.)
Asbestos, Canadian, crude, No. 1, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.1,300.00- —
No. 2, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.675.00 - —
Run-of-mine, c.l., (20 tons), mines ton.556.00 - —
3K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.436.00 - —
3R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.371.00 - —
3T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.348.00 - —
3Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.321.00 - —
4K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.173.00 - —
4T, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
4Z, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.156.00 - —
5D, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5K, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.122.50 - —
5M, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.116.50 - —
5R, c.l. (20 tons), mines ton.110.00 - —
6D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.78.00 - —
7D, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.68.50 - —
7F, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.65.00 - —
7H, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.55.00 - —
7K, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.46.00 - —
7M, c.l., (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7R, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.39.00 - —
7RF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
7T, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.37.00 - —
7TF, c.l. (30 tons), mines ton.40.00 - —
8S, c.l., (30 tons) mines ton.27.00 - —
Asbestos c.l. prices are in U. S. funds, l.c.l., f.o.b. $4 per ton higher.
Asphalt gilsonite, black, jet, bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
select, 350° F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.38.00 - —
270°-295°F., fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.37.00 - —
seconds, 300° 390°F fusing pt., bgs., c.l., mines ton.32.00 - —
Manjak, No. 10, crude, dms., works lb. .06¼- —
Asphalt, petroleum, cut-back, tanks, tankwagon, refy. gal. .09 - —
emulsion, tanks, tankwagon, refy gal. .09½- .10
steam-refd., 50-80 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.21.00 - —
85-300 penetration, tanks, tankwagon, refy ton.20.00 - —
Aspirin (see Acid, acetylsalicylic).
Atropine, USP, bots oz. 6.25 - 6.75
Sulfate, USP, bots oz. 4.00 - 4.20

B

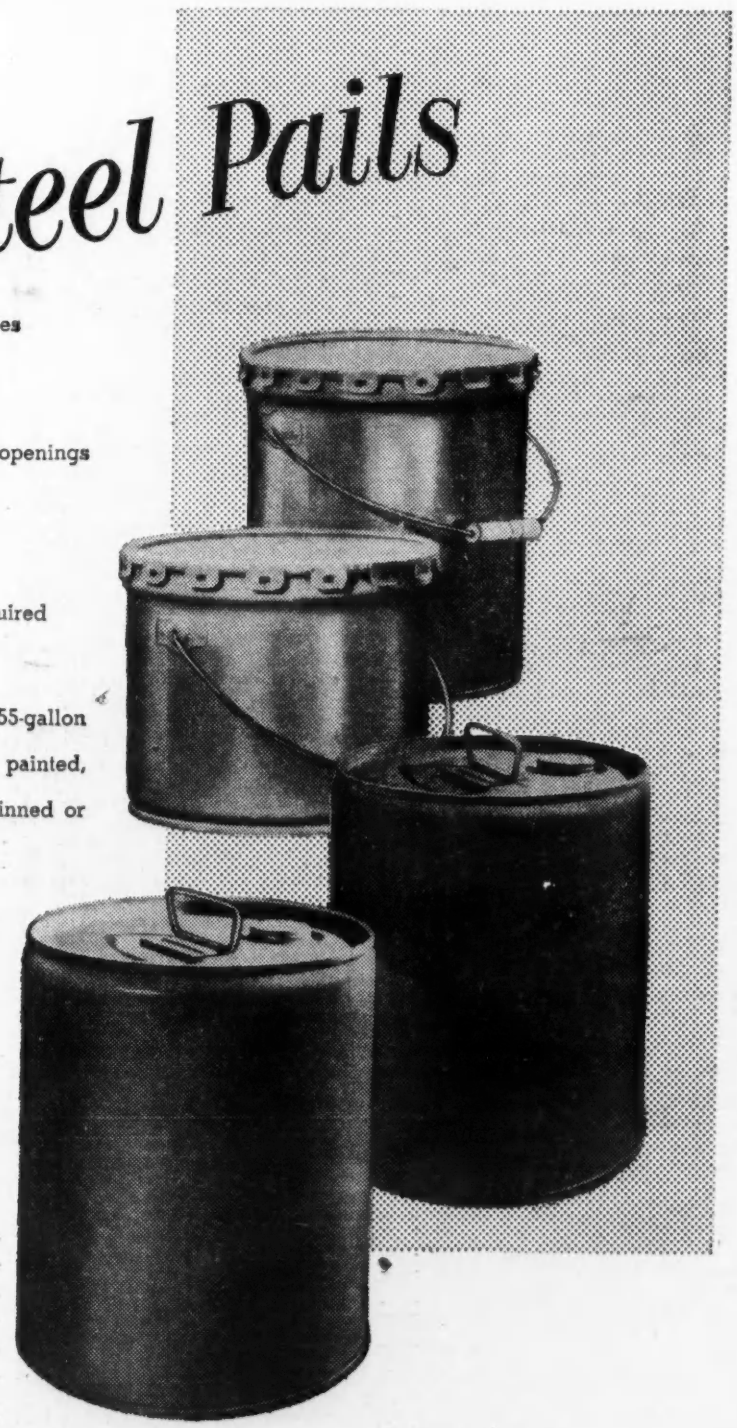
Bacitracin, bulk, 1,000,000,000 or more units 50,000 units. .70 - —
less than 1,000,000,000 units 50,000 units. .75 - —
Balm of Gilead buds, dried, bgs lb. 1.35 - 1.45
Barberry, root bark, bgs lb. .28 - .30
Barbital, USP, 100-lb. dms lb 4.50 - —
Sodium, USP, dms lb. 4.75 - 4.77
Barium carbonate, precip., bgs., c.l., works ton.92.50 - —
smaller lots, works ton.102.50 - —
Chlorate, kgs., works lb. .32 - .36
Chloride, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. ton.158.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.168.00 - —
NF, cryst., dms. lb. .20 - —
tech., cryst., dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.50 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .35 - —
Dioxide (see Barium peroxide).
Hydrate cryst., bgs ton.180.00 -190.00
Monoxide (see Oxide).
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Barium oxide, grd., dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.255.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.265.00 - —
Peroxide, dms., works lb. .16 - —
Stearate, cns., c.l., frt. allg lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .38 - .43
Sulfate, tech. (see Barytes and Blanc fixe).
X-ray, dms. lb. .15 - .15½
Sulfide, dms., c.l., works ton.85.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.95.00 - —
Barytes, Southern, off-color, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
95-75%, bgs., mines ton.25.00 - —
water-grd., paper bgs., c.l., E. St. Louis ton.41.60 - —
ex-whse., N. Y. ton.60.10 - —
Bauxite, bulk, mines ton. 9.50 -10.00
Bay leaves (see Laurel leaves).
Belladonna leaf, bls lb. .33 - .37
root, bls lb. .45 - .50
Bentonite, dom., 200 mesh, bgs., c.l., mines ton.14.00 - —
imp. Italian, white, high gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. ton.80.60 - —
1 ton-lots, ex whse. ton.83.10 - —
low gel., bgs., 5-ton lots, ex whse. ton.78.95 - —
1-ton lots, ex whse ton.81.45 - —
Benzal chloride, cbys., works lb. .22 - .23½
Benzaldehyde, NF, dms lb. .74 - 1.05
tech., cbys., dms lb. .44 - —
Benzene (see Benzol).
Hexachloride, 25% and 99% gamma isomer (see Lindane).
tech., bgs., dms., c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .0075- .009
l.c.l., works, gamma unit-lb. .015 - —
Benzene hexachloride, wet dust distributors, dms., c.l., dlvd., gamma unit lb. .02 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., gamma unit-lb. .021 - —
Benzidine hydrochloride, bbls., frt. alld., 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
Benzocaine, dms lb. 3.43 - 3.50
Benzol, coaltar, pure or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa gal. .36 - —
Birmingham district gal. .36 - —
Chicago district gal. .36 - —
Cleveland district gal. .36 - —
Geneva, Utah gal. .36 - —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .36 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Lone Star, Texas gal. .36 - —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .36 - —
Philadelphia district gal. .36 - —
Pittsburgh district gal. .36 - —
Sparrows Point, Md. gal. .36 - —
Syracuse, N. Y. gal. .36 - —
Terre Haute, Ind. gal. .36 - —
Youngstown, Ohio gal. .36 - —
Benzophenone dms lb. 1.40 - 1.75
Benzotrichloride, cbys., frt. equald. lb. .18 - .20
Benzoyl chloride, cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23 - —
tank trucks, dlvd. Metropolitan area lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, purif., fib. dms., 50 to 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. .98 - 1.08
Benzyl acetate, f.f.c., cns., dms lb. .62 - 1.04
Alcohol (see Alcohol, benzyl).
Benzoate, USP, f.f.c., cns., dms. lb. .62 - 1.10

USS Steel Pails

- Available in 3- to 6½-gallon capacities
- With tight heads or lug covers
- Wide variety of pouring spouts and openings
- Baked enamel finishes in any color combination
- Lithographed heads or shells as required

We also have steel drums of 15- to 55-gallon capacities which can be furnished painted, decorated, hot dipped galvanized, tinned or made of stainless steel.

"It's Better to Ship in Steel"



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USS

UNITED STATES STEEL

Benzyl Chloride—Chloropicrin

Benzyl chloride, tech., 13-gal. cbys., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
tank trucks, same basis lb. .21 - —

A 2½c. differential is quoted on benzyl chloride in 5-gal. cbys. In steel dms. prices were ½c. lower.

Cinnamate, cns. lb. 3.60 - 3.90
Formate, cns. lb. 1.30 - 2.10
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 8.60 - 9.10
Propionate, bots. lb. 1.35 - 1.65
Salicylate, bots. lb. 1.50 - 1.85

Benzylidine acetone, bots lb. 1.68 - 1.80
Chloride (see Benzal chloride).

Berberine bisulfate, cns lb.35.00 -36.25
Hydrochloride, bots. lb.35.00 -36.25

Betagammapicoline (see b.g-Picoline).

Betamethylnaphthalene (see b-Methylnaphthalene)

Betanaphthol (see b-Naphthol).

Betanaphthylamine (see b-Naphthylamine).

Bataphenylethylamine (see b-Phenylethylamine).

BHC (see Benzene hexachloride, technical)

Biotin cryst., bots gram.10.00 - —

Biphenyl (see Diphenyl).

Bismuth chloride, jars lb. 5.11 - —
Hydroxide, dms. lb 4.65 - —
Metal, bxs., ton lots lb 2.25 - —
Nitrate, cryst., dms lb 2.10 - 2.17
Oxide, anhyd., dms lb 4.47 - 5.05
Oxychloride, dms lb 4.37 - 4.42
Phenolsulfonate, fib dms lb 5.22 - —
Subcarbonate, USP, dms lb 3.20 - —
Subgallate, NF, fib. dms lb 3.15 - —
Subiodide, fib. dms. lb 5.37 - —
Subnitrate, NF, dms lb 2.65 - —
Subsalicylate, USP, dms lb. 3.50 - —

Bismuth-ammonium citrate, USP, powd., jars lb. 4.22 - —

Black, acetylene, bgs., c.l., duty and freight extra lb. .17 - —
cs., l.c.l., ex whse. lb. .22½- .26
Ash (see Barium sulfide).
Bone dms. l.c.l., frt alld lb. .17 - .23¼

Pacific coast bone black prices, 2c. per lb higher

Carbon, channel, pigment, high color, beads ctns., c.l., works, lb. .72 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .78 - —
medium color, uncompressed, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse. lb. .19 - —
rubber, beads, bulk, c.l., works lb. .07 - —
bgs. c.l., works lb. .074 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .1225- —
furnace, fast extruding, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .10 - —
high abrasion, bulk, c.l., works, lb. .0750- —
bgs., c.l., works lb. .0790- —
l.c.l., dlvd. or whse lb. .122 - .125
high modulus, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .0550- —
ctns., l.c.l., whse lb. .0950- —
semi-reinforcing bgs., c.l., works lb. .045 - —
bgs. cns., l.c.l., whse lb. .085 - —

Charcoal (see C).
Dyes (see Dyes).
Graphite (see G).

Iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 - —
Lamp, bgs., c.l., works lb. .16 - .45
Mineral, bgs., works lb. .0160- .0675

Blackberry root bark, bls lb. .45 - —
Black haw root bark, bls lb. .53 - .53
tree bark, bls lb. .40 - .45

Blanc fixe, dry byproduct, bgs., c.l., works ton.190.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.200.00 - —
direct process, bgs., c.l., works, ton.100.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.110.00 - —
N. Y. whse ton.140.88 -165.00

Bleaching powder, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.02 - —
l.c.l. works 100 lbs. 6.52 - —

Blood, dried, 16-16½% ammonia, bgs unit-ton. 5.00 - —
high-grade, unground, 16-17% ammonia, bgs., Chicago, unit-ton. 5.25 - —
soluble, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - 17
l.c.l. lb. .18 - .25

Bloodroot bls. lb. .48 - .50

Blue, alkali, dry, 250-lb. bbls., dlvd., N. or Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R. including St. Paul, Minneapolis, Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. 2.10 - —
toner, 125-lb. bbls., litho flushed, same basis lb. 1.20 - —
Chinese, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Cobalt, genuine, bbls., same basis lb. 4.90 - —

Imitation (see Blue ultramarine).

Dyes (see Dyes).
Iron (see Blue, Chinese, Milori, Potash Prussian and Soda)
Methyl violet toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls., same basis lb. 2.60 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls., same basis lb 3.85 - —
Milori, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Peacock, fugitive, 100% color strength, bbls., same basis. lb. .75 - —
Phthalocyanine, full strength, bbls., same basis lb. 3.45 - —
resinated, bbls., same basis lb. 3.00 - —
water dispersable, bbls., same basis lb. 1.54 - —
Potash, CP, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Prussian, insoluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
soluble, bbls., same basis lb. .49 - —
Soda, CP, bronze, bbls., same basis lb. .56 - —
Ultramarine, cobalt type, dry or pulp, bbls., same basis lb. .30½- .35
jobbing types, bbls., same basis. lb. .16½- .18½
regular types, dry, bbls., same basis lb. .22½- .35
Victoria toner, molybdated, PMA, bbls. lb. 4.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, bbls lb. 5.00 - —

Blue dry colors, dlvd. prices ½c. higher Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. (El Paso 2c.), Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher Pac. Coast, Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, frt. equalized with Chicago.

Vitrol (see Copper sulfate).

Bluestone (see Copper sulfate).

Bonemeal, steamed, works, E. ton.72.50 - —
Los Angeles ton.82.00 - —

Bone phosphate defluorinated (see D)
of lime (see Calcium phosphate, tribasic).
precipatated (see Calcium phosphate tribasic, NF, precip.).

Borax, tech., anhyd., 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.78.00 - —
ton lots ex whse N Y or Chicago ton.125.75 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.00 - —
cryst. 99½%, bgs., c.l., works, ton.67.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.115.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.120.00 - —
gran., decahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.41.25 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N. Y., Chi ton.89.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.94.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.35.75 - —
pentahydrate, 99½%, bgs., c.l., works ton.55.50 - —
ton lots, ex whse., N.Y., Chi ton.100.25 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.103.25 - —
powd., 99½% bgs. ton.46.25 - —
ton lots, ex-whse., N. Y. or Chi ton.94.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis, ton.99.00 - —

Borax packed in kgs., $45.50 per ton higher than in paper bgs.; in barrels, $24.50 higher. USP borax $15 per ton higher.

Bordeaux mixture, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. or nearest whse. pt. lb. .18 - .24
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - .26

Borneol, cns lb. 2.50 - 4.50

Borontrifluoride gas, cyls., truckload, works lb. .62 - —
lers truckload, works lb. .70 - —

Brazilwood extract (see Hypernic extract).

Brimstone (see Sulfur).

Bromine, purif., cs., c.l., t.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .31 - —
l.c.l., same basas lb. .33 - .38
ret. dms., c.l., t.l., same basis, lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .30 - .32
tanks, same basis lb. .21½- —

Bromoform, pharmaceutical grade, bots lb 1.62 - 2.60
cbys. lb. 1.52 - —

Bromstyrol, bots lb. 5.40 - 5.70

Bronze powder aluminum (See A).

Brown, iron oxide, pure, bgs., c.l., works lb. .13¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
Oxide, metallic, bgs., works lb. .04 - —
Sienna, burnt, paper bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- .15¼
l.c.l., works lb. .04½ .15½
raw, paper, bgs. c.l. works lb. .04½ .13
l.c.l. works lb. .04¾ .13¼
Umber, burnt, American, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¼ .07
Turkey type bgs c.l. Boston, Bethlehem, Easton Pa., Hiwassee, Va. N Y lb. .06¾ —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
raw, American bgs. works lb .06¼ .06¼
Turkey-type, bgs., works lb. .06¾ .07
Vandyke bbls. works lb. .09½ .12

Brucine, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .20 - .25
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .15 - .20

Buchu leaves, bls lb. .65 - —

Butadiene, refd., cyls., refy lb. .22 - —
tanks, refy lb. .15 - —

Butane, indust., tanks, group 3 gal. .02½- —
N. Y. harbor gal. .08 - —

n-Butyl acetate, ferment., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —

sec-Butyl acetate, syn., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾- —

n-Butyl alcohol (see Alcohol, n-Butyl).

Aldehyde (see Butyraldehyde)
Chloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .37½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .38 - —
Ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .31½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
tanks, works lb. .30 - —
Lactate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .33 - —
Laurate, dms., works lb. .59 - —
Methacrylate, dms., l.t.l., works, lb. .70 - —
Oleate, refd., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .32 - —
Phenylacetate dms lb 4.50 4.60
Phthalate (see Dibutyl phthalate).
Stearate, dms. l.c.l. frt equald lb. .24 - .27

Butylamine (see mono-di- and tri-).

6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .48 - —
p-tert-Butylphenol, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .25½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .26½- —
Butyraldehyde, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Butyric ether (see Ethyl butyrate).

C

Cacao butter (see Cocoa butter).

Cadmium iodide, 25-lb. fib. dms lb. 6.75 - 7.00
Metal ingots or sticks, cs., dlvd. lb. 1.70 - —

Caffeine, USP, nat., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.35 - —
hydrous, dms., 100-lib. lots or more lb. 3.15 - —
syn., cryst., anhyd., dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 3.35 - —
hydrous, 100-lb. lots or more, lb. 3.15 - —
citrated, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 2.90 - —

Calamine, USP, dms lb. .34 - —

Calciferol, cryst., vials, 1-kilo lots, works gram. .60 - —
25 to 100 gram lots, works, gram. .65 - —

In edible oil (see Viosterol).

Calcium p-aminosalicylate, fib., dms., 1,000 lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb. 7.00 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 7.05 - 7.50
Arsenate, dealers, dms., c.l., whse. works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over lb. .09 - .10
l.c.l., same basis lb. .10 - —
Bromide, NF, jars lb. .90 - .94
Carbide, standard generator size, dms., c.l., dlvd ton.134.40 - —

Calcium carbonate, nat., dry-grd., air floated, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works ton. 7.50 -10.00
chalk, whiting, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.32.00 -34.00
water-grd., ½ to 10 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.30.00 - —
10 to 20 microns, bgs., c.l., works ton.17.00 -18.00
precip., dense, bgs., c.l., works, ton.30.00 -33.00
l.c.l., works ton.40.00 -48.00
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -50.00
surface treated, bgs., c.l., works ton.35.00 -50.00
l.c.l., works ton.45.00 -65.00
ultrafine, bgs., c.l., works, ton.110.00 -160.00
l.c.l., works ton.120.00 -175.00

Chloride, cryst., purif., dms. lb. .27 - —
flake, 77-80%, paper bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton.27.00 - —
liquor, 40%, tanks, frt. equald, ton.11.35 - —
pellets, bgs., c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works ton.37.65 - —
solid, 73-75%, dms., c.l., frt. equald ton.25.50 - —
l.c.l., works, same basis, ton.34.00 -71.00
USP, gran., dms. lb. .32 - —
Chromate, bgs., frt. equald lb. .29½- .30
Cyanide, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .24 - .50
Gluconate, AA, bbls., dms lb. .70 - .72
USP, bbls. dms lb. .53 - .65
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib. dms. lb 2.30 2.45
Hydride, dms., works lb. 2.15 - 3.00
Hypochlorite, high test, cased (45 lbs.), dlvd. E. of Rockies cs.22.60 -24.75
dms. 100-lb. same basis dm 28.65 -32.50
Hypophosphite, dms., ton lots or less lb. .90 - .93
Iodide, jars lb 4.52 - —
Lactate, USP, dms., 10,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works lb 41 - 48
Mandelate, USP, dms., works lb 2.10 2.25
Naphthenate, liq., 4%, Ca, dms., frt. equald lb. .27¼- —
Nitrate, fertilizer grade, bgs., c.l., Los Angeles ton.46.00 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .13 - —
d-Pantothenate, jars, 100-gram lots or more, frt. adjusted, gram .07½- —
Para-aminosalicylate (see Calcium p-Aminosalicylate).
Phenolsulfonate, dms lb. .70 - —
Phosphate dibasic, USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.10 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.60 - 7.95
feed grade, 18½% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.79.55 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.88.80 -89.55
20% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.84.55 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.96.00 - —
21% P, bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald ton.90.30 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald ton.100.30 -100.80
monobasic, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots, frt. equald 100 lbs. 6.05 - —
smaller lots, same basis, 100 lbs. 6.55 - —
tribasic, precip., NF, bgs., c.l., frt. equald. 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.95 - —
Phytate, bgs., works lb. .37 - —
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld., works lb. .30½- —
Silicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works, lb. .06 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 06½- —
paint grade (see Wollastonite).
Stearate, ctns., c.l. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l. lb. .36 - .40
Sulfate (see Gypsum)

Calomel, USP, powd., dms lb 5.42 - —

Camphene 46° m.p., dms. incl., c.l., works lb. .128 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .103 - —

Chlorinated 67-69% (see Toxaphene).

Camphor, monobromated, NF, dms., kgs lb 3.00 - 3.12
nat. USP, powd., cs., 100-lb. lots, lb. .60 - .65
tablets, 1-oz., ½-oz. cs lb. .75 - .80
syn., tech., 1 bbl. or more lb. .52 - —
USP, gran., powd., bbls. 2,000-lb. lots lb. .59 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .60 - —
smaller lots lb. .61 - —
tablets, tins, 2,000-lb. lots lb. .90 - —
1,000-lb. lots lb. .91 - —
smaller lots lb. .92 - —

Canada balsam (see Fir balsam).

Cantharides, Chinese, cs lb. 2.00 - 2.05
powd., bxs lb. 2.25 - 2.30
Russian, bgs lb. 4.00 - 4.05
powd., bxs lb. 4.35 - 4.40

Capsicum (see Pepper red).
Oleoresin, NF, from domestic pepper, dms lb. 4.50 - 5.25
from African pepper, dms lb. 4.35 - 5.00

Caraway seed, Dutch, bgs. lb. .18 - —

Carbazole, 97%, bbls., ton lots, works lb. 1.05 - —

Carbinol, methyl isobutyl (see Methyl isobutyl carbinol).

Carbon dioxide, indust., wholesale, bulk, dlvd. metropolitan area. ton.73.00 -115.00
cyls., same basis lb. .08 - —
solid, same basis lb. .035 - .040
Disulfide, 55-gal. dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. to competitive points lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .08½- .09
5-gal. 30 dms. to c.l. same basis, lb. .13 - —
less than 30 dms lb. .16 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .0515- —
Tetrachloride, CP, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .10½- .13¼
tech., consumers, dms. c.l. E. Rockies, frt. alld lb. .10 - .10½
W of Rockies, f.o.b., stock-points lb. .10½- .11
l.c.l., E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .11¾- .12¼
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stock-points lb. .12¼- .12¾
tanks, E. of Rockies, frt. alld. lb. .08½- .09
W. of Rockies, f.o.b. stockpoints lb. .09 - .09½

Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).

Carbromal, NF, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb 4.00 - 4.25
smaller lots, works lb 4.10 - 4.75

Cardamom fruit, fancy, bold, cs lb. 3.95 - —
AA, cs. lb. 3.60 - —
decorticated, Ceylon, cs. lb. 2.00 - —
Guatemalan, cs. lb. 2.15 - —
green, Alleppey, bgs. lb. 1.70 - —
Ceylon, bgs. lb. 1.75 - —
seed (see Cardamom fruit decorticated).

Carmine, No. 40, NF, bulk, 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. lb.14.40 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb.14.50 -15.20

Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram, tins, works gram. .48 - —
in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per lb., dms., works, million units .18 - —
microcrystalline in oil, 400,000 A units per gram, tins, works, million units. .30 - —

Carvol, bots. lb. 4.75 - 9.65
Cascara sagrada bark, bulk lb. .30 - .31
Casein, dom., acid precip., standard, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .37 - .30
premium, bgs., 10,000-lb. lots or more, shipt. point lb. .35 - .40
imp., Argentine, acid-precip., grd., 100-lb. lots or more, duty paid lb. .22 - .22¼

Cashewnut shell liquid, treated, dms., c.l., Newark, N. J lb. .22 - —
ton lots, same basis lb. .23 - —
dm. lots, same basis lb. .25 - —

Cassia, Batavia, cuttings, bls. lb. .17 - —
longstick, cracked bls lb. .18 - —
shortstick, cracked, bls lb. .17 - —
Saigon, broken, bls lb. No prices.
medium, reconditioned, bls lb. No prices.
thin, bls lb. No prices.

Castor beans, bgs., c. & f. ton.110.00 Nom.
Oil (see Oil, castor)
Pomace, bgs., c.l., works ton. No stocks.

Castoreum, nat., cns lb 5.00 -30.00
syn., cns lb 9.00 - —

Catechol, CP, cryst., fib. dms., works lb. 2.17½- —
resub., dms., works lb. 4.29½- —

Catnip leaves, Southern, bls lb. .75 - —

Celery seed, French, bgs., shipt. lb. .40 - .41
Indian, bgs. lb. .19 - —

Cellulose scrap (see Pyroxylin scrap).
Acetate, flake, powd., ctns., bgs., 100-lb. lots or more, dlvd. E lb. .35 - .46
Acetate-butyrate, powd., 17% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555
27% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .595 - .605
38% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .545 - .555
50% butyryl content, bgs., dlvd. E lb. .585 - .595
half-second, bgs., dlvd. E. lb. .545 - .555

Cerium hydrate, 74% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.44 - —
77% CeO_2, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots or more lb. 1.74 - —
Oxalate, NF, bbls., bgs., works lb. 1.32 - —
Oxide, optical grade, bgs., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb. 1.85 - 1.98
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.03 - 2.23

Chalk (see Calcium carbonate).

Chamomile flowers, Hungarian style, cs lb. .85 - —
Roman, cs lb. 1.50 - —

Charcoal, activated, NF, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .25 - .32
5-ton lots, works lb. .2½- .32½
smaller lots, works lb. .27 .50
Bone (see Black, bone).
Hardwood, briquets, bgs., c.l., works ton.77.00 -88.00
gran., bgs., works ton.77.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.70.40 - —
Pinewood gran., powd., bgs., c.l., works, South ton.55.00 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.55.00 -65.00
lump bgs., c.l., works, South ton.51.50 - —
l.c.l., works, South ton.54.50 -69.00
bulk, c.l., works, South ton.36.00 - —

Chestnut extract, liq., 25% tannin, bbls., c.l., works lb. .04¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .0510- —
tanks, works lb. .04 - —
powd., 60% tannin, bgs., extra, c.l., works lb. .1032- —
l.c.l., works lb. .1102- —

Chloral, tech., 94% min., dms., c.l. works lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .24 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —

Hydrate, USP, 40-lb. jars, 1,000-lb. lots lb. 1.00 - —
500-lb. lots lb. 1.03 - —
100-lb. lots or less lb. 1.05 - —

Chlordan, agricultural, cs., c.l., frt alld lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt alld lb. .66 - —
clarif., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 to 10,000 lb. lots, frt. alld lb. .76 - —

Chloramine T, NF, bbls., works lb. .75 - 1.00

Chlorinated paraffin, 42%, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
70%, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —

Rubber, 5, 10, 20 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .56 - —
125, 1,000 cps., ctns., c.l., works lb. .65 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .66 - —

Chlorine, liq., cyls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .09½- —
l.c.l., Metropolitan area lb. .11 - .12¼
tanks, single units, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 2.93 - —
multiple units, 5 cars, works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 3.80 - 3.83
3 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 3.80 - —
2 cars, same basis 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
1 car, same basis 100 lbs. 6.00 - —

4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene, fused, bbls. lb. 1.45 - —

m-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .80 - —
o-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .72 - —
p-Chloroaniline, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .75 - —
o-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.20 - —
p-Chlorobenzaldehyde, dms., works. lb. 1.33 - —

Chloroform, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .19 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .17 - —
USP, dms lb. .30 - —

3-Chloro-4-nitroaniline, paste, 100% basis lb. .81 - —
powd., dlvd. E lb. .86 - —

4-Chloro-2-nitroaniline, powd., dlvd. E lb. .80 - —

o-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —
p-Chlorophenol, dms., c.l., frt. equald, lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .35½- —

Chlorophyll, oil soluble, not fixed, 4%, pails, tins, works lb. 4.25 - —
copper fixed, 6½% tins, pails, works lb. 4.23 - —
Sodium-copper, aqueous soln., 4%, dms., pails, works lb. 3.75 - —
8%, pails, dms., works lb. 4.00 - 4.80
14%, dms., works lb. 8.90 - —
conc., dom., 50%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.42.00 - —
75%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
90%-100%, dms., works, 100% basis lb.45.00 - —
imp., 60%, tins, 100% basis, lb.58.00 - —
75%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —
90%, tins, 100% basis lb.58.00 - —

Chloropicrin, comi., bots lb. 1.50 - —
cyls. 180 lbs frt alld lb .95 - —
100 lbs., same basis lb. .97 - —
25 lbs., same basis lb 1.22 - —

Cholesterol, USP, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 6.85 - 9.00
Choline bitartrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.25 - 1.50
Chloride, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Dihydrogen citrate, fib. dms., frt. adjusted lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Chromium acetate, soln., 7½%, bbls., works lb. .08½- —
cbys works lb. .10¼ —
Fluoride, bbls., works lb. .51 - .52
Green (see Green, chrome).
Oxide (see Green chromium oxide).
Trioxide, NF, bots. lb .82 - .89
Yellow (see Yellow chrome).
Cinchona bark, NF, red, broken, bgs. lb. .35 - .40
yellow, broken, bgs lb. .35 - .40
Cinchonidine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .63 - —
Sulfate, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .35 - —
Cinchonine, cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. .52 - .57
Sulfate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. .27½- .30½
Cinchophen, NF, heavy density, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 3.70 - 4.05
standard density, dms., same basis lb. 3.50 - 3.85
Cinchophen-sodium, dms., frt. adjusted lb. 4.50 - 4.85
Cinnamic alcohol (see Alcohol cinnamic).
Aldehyde, cns., dms. lb. 1.00 - 1.30
Cinnamon, Ceylon, No. 2 lb. .56 - —
"0000," bgs. lb. .76 - —
Citral, bots., cns lb. 7.05 - —
Citronellal, bots. dms lb. 1.85 - 2.50
Citronellol, bots., dms lb. 4.40 - 5.00
Civet, artif., bots lb. 13.75 -15.00
nat., bots oz. 7.50 -15.00
Clay, ball, dom., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Tenn. ton. 19.50 - —
crushed shed moisture, bulk, c.l., Tenn ton. 10.00 - —
purif. bgs., c.l. Tenn ton. 20.50 - —
imp., airfloated, bgs., c.l., Atl. port, long ton. 42.00 -45.00
lump bulk, Atl. port, long ton. 27.00 -30.20
China, dom., dry-grd., airfloat, 99% 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 10.00 - —
l.c.l., Georgia, works, ton. 15.50 - —
300 mesh, bgs., c.l., Georgia, works ton. 13.50 -14.50
l.c.l. ton. 35.00 -36.00
imp., white, lump, bulk, c.l., ex dock, Phila., Portland, Me. gross ton. 20.00 -35.00
powd., bgs., c.l., ex dock net ton. 50.00 —
l.c.l., ex whse net ton. 60.00 -65.00
Clove, Madagascar, bgs lb. .48 - —
Zanzibar, bls. lb. .48 - —
CMC, crude, 96%, low or medium vis., bgs., or fib. dms., 23,000 lbs., dlvd. E., 100% basis, lb. .37 - —
less than 23,000 lbs., dlvd E., 100% basis lb. .41 - —
65%, bgs., or fib. dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis. lb. .41 - —
purif., high vis. (see Gum Cellulose), standard, low or medium vis., bgs., 23,000 lbs. or over, works, frt. alld. lb. .53 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —

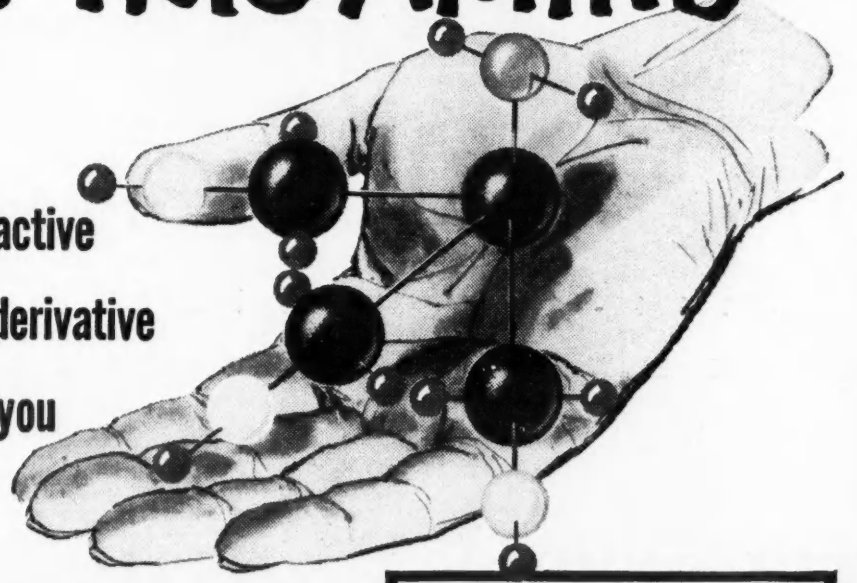
CMC prices W. of the Rockies are 2c. per lb. lower, and are on a works basis.

Coaltar, crude, resale dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .255 - —
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .275 - —
tanks, ex works gal. .155 - .159
refd., resale, dms., c.l., ex-whse. gal. .2650- .32
l.c.l., ex-whse gal. .2850- .34
tanks, ex-whse gal. .1650- .1760
Cobalt acetate, 23.7%, bbls., dlvd. lb. 1.30 - —
Carbonate, 46% powd., bgs., dlvd. lb. 2.15 - —
Chloride, 24.2% Co. kgs., dlvd., lb. 1.20 - —
Hydrate, 60-61% Co. bbls., dlvd. lb. 2.72 - —
Linoleate, fused, 8½% Co., dms. lb. .75¾ -
liq., 6% Co., dms lb. .61 - —
Metal, 97-99% kgs., ex whse lb. 2.60 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .48¼- —
Nitrate, 20.1% Co. bbls., dlvd lb. 1.00 - —
Oxide, black, 72½-73½% Co., kgs. lb. 1.98 - —
70-71% Co. kgs lb. 1.90 - —
Phosphate, powd., 32.1% Co., kgs., dlvd lb. 1.69 - —
Resinate, fused, 3% Co., dms lb. .29¾- —
Sulfate, cryst. 21% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .89 - —
monohydrated, 33% Co., dms. dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
Tallate, 6% Co., dms., dlvd lb. .43¾- —
Cocaine, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 17.80 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 13.75 - —
Cocillana bark, bgs lb. .40 - .50
Cocoa butter, bgs. lb. .59 - .65
Codeine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 13.25 - —
Hydrochloride, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 11.75 - —
Phosphate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.25 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots. oz. 10.75 - —
Codliver oil (see Oil, codliver).
Cohosh root, black, bls lb. .20 - .22
blue, bls lb. .20 - .22
Colchicine, USP, bots., cns. oz. 33.50 -40.00
Colchicum root, bls lb. .45 - .55
seed, bgs lb. .80 - 1.10
Collodion, USP, dms lb. .32½- —
flexible, USP, dms lb. .34 - —
Colocynth, pulp, bls lb. .25 - .30
Colombo root, bls lb. No prices.
Condurango bark, bales lb. .40 - .50
Copaiba balsam, cns., dms lb. .90 - 1.20
Copper acetate, bbls., c.l., works lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .44 - —
Carbonate, 55%, bgs., works lb. .30 - .31½
Chloride, anhyd., bbls., works lb. .43½- —
cryst., bbls., works lb. .29 - .29½
Cyanide, tech., bbls., 20,000 lb. lots or more lb. .707 - —
1,000-lb. lots or more lb. .717 - —
smaller lots lb. .737 - —
Gluconate, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 3.24
Hydrate, dms., frt. alld. E. Miss. lb. .45¼- .45¾
Metal, electrolytic, dlvd., Valley basis lb. .36 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Cu., dms., frt. alld lb. .24 - —
Nitrate, tech., cryst., bbls., works. lb. .33¼- —
Oleate, solid, 9% Cu, dms., works lb. .45 - —
Oxide, black, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .47 - .49½
red, 97%, USN Type I, bbls., lb. .53½- .68
90%, USN Type II, bbls., 500-lb. lots or more, works lb. .48½- .51½
Oxychloride, dms., works lb. .46 - .56½
Quinolinate, fib. dms lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Resinate, precip., dms., frt. alld lb. .31½- —
Sulfate, CP, gran., bbls., works lb. .191⅝- —
cryst., 99%, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 12.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.75 -13.25
monohydrated, 35% dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 19.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 20.50 - —

Copper sulfate, tribasic, dealers, bgs, c.l., works, frt. alld., 100-lbs. 26.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 27.25 -28.25
Undecylenate, dms lb. 2.90 - 3.00
Copperas (see Ferrous sulfate).
Copra, Atl. Gulf ports, c.i.f. ton. 164.00 Nom.
Pacific ports, c.i.f. lb. 160.00 Nom.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .15 - —
Roumanian, bgs. lb. .06½- —
Yugoslavian, bgs. lb. .06 - —
Corn sugar, tanners, chipped, paper bgs., c.l., 60,000 lbs. min. 100 lbs 7.31 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Syrup, 42°, dms., c.l. 100 lbs 7.32 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.46 - —
Corrosive sublimate (see Mercuric Chloride).
Cortisone acetate, NNR, bulk gram. 3.50 - 3.55
Cottonseed meal, exp. 41%, bgs., Memphis ton. 60.00 - —
Coumarin, cryst., NF, dms lb. 3.10 - 3.20
Cramp bark, NF, bls lb. .83 - .90
Cream of tartar (see Potassium bitartrate).
Creosote carbonate, NF, bots. cbys. lb. 3.05 - 3.20
Coaltar, crude, tanks, works, frt. adjusted gal. .22 - —
soln., 80%, tanks, works gal. .2068- —
refd., dms., c.l., works gal. .40 - .42
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .53
tanks, same basis gal. .30 - .33
Wood, beechwood, cbys., dms lb. 1.60 - 1.65
hardwood, NF, bots., cbys lb. 1.30 - 1.35
pinewood, tanks, works lb. .427 - .438
Cresol, tech., 50% below 204°C., dry above 207°C., wide distillation range, non-ret. dms., c.l., frt equald lb. .133 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .136 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .12 - —
Cresol, USP, non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .143 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .146 - —
ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .140 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .145 - —
tanks, same basis lb. 130 - —
m-Cresol, 95-98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. .60 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .61 - —
o-Cresol, m.p. over 30°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .176 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 - —
29°C., ret. dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .15 - —
25-29°C., dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .153 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .156 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 - —
p-Cresol, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .49 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .51 - —
Methyl ether, cns lb. 1.90 - 2.50
Crotonaldehyde, 91-93%, dms., l.c.l., works lb. .24¼- .25
Cryolite, nat., indust., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 13.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 14.25 - —
Insecticide, dealers, bgs., c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 16.75 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 17.75 - —
Cube root, powd., 5% rotenone, bgs., c.l., t.l., works lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27 - .27½
Cubeb berries, XX, NF, bgs lb. .60 - .65
powd., cs lb. .75 - .80

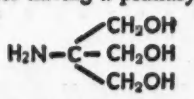
Cumene, dms., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .14 - —
tanks, works lb. .11 - —
Cumin seed, Iranian, bgs lb. .13 - —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .13 - —
Cutch extract, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. 08¼- —
Cyanamide, fertilizer mixing grades, 20.6% N, gran., bgs., Niagara Falls, Ont., contract ton. 55.00 - —
pulv., 21% N, bgs., works, unit-ton. 2.75 - —
indust. grade, bgs., c.l., works ton. 75.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs., works ton. 96.00 - —
6-16 mesh, dms. c.l., works ton. 120.00 - —
l.c.l., dms., works ton. 140.00 - —
Cyclohexane, 99%, tech., dms., c.l., works gal. .70 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .72 - —
tanks, works gal. .55 - —
Cyclohexanol, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. alld., E. lb. .28½- .37¼
l.c.l. works, same basis lb. .30 - .38¼
tanks, works same basis lb. .27 - .36¼
Cyclohexanone, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .33½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .35 - —
tanks, works lb. .32 - —
Cyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .46¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .47½- —
tanks, works lb. .45 - —
Cyclopropane, CP, 2-lb. cyls., works. cyl. 48.00 - —
6 oz. cyls., works cyl. 12.00 - —
USP, hospitals, cyls., 40-gal. lots. gal. .38 - —
100-gal. lots gal. .37 - —
200-gal. lots gal. .36 - —

meet "TRIS AMINO"



See what this highly reactive nitroparaffin derivative might do for you

"Tris Amino" is short for Tris(hydroxymethyl)aminomethane. This chemical is unique. It is the only tri-hydroxy molecule commercially available having a primary amine group.



Tris Amino is a raw material undergoing a very wide variety of chemical reactions. The reactivity of Tris Amino makes it of unusual interest in chemical synthesis, since it contains a primary amine group *and* three primary reactive hydroxyl groups. Manufacturers of resins, synthetic drying oils, and surface active agents cannot afford to overlook the potential usefulness of Tris Amino as a raw material.

Tris Amino reacts with higher fatty acids to form soaps with unusually strong emulsifying power. Relative high boiling point and low combining weight recommend the use of Tris Amino in preparation of cosmetic creams, textile specialties, cleaning compounds and many other emulsions.

CSC's great new Nitroparaffins plant at Sterlington, La., on stream August, 1955, will assure certain, constant supplies of Tris Amino.

PROPERTIES

Molecular Weight	121.14
Boiling Point, °C	219 to 220 (10mm)
Melting Point, °C	171-172
pH of 0.1M Aqueous Solution at 20°C	10.4
Solubility in Water at 20°C, g/100 ml	80

Other Aminohydroxy Compounds

AB (2-Amino-1-butanol)
AMP (2-Amino-2-methyl-1-propanol)
AMPD (2-Amino-2-methyl-1, 3-propanediol)
AEPD (2-Amino-2-ethyl-1, 3-propanediol)

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Name_____
Title_____
Company_____
Street_____
City_____ Zone_____ State_____

2-4-D—Dipentene

D

2-4-D, tech., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .41½ - —
l.c.l., same basas lb. .46½ - .48½
Butyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - .50
Isopropyl ester, dms., c.l., works. lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - .50
Dandelion root, bls lb. .35 - .40
DDD, tech., flake, grd., fib. bgs., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .46 - —
DDT powder, bgs., c.l., works, frt equald lb. .27 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .29 - —
fib. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
1-Decanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .41 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .43 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .38½ - —
Deertongue leaves, bls lb. .45 - —
Defluorinated phosphate, feed grade, 13% P, paper bgs., c.l., t.l., works ton.53.40 - —
14½% P, paper bgs., works ton.48.00 - —
17% P, paper bgs., works ton.56.00 - —
18% P paper bgs., works ton.69.85 - —
Degras, common, bbls lb. .10 - .12
neutral, less 2% ffa., bbls lb. .23 - .24
over 2% ffa., bbls lb. .22 - .23
d-Desoxyephedrine hydrochloride bots lb.25.00 - —
dl, bots. lb. 6.50 - —
Dextrin, corn, gum, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.95 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 9.10 - —
canary, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.69 - —
l.c.l. lb. 8.84 - —
dark, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.79 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.94 - —
white, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 8.53 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 8.68 - —
Corn dextrin in cotton bgs. 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, bgs lb. .10½ - .11
Dextrose, USP, dms. lb. .17¾ - —
Diacetone (see Alcohol diacetone).
Diacetyl, flavor grade, bots lb. 4.50 - 5.50
Di-sec-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
Di-tert-amyl phenol, dms., c.l., works lb. .30¼ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .33¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .28¼ - —
o-Dianisidine, fib. dms lb. 2.00 - —
Dibenzyl sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .89¾ - .90
l.c.l., same basis lb. .90¼ - .91
tanks, same basis lb. .88 - —
p-Dibromobenzene, bgs., 500-lb. lots lb .53 - —
Dibutyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30 - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .68 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .68½ - .69
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .66 - .66½
Tartrate, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .64 - .71
Dibutylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Di-tert-butyl-p-cresol, dms., c.l., works lb. .91 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .95 - —
Dicapryl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd., works lb. .30½ - .31½
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½ - .32½
tanks, same basis lb. .29½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
2,5-Dichloroaniline, dms., works lb. .83 - —
o-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .12¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10¾ - —
p-Dichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .14½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Dichlorodiphenyltrichloroethane (see DDT).
Dichloropentanes, dist., dms., c.l., works lb. .05 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .05¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .04¼ - —
Dicyclohexylamine, dms., c.l., works. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .51¾ - —
tanks, works lb. .49¾ - —
Dicyclohexyl phthalate, fib. dms., c.l., frt. alld., works lb. .58¼ - .59
l.c.l., same basis lb. .59¼ - .60
Dieldrin, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.80 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.85 - —
Diethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .26¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .27½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .24½ - —
Diethyl carbonate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .45 - —
Ethanolamines, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .67½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .68½ - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .65½ - —
Oxalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43 - .45
Diethyl oxalate, tanks, same basis lb. .40 - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .25 - —
Sulfate, dms., c.l., works lb. .18¾ - —
l.c.l. works lb. .19¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .17 - —
Diethylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .50½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48½ - —
N,N-Diethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .52 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .50 - —
Di-2-ethylhexyl adipate (see Dioctyl adipate).
Phthalate (see Dioctyl phthalate).
Diethylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd E. lb. .16½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .14¾ - —
Boriborate, dms., l.c.l. lb. .31 - —
Diethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .46½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .47 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .29¾ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .28¼ - —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Acetate, dms., c.l., works lb. .26¾ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .27¼ - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .25¼ - —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .20½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .21½ - —
tanks, works lb. .18½ - —
Diethylenetriamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .44 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .41¼ - —
Diethylstilbestrol, USP, bots., 10-kilo lots kilo.100.00 - —
1-kilo lot kilo.110.00 - —
Digitalis leaves, USP, dom., dms., lb. .90 - 1.10
Digitoxin, USP, bots gram. 5.00 - 5.50
Diglycol laurate, dms lb. .35 - .38
Oleate, dms lb. .31 - —
Stearate, dms lb. .26 - .27
Dihexyl sebacate, dms., c..., works lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .64½ - .65
tanks, works lb. .62 - —
Dihydrazine sulfate, dms, works. lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Dihydrostreptomycin hydrochloride, bulk gram. .11 - .12
Sulfate, bulk gram. .11 - .12
2,2-Dihydroxy-5,5'-dichloro-diphenylmethane, pure, dms lb. 2.80 - 3.00
tech. dms lb. 1.04 - 1.14
Di-isobutyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15½ - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .32 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .29 - —
Di-isobutylene, dms., c.l., works lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .11 - —
tanks, works lb. .08 - —
Di-iso-octyl phthalate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .33½ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .30½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works lb. .61 - —
Di-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .22¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¾ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .20¾ - —
Di-isopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .50 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .51 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .48 - —
Dillseed, dewhiskered, bgs lb. .11 - —
nat., bgs lb. .10 - —
Dimethyl anthranilate, cns. lb. 5.25 - 5.75
Chloroacetal, dms., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .50 - —
tanks, works lb. .40 - —
Ethanolamines, anhyd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 1.43 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. 1.45 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. 1.40 - —
70%, dms., c.l., dlvd., 100% basis lb. .68 - —
tanks, dlvd., 100% basis lb. .66 - —
Hydroquinone, dms. lb. 1.70 - 2.75
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .30½ - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .27½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works lb. 1.27 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.28 - —
tanks, works lb. 1.25 - —
Sulfate, 55-gal., ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
l.c.l. works lb .16 - —
10-gal. ret. dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .16½ - —
Dimethylamine, 25% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .42½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .39½ - —
tanks, frt. equald lb. .33 - —
N,N-Dimethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .29½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .28½ - —
N,N-Dimethylformamide dms., works. lb. .34 - .39
tanks, works lb. .33 - —
2,4-Dinitroaniline, dms., frt. equald lb. .57 - —
m-Dinitrobenzene, 85°C., dms lb. .20 - —
89°C., dms lb. .22 - —
2,4-Dinitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¼ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .15¾ - —
tanks, frt. alld., E lb. .15 - —
2,4-Dinitrophenol, bbls. lb. .37 - —
2,4-Dinitrotoluene, oily, dms. lb. .10 - —
refd., 68°C., dms. lb. .21 - —
Dioctyl adipate, dms., c.l., works. lb. .44½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .45½ - —
tanks, works lb. .42½ - —
Phthalate, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .32½ - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .33½ - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .30½ - —
Sebacate, dms., c.l., works, lb. .63 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .63½ - .64
tanks, works, dlvd lb. .61 - .61½
Di-o-tolyguanidine, dms., ton lots, dlvd. lb. .57 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. .58 - —
1,4-Dioxane, dms., c.l., works lb. .28¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .29¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .27 - —
Dip oil (see Tar acid oil).
Dipentaerythritol, bgs., l.c.l., works. .35 - —
Dipentene, dest-dist., dms., c.l., works gal. .405 - —
l.c.l., works gal. .455 - —
ex-whse gal. .57 - —
steam-dist., dms., c.l., works, South. gal. .64 - —
dlvd. N. Y gal. .82 - —
tanks, works, South gal. .50 - —

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dibutyl phthalate
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2205 TRIBUNE TOWER, CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Diphenyl, bbls., c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .16 - —
Diphenyl in bags ¼c. lower.
Oxide, perfume grade, cns ..... lb. .54 - .61
Phthalate, dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .51¾- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .53¾- —
Diphenylguanidine dms., ton lots lb. .48 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. .49 - .50
Diphenylhydantoin-sodium USP, dms lb. 5.30 5.60
Dipropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .17½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .14¾- —
Monomethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .18½- —
Divi-divi, 45% tannin, bgs., bls., c.l., U.S. ports, exdock ton 70.00 -72 00
Divinylbenzene, 20-25%, dms., c.l., works lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .19 - —
40-50%, dms., c.l., works, 100% basis lb. 1.00 - —
l.c.l., works, 100% basis ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Dodecylbenzene, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .15½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .12½- —
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for food, drugs and cosmetics, 5-lb and 1-lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, FD & C, No. 1, cns ..... lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns ..... lb. 17.00 -17.60
Green, FD & C, No. 1, cns ..... lb. 17.00 -17.60
No. 2, cns ..... lb. 22.20 -2285
No. 3, cns ..... lb. 35.25 -35.90
Orange, FD & C, No. 1, cns ..... lb. 3.65 - 3.75
No. 2, cns ..... lb. 4.65 - 4.75
Red, FD & C, No. 1, cns ..... lb. 7.55 - 7.85
No. 2, cns ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 3, cns ..... lb. 22.20 -22.85
No. 4, cns ..... lb. 7.20 - 7.50
No. 22, cns ..... lb. 5.30 - 5.40
Violet, FD & C, No. 1, cns ..... lb. 17 00 -17.60
Yellow, FD & C, No. 1, cns ..... lb. 10.50 -11.05
No. 3, cns ..... lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 4, cns ..... lb. 3.30 - 3.40
No. 5, cns ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.10
No. 6, cns ..... lb. 4.00 - 4.10
Dyes, coaltar, certified colors for drugs and cosmetics, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Black, D&C, No. 1, cns ..... lb. 10.95 - —
Brown, D&C, No. 1, cns ..... lb. 16.10 - —
Green, D&C, No. 5, cns ..... lb. 16.10 - —
No. 6, cns ..... lb. 16.10 - —
No. 7, cns ..... lb. 14.80 - —
Orange, D&C, No. 3, cns ..... lb. 10.95 - —
No. 4, cns ..... lb. 20.05 - —
No. 5, cns ..... lb. 5.70 - —
No. 10, cns ..... lb. 20.70 - —
Red, D&C, No. 8, cns ..... lb. 2.85 - —
No. 9, cns ..... lb. 2.85 - —
No. 10, cns ..... lb. 2.30 - —
No. 11, cns ..... lb. 1.85 - —
No. 12, cns ..... lb. 2.65 - —
No. 17 cns ..... lb. 10.95 - —
No. 18, cns ..... lb. 24.00 - —
No. 19, cns ..... lb. 15.45 - —
No. 21, cns ..... lb. 3.60 - —
No. 22, cns ..... lb. 10.95 - —
No. 28, cns ..... lb. 24.65 - —
No. 33, cns ..... lb. 17.45 - —
Violet, D&C, No. 2, cns ..... lb. 16.10 - —
Yellow, D&C, No. 7, cns ..... lb. 10.95 - —
No. 10, cns ..... lb. 13.50 - —
No 11, cns ..... lb. 13.50 - —
Dyes, coaltar, certified, colors for drugs and cosmetics, external use, 1-lb. lots, works, 25-50 lb. lots, dlvd:—
Blue, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns ..... lb. 16.10 - —
Green, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns ..... lb. 16.10 - —
Red, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns ..... lb. 13.50 - —
Yellow, Ext., D&C, No. 1, cns ..... lb. 10.95 - —
20 Chrysoidine Y, dustless ..... lb. .81 - —
27 Fast light orange 2G ..... lb. .99 - —
31 Phloxine 2G ..... lb. .81 - —
36 Yellow 2G ..... lb. .91 —
Dyes, coaltar for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
40 Orange R extra, conc ..... lb. 1.17 - —
57 Fuchsine 6B ..... lb. 1.19 - —
79 Scarlet 2R ..... lb. .89 - —
151 Orange AD ..... lb. .61 - —
161 Orange RR ..... lb. .73 - —
176 Fast red A ..... lb. 1.07 - —
179 Rubine XX, conc ..... lb. 1.14 - —
180 Blue F4B ..... lb. 1.01 - —
185 Brilliant scarlet 3RN, conc. lb. .93 - —
202 Chrome blue black, conc. lb. .75 - —
203 Chrome black T ..... lb. .86 - —
208 Fast blue SR ..... lb. 1.00 - —
216 Chrome red B ..... lb. .84 - —
234 Brown Y ..... lb. .96 - —
246 Blue black, extra, conc. lb. 1.05 - —
275 Milling red 3R, conc ..... lb. 2.03 - —
289 Navy blue 3R, conc ..... lb. 1.31 - —
299 Black F, conc ..... lb. 1.69 - —
304 Neutral black 2B, conc. lb. 2.21 - —
326 Fast scarlet 4BNC ..... lb. 1.64 - —
332 Bismark brown RX, conc. lb. .95 - —
365 Brilliant yellow, conc ..... lb. 2.83 - —
382 Scarlet B ..... lb. 2.00 - —
401 Diazo black BHD ..... lb. .72 - —
406 Blue 2B, extra conc ..... lb. 1.18 - —
419 Red FC, conc ..... lb. 1.12 - —
420 Brown M ..... lb. 1.08 - —
448 Red 4BX, conc ..... lb. 1.30 - —
518 Diamine sky blue FF, extra, conc. lb. 1.50 - —
561 Brown B ..... lb. 2.23 - —
581 Black EB, 200% ..... lb. 1.03 - —
593 Green BY, conc ..... lb. .79 - —
596 Yellow Brown K, extra ..... lb. .98 - —
620 Yellow 2G ..... lb. 1.79 - —
640 Yellow XX ..... lb. 1.61 - —
655 Yellow OX ..... lb. 2.04 - —
657 Green V ..... lb. 2.10 - —
662 Brilliant green G ..... lb. 2.79 - —
667 Brilliant milling green 6B, conc. lb. 3 68 - —
671 Blue EG ..... lb. 1.70 - —
681 Crystal violet powder ..... lb. 2.15 - —
698 Violet 4BXN ..... lb. 1.74 - —
720 Brilliant blue BBG ..... lb. 1.88 - —
729 Blue B, conc ..... lb. 2.79 - —
749 Red BX ..... lb. 4.33 - —
814 Yellow NN, conc ..... lb. 3.11 - —
841 Safranine GF, extra, conc. lb. 3.17 - —
865 Nigrosine WSJ ..... lb. .75 - —
922 Blue GXX ..... lb. 1.71 - —
978 Black GXCF, conc ..... lb. .32 - —
1034 Alizarine red SC ..... lb. 2.59 - —
1054 Alizarine blue SAPX ..... lb. 2.91 - —
1078 Alizarine green CG, extra. lb. 2.72 - —
1085 Alizarine blue, black, B lb. 2.33 - —
1090 Golden orange GFD, single paste ..... lb. 1.99 - —
1099 Dark blue BO, single paste. lb. 1.75 - —
1101 Jade green N, double paste. lb. 1.98 - —
1106 Blue RS, double paste ..... lb. 3.26 - —
1113 Blue BLFD, double paste. lb. 2.48 - —
1150 Olive R, single paste ..... lb. 1.10 - —
1151 Brown R, single paste ..... lb. 1.76 - —
1171 Indigo synthetic, 20% paste ..... lb. .31 - —
1217 Orange RD, single paste ..... lb. 1.65 - —
p-4 Brown PG ..... lb. 2.30 - —
p-14 Brown EB ..... lb. 1.66 - —
p-24 Gray L ..... lb. 1.60 - —
p-80 Diazo brilliant scarlet ROAD lb. 2.79 - —

Dyes, coaltar, for general use in cloth dyeing (numbers are those of the Colour Index scale or prototype), contract, dlvd. No.
p-202 Diazo black VJ, conc ..... lb. 1.91 - —
p-244 Brilliant scarlet BN ..... lb. 1.31 - —
p-313 Naphthol SWF ..... lb. 2.42 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, oil-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works
Black blue No. 550 ..... lb. .81 - —
Jet No. 551 ..... lb. .89 - —
Brown R, conc ..... lb. 1.72 - —
Orange R, brilliant ..... lb. .90 - —
Red 4B, conc ..... lb. 1.37 - —
Yellow C ..... lb. 1.18 - —
FN, conc ..... lb. 1.22 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, spirit-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Auramine O ..... lb. 1.85 - —
Black, basic blue ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Jet ..... lb. 1.21 - —
Blue, methylene, 2B, conc ..... lb. 1.71 - —
Brown Bismarck R, conc ..... lb. .86 - —
Chrysoidine, R, extra ..... lb. .60 - —
Y, extra ..... lb. .64 - —
Fuchsine, conc ..... lb. 3.08 - —
Green, malachite, conc ..... lb. 2.10 - —
Rhodamine, B ..... lb. 4.33 - —
Safranine, Y, conc ..... lb. 2.90 - —
Violet, methyl, B ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Dyes, coaltar, for stains, water-soluble, 100-lb. dms., sellers' works:—
Azo rubine R, extra, conc ..... lb. 1.04 - —
Black, acid blue, B, extra ..... lb. .86 - —
Fast light, 3 G, extra ..... lb. 2.04 - —
Methanil, conc ..... lb. .91 - —
Orange acid, Y, conc ..... lb. .47 - —
Scarlet croceine, MOO ..... lb. 1.45 - —
Yellow, azo, conc ..... lb. .90 - —
Oil-soluble, spirit-soluble, water-soluble in kegs, 3c. higher; tins, 10c. higher.

E

Echinacea root, bls ..... lb. 1.10 - —
Egg albumin (see Albumin).
Yolk, dried, dom., bbls ..... lb. 1.12 - 1.14
tanners, bbls ..... lb. .06 - .06¼
Elder flowers, bright, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
Elm bark, grinding, bls ..... lb. .30 - .32
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .45 - —
select, bundles ..... lb. .75 - —
Emetine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz. 32.95 -35 00
Endrin, tech., dms., dlvd., basis 100% lb. 3.75 - —
Ephedrine, syn., USP, anhyd., bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .98 - 1.00
hydrous, bots., 100-oz. lots oz. .92 - —
Hydrochloride, tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .75 - —
Sulfate, cryst., tins, 100-oz. lots. oz. .72 - —
powd., tins, 100-oz. lots oz. .73 - —
Epichlorohydrin, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .33 - —
Epinephrine, syn., USP, bots., 100-gram lots gram. .45 - .55
Epsom salt (see Magnesium sulfate)
Ergosterol, unirradiated, cryst. kilo. 150 00 - —
Ergot, NF, dms., tin-lined ..... lb 3.00 - —
Eserine salicylate, bots ..... oz. 35.75 - —
Sulfate, bots ..... oz. 39.50 - —
Ether (see specific product).
Ethyl acetate, nat. ferment., 85-88%, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14¼- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11¼- —
Ethyl acetate, nat., ferment, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11½- —
syn., 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11 - —
95-98%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14¼- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11¼- —
99%, dms., c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .14½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .11¾- —
Acetoacetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .58 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .59 - —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .56 - —
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .41½- —
l.t.l., dlvd ..... lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd ..... lb. .38¾- —
Aminobenzoate, USP (see Benzocaine).
Bromide, tech., 98%, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E ..... lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld E ..... lb. .43 - —
Butyl ketone, dms., c.l., works lb. .35½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .36 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .34 - —
Butyrate, works ..... lb. .89 - 1.02
Carbamate (see Urethane).
Cellulose, vis. 2 cps., bgs., 5,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .70 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .72 - .80
vis., 10, 20, 50, 100, 150 cps., bgs., 2,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .65 - .70
smaller lots, works ..... lb. .67 - .81
Chloride, tech., cyl., works ..... lb. .20 - .22
dms., works ..... lb. .18 - .20
tanks, works ..... lb. .10 - —
Cinnamate, cns ..... lb. 2.71 - 3.45

Eastman **aromatic amines**

highly useful intermediates and couplers

PRIMARY

Shipped as free bases, both amines are convenient starting points for the manufacture of naphthol color bases; 2,5-dimethoxy aniline being particularly useful in the synthesis of Fast Blue 2R salt. Both compounds are readily diazotized in strong hydrochloric acid to yield light sensitive salts.

2,5-DIMETHOXY ANILINE

2,5-DIETHOXY ANILINE

SECONDARY

Typical secondary amine reactions. Couples with diazo salts to yield azo dyestuffs; the benzene ring may be nitrated, sulfonated or halogenated. Normally yields amides with acids or anhydrides, but if amino group is blocked esters may be formed by reaction with the hydroxyl side chain.

O-TOLYL PROPANOLAMINE

TERTIARY

Highly reactive intermediates. May be nitrated, sulfonated, halogenated or esterified. Readily coupled with diazo salts to produce dyes and dye intermediates. Condenses with aromatic aldehydes to yield triphenyl methane derivatives. Typical tertiary amine reactions, e.g., form quaternary salts.

PHENYL ETHYL ETHANOLAMINE

M-TOLYL DIETHANOLAMINE

PHENYL DIETHANOLAMINE

these intermediates are used in the manufacture of

DYES

PHARMACEUTICALS

INSECTICIDES

Eastman
CHEMICAL PRODUCTS, INC.
KINGSPORT, TENNESSEE
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Ethyl Ethanolamines—Glyoxal

Ethyl ethanolamines, mixed, dms., c.l., frt. alld., E. Miss. lb. .42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .43½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .40½- —
indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
Ether, absolute, ACS, dms lb. .27 - —
anesthesia, USP, hospitals, 1-lb. cns lb. .89 - —
½-lb. cns lb. .97 - —
¼-lb. cns lb 1.05 - —
indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E... lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E. lb. .13 - —
tanks, dlvd. E. lb. .10 - —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots. lb. 3.90 - 4.40
Iodide, chys., works lb 3.30 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., and less than truckload, works, frt. equald. lb. .51½- .52
Morphine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz.11.85 - —
Nitrite (see Nitrous ether).
Oenanthate, dms. lb 1.00 - 1.50
Oleate, dms., l.c.l., works lb. No prices.
Oxalate (see Diethyl oxalate).
Silicate dist. (see Tetraethylorthosilicate).
40% available SiO_2, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .52 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .53½- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .50 - —
N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine dms. works lb 1.02 - —
N-Ethyl-o-toluidine, bbls lb. .88 - —
Ethylamine (see Mono, Di or Tri-)
N-Ethylaniline, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .51 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .52 - —
tanks, frt. alld lb. .50 - —

Ethylbenzene, 99%, dms., c.l.... lb. .19½- .20¼
l.c.l. lb. .20½- .21¼
tanks lb. .18½- —
Ethylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .10¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .12¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .09 - —
Ethylene dichloride prices W. of Rockies 1c per lb higher.
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15¾- —
tanks, same basis lb. .13 - —
Monobutyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
Monoethyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l. dlvd. E lb. .19½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .16½- —
Monomethyl ether dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .20½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .18½- —
Acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .28¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29¼- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
Monostearate, triple pressed, dms lb. .34 - —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .24 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

Ethylenediamine, 85-88%, dms., c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .48 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .47 - —
tanks, dlvd. E., 100% basis lb. .44 - —
Ethylvanillin, cns., 25-lb. lots.... lb. 6.75 - 7.30
smaller lots lb. 7.35 - 7.40
Eucalyptol, USP, cns., dms..... lb. 1.40 - 1.50
Eugenol, USP, bots. ..... lb. 2.20 - 3.25
Euphorbia herb, bls..... lb. .15 - .17

F

Feldspar, 140-200 mesh, bulk, c.l., works ton.19.50 - —
Feldspar in bags $3 per ton higher.
Fennel seed, Argentine, bgs..... lb. .17 - —
Czech, medium, bgs..... lb. .12 - —
Indian, light, bgs..... lb. .12 - —
Fenugreek seed, Moroccan, bgs. lb. .10½- —
Ferric acetate, liquor, 28°, bbls., c.l., works lb. .09 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .09¾- —
soln., USP IX, cbys..... lb. .16 - —
djns. lb. .17 - —
Cacodylate, NF, bots lb.13.00 -14.00
Chloride, anhyd., tech., dms., c.l., works..100 lbs. 6.75 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.00 - —
indust., cryst., bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.25
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.75 - 6.25
42° Be. chys., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 7.25 - 8.25
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
USP, cryst., dms., works... lb. .07¼- .09
Citrate, gran., dms. ..... lb. .86 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, powd lb. 4.75 - 4.85
Hydrophosphite, NF, dms..... lb. 3.45 - —
Naphthenate liq., 6% Fe., dms., frt. alld lb. .25¾- —

Ferric oxalate, gran., dms..... lb. .85 - .87
Phosphate, NF, soluble, gran., pearls, cs lb. .64 - .68
Pyrophosphate, NF VII, soluble, gran., pearls, dms lb. .75 - .81
Resinate, 6¾% Fe, dms., frt. alld. lb. .29½- —
Stearate, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .38 - .43
Sulfate, partially hydrated, bgs., c.l., works ton.31.75 -33.75
l.c.l., works ton.34.75 -40.75
Ferric-ammonium citrate, brown, NF, gran., dms lb. .56 - .59
green USP XII, gran., dms. lb. .56 - .59
Oxalate, fine gran., dms... lb. .25½- .28½
Ferric-potassium, oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .30½- .33½
Ferric-sodium oxalate, fine gran., dms lb. .25½- .28½
Ferrous gluconate, NF, dms lb. .88 - —
Sulfate, gran., bgs., c.l., works. ton.34.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. Metropolitan area..100 lbs 3.35 - 4.25
bbls., c.l., works ton.40.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton.27.00 - —
USP cryst., bbls., dms..... lb 09½- .10
Fir balsam, Canada, cns..... gal.32.00 - —
Oregon, bbls..... gal. 4.00 - —
Fishliver oil (see Oil fishliver).
Fishmeal, menhaden, ground, dom., 60% protein, bags, Balto area ton.148.00 Nom.
Fishscrap, menhaden, dried, 60% protein, bgs., Balto area ton.143.00 Nom.
Formaldehyde, NF, 37%, (inhibited), Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .0625- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .067 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .0375- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., dlvd... lb. .063 - .066
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .0405- —
methanol-free (uninhibited), Zone 1, tanks, dlvd.. lb. .035 - —
Zone 2, tanks, dlvd.... lb. .0375- —
Fleaseed (see Psyllium seed).
Fringetree bark, bls..... lb. .60 - .61
Fuller's earth, bgs., c.l., Ill. mines. ton.19.00 - —
powd., insecticide grade, dried, bgs., c.l., Ga. or Fla. mines ton.17.50 - —
calcined, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.20.00 -21.75
oil-bleaching grade, 100-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.16.50 -17.00
200-mesh, bgs., c.l., same basis ton.17.50 -18.00
spent, bgs., c.l., shipt. point.. ton. 4.50 - 5.00
Furfural, dms., c.l., works..... lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd. E..... lb. .12 - —
dlvd. W..... lb. .13 - —
Fusel oil, refd., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. ..... lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd. ..... lb. .20 - —
Fustic extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .47½- —
No. 2, bbls., c.l..... lb. .45½- —
No 3, bbls l.c.l ..... lb .43½- —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .22½- —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l..... lb .21½- —
No. 3, bbls., l.c.l..... lb. .19 - —
solid, No. 1, bxs., l.c.l..... lb. .45 - —

G

G salt, 100% basis, bbls., frt alld lb. .73 - —
Gammapicoline (see g-Picoline).
Gelatin, edible, pure (pork skin), 75 Bloom test, bbl., c.l.. lb. .53 - —
150 Bloom test, bbl., c.l.. lb. .64 - —
200 Bloom test, bbl., c.l.. lb. .71 - —
225 Bloom test, bbl., c.l.. lb. .74 - —
275 Bloom test, bbl., c.l.. lb. .81 - —
Gelsemium root, bls..... lb. .23 - .24
Gentian root, bls..... lb. .17 - .20
grd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .22 - .23
powd. bbls., bxs..... lb. 23 - .24
Geraniol, extra, cns., dms..... lb. 3.90 - —
standard, cns., dms..... lb. 3.65 - —
Geranyl acetate, cns..... lb. 3.90 - —
Ginger oleoresin, NF, from African root, bots.. lb. 4.00 - 7.75
from Jamaican root, bots.. lb. 6.00 -10.25
Root, African, bls..... lb. .35 - .36
Jamaica, No. 1, bgs..... lb. No prices.
No. 2, bgs..... lb. .45 - —
No. 3, bgs..... lb. .44 - —
Nigerian, split, bgs..... lb. .30 - .31
Glauber's salt, anhyd. (see Sodium sulfate).
Glue, bone, extracted, 86 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
104 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .17 - —
131 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .18 - —
164 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .20½- —
191 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .21 - —
222 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .22 - —
packers' 40 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14 - —
65 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .14½- —
86 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .15 - —
115 jellygrams, same basis. lb. .15½- —
135 jellygrams, same basis lb. .18½- —
164 jellygrams, same basis lb. .19½- —
renderers' 115 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
Bone glue, l.c.l., prices 1c. higher.
Hide, 70-94 jellygrams, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
95-121, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .16 - —
122-149, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .18½- —
150-177, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .21 - —
178-206, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .23½- —
207-236, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .26 - —
237-266, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .28 - —
267-298, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .30 - —
299-330, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .32 - —
331-362, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .34 - —
363-394, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .36 - —
395-427, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .38 - —
428-460, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .39 - —
461-494, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .40 - —
495-529, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .41 - —
Hide glue l.c.l. prices 1c. higher.
Glycerine, nat., crude, saponification, 88%, to refineries, tanks, works lb. .23 - .23¼
soapiye, 80%, tanks, works lb .21 Nom.
refd., BP, 98%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .30 - —
dynamite, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .30 - —
high gravity, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .30 - —
USP, CP, 95%, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .29½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .29 - —
yellow, distilled, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .30 - —
l.c.l., dlvd ..... lb. .30½- —
syn., dms., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .31 - —
tanks, dlvd..... lb. .30 - —
Glycine (see Acid aminoacetic).
Glycerol (see Glycerine).
Glyoxal, 30%, dms., c.l., works lb .18½- —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .19 - —
tanks, works..... lb. .18 - —

Cut your inventory with

CELANESE* DOUBLE DUTY P.E.

(PENTAERYTHRITOL)

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Celanese P.E. has met the highest specs. Through "continuous" process, Celanese P.E. is high in hydroxyl value, uniform in mono content, low in ash. Ideal for high phthalic content resins.

IF YOU NEED TO MEET TECH GRADE COSTS
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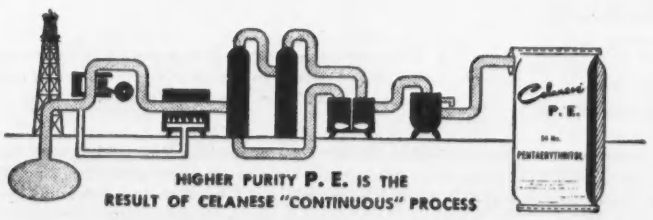
*Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



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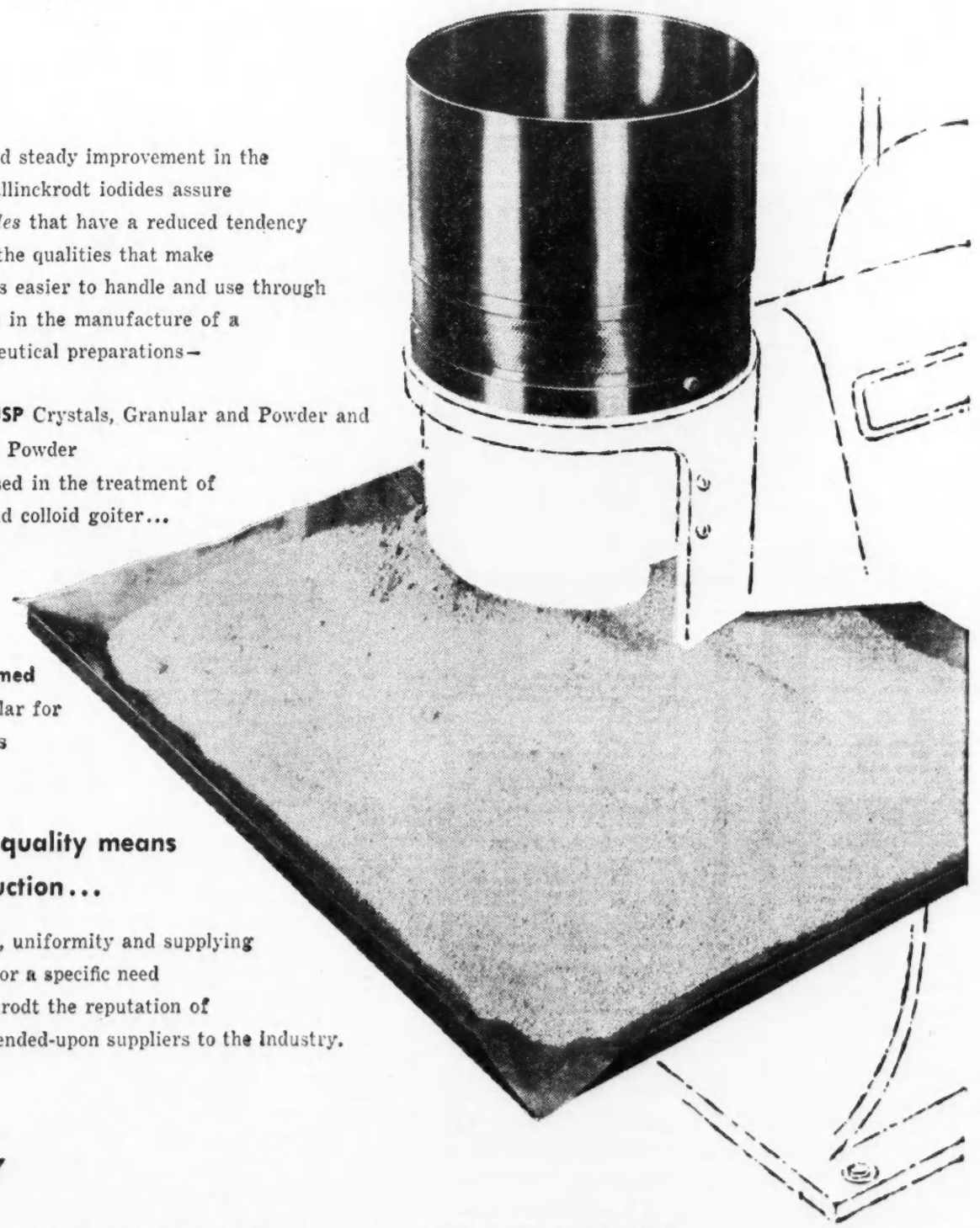
Mallinckrodt iodides

are easier to process



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Potassium Iodide USP Crystals, Granular and Powder and **Sodium Iodide USP** Powder for formulations used in the treatment of hyperthyroidism and colloid goiter...

Thymol Iodide NF for antiseptic dusting powders...

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Golden Seal Root—Mercaptobenzothiazyl Disulfide

Golden seal root, NF, tested, bls. lb. 2.25 - 2.50
powd., bxs lb. 2.75 - 3.25
Graphite, amorph., powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .06 - .09½
crystalline, 88-90%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .19 - .21½
90-92%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .21 - .24½
95-97%, powd., bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31½
flake, No. 1, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 - .31
No. 2, 90-95%, bgs., fib. dms., ex whse lb. .29 .31
Grease, brown, tanks, dlvd lb. .05⅝- —
house, tanks, dlvd lb. .05½- —
white, choice, not all hog, tanks, dlvd lb. .08 - —
yellow, tanks, dlvd lb. .06¾- —
Green, brilliant, thioflavin, toner, molybdated, PMA, kgs, works. lb. 5.10 - —
tungstated, PTMA, kgs., works lb. 6.00 - —
Chrome, CP, dark, light, medium, blue content 1 to 15%, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including St. Paul, Minn., Davenport, Rock Island, St. Louis lb. .38 - —
16-30%, bbls., same basis lb. .39 - —
31-45%, bbls., same basis lb .40 - —
45-49%, bbls., same basis lb. .43 - —
50% bbls. same basis lb. .48 - —
Reduced color, 25%, bbls., same basis lb. .19 - —

Chrome green prices are ½c. higher, dlvd., at the following points, except as noted:—Ala., Fla., Ga., La (Shreveport 1½c.), Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Texas (Dallas, Ft. Worth, 1¼c.; El Paso, 2c.); Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1c. higher dlvd Pac coast; for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita, prices are equalized with Chicago.

Chromium oxide, hydrated, bbls., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. 1.00 1.10
pure, bgs., c.l., frt. alld lb. .59¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .39¾- —
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar).
Malachite, straight, PTMA, bbls., works lb. 4.60 - —
Paris (see Paris green)
Phthalocyanine toner, bbls., works. lb 3.95 - —
resinated, bbls lb 3.50 - —
water dispersable, bbls lb 1.71 - —
Pigment B, kegs lb. 1.35 - —
paste, kegs lb. .38 - —
Grindelia robusta hern, bls lb. .38 - .40
Guaiacol, NF, cryst., dms., tins lb 2.10 - 2.15
liq., cbys., dms lb 2.30 - 2.40
Carbonate, NF VII, dms lb 3.40 3.45
Gum, aloe (see Aloe)
Arabic, amber, sorts, bgs lb. .22 - .23
powd., USP, bbls lb. .27 - .28
Asafetida (see A).
Asphaltum (see A).
Benzoin Sumatra, cs lb. .38 - .42
Camphor (see C).
Cellulose, high vis., bgs., 23.000-lb. lots or more, works, frt. alld lb. .55 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .57 - —
Copal, Congo, No. 1, bgs lb. .21 - .23
No. 2, bgs lb. .18½- .20
No. 3, bgs lb. .16½- .18
Manila C, bgs lb. .42 .44
CBB, bgs lb. .35 Nom.
DBB, bgs lb. .33 - .35
DK, bgs lb. .22 - .24
dust, bgs lb. .14 - .16
MA, soft, bgs lb. .24 - .26
WS, bgs lb. .34 - .36
Philippine, pale, chips, bgs. lb. .25 - .27
nubs, bgs lb. .34 - .36
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
sorts, bgs lb. .22 - —
Pontianak, chips, bgs lb. .28 - —
nubs, bgs lb. .39 - .40
Dammar, Batavia, AAM, cs lb. .27 - .29
dust, bgs lb. .16½ - .17½
E, bgs lb. .20 - .22
East India, batu, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .15½
nubs and chips, bgs lb. .08 - .09
black, bold, bgs lb. .14 - .16
unscraped, bgs lb. .11 - .13
nubs and chips, ogs lb. .11 - .13
pale, chips, bgs lb. .13½ - .14½
nubs, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Siam, cs lb. .37 - —
Singapore, No. 1, bgs lb. .43 - .45
No. 2, bbls lb. .27 29
No. 3, bbls lb. No stocks.
dust, bgs lb. .16½ - .17
seeds, bgs lb. .20 - .22
Ester, gum-rosin type, dms., c.l., dlvd, Ill., Ind., Ky., Mich., Mid-Atl. States, N. E. States, Minneapolis, N. C., Ohio, St. Louis, St. Paul, Va., W Va lb. .15½- —
wood-rosin type, dms., c.l., same basis lb. .15 - —
Karaya, No. 1, NF, powd., bbls. lb. .55 - —
No. 2, powd., bbls. lb. .45 - —
No. 3, powd., bbls lb. .40 - —
Locust bean, powd., bgs lb. .28 - .30
Myrrh, cs lb. .38 - .40
Opium (see O)
Olibanum siftings, cs lb. .15 - .20
tears, cs lb .22 .30
Rosin (see Naval Stores, Protective Coatings Market)
Sterculia (see Gum Karaya).
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbons, cs lb 3.00 - 3.50
No. 2, cs lb 2.55 - 2.60
No. 3, cs lb 1.75 - 1.80
powdered, USP, bbls lb 1.25 - 1.35
Gypsum, plaster of paris, 100-lb. paper, bgs, trucks, dlvd. N Y C ton 20.30 - —
terra alba, dom., same basis ton.19.00 - —
works, N. Y. C. ton.16.00 - —
imp. English, 100-lb. paper bags, ex dock, N. Y. C. ton 55.00 - —
ex warehouse ton.60.00 -62.00

H

Hawthorn berries, bgs. lb. .28 - .32
Heliotropin, cryst., cns lb. 3.50 - 4.25
Hellebore root dom green, bls lb. .55 - .65
Helonias root, bls lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Hematine extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .47 - —
No 2, bbls, l.c.l. lb. .43 - —
No 3, bbls, l.c.l. lb. .41 - —
No 4, bbls, l.c.l. lb. .39 - —
No 5, bbls, l.c.l. lb. .37 - —
paste, No 1 bbls, l.c.l. lb. .20½- —
Henbane leaves, bls lb. .35 - .40
Heptane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Borger, Tex gal. .14¾- —
Hesperidin methylphalcone, bots., works lb 50 00 - —
Hexachlorophene, dms lb. 2.60 - —
Hexalin (see Cyclohexanol).
Hexamethylenetetramine, tech., bgs., 20,000-lb. lots or more, Perth Amboy or N.Y.C. lb. .222 - —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis lb. .232 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .242 - —
fib dms 1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .239 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .249 - —
USP, dms., 500-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .40½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .41½- —
1,000-19,999-lb. lots, same basis, lb. .232 - —
Hexane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J gal. .19 - —
Baytown Tex gal. .15½- —
Borger, Tex gal. .15½- —
1-Hexanol, dms., c.l., works lb. .34½- —
l.c.l. works lb. .35 - —
tanks works lb .33 - —
Hexyl cinnamic aldehyde, dms lb. 4.00 - 7.50
Salicylate, dms lb 1.75 - —
Hexylene glycol, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .17 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .14 - —
n-Hexyl methacrylate, dms., less than truckload works lb. .71 - —
Hexylresorcinol, USP dms., 50-lb. lots or more, dlvd lb 14 00 - —
smaller lots, dlvd lb.14.50 - —
Histamine diphosphate, USP, bots. kilo.400.00 - —
l-Histidine hydrochloride, NF, fib. dms., 50-kilo lots, works. kilo 80 00 85 00
1-5 kilo lots, works kilo.90.00 -95 00
Homatropine hydrobromide, USP, bots oz. 8.50 - —
Methylbromide, USP, bots oz. 5.65 - —
Hoofmeal, 17-18% ammonia, bulk, c.l., Chicago unit-ton. 6.75 - —
Horehound herb, bls lb. .16 - .19
Hyoscine salts (see Scopolamine).
Hydrastine bots oz.29 50 -31 00
Hydrochloride NF bots oz.29 50 -31 00
Sulfate bots oz.35 00 -37 00
Hydrastinine, 10-grain bots bot. 1.95 - —
Hydrastis (see Goldenseal).
Hydrazine, free base, ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb 3.00 3.30
Hydrate, 100% ret. dms., Lake Charles, La lb. 1.60 - 1.90
85% ret. dms., same basis lb 1.35 1.55
Hydrocortisone acetate, bulk, bots., dms gram 6.00 - —
alcohol, bulk, bots., dms gram 6.00 - —
Hydrofuramide, dms., fib. ctns., works lb .30 .40
Hydrogen chloride, anhyd., 50-lb. cyls., c.l., works lb. .45 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .55 .60
Fluoride anhyd., cyls., dlvd. E lb. .30½- .32½
dlvd. W lb. .39 - —
tanks, works lb. .21 - —
Peroxide, USP, bbls, dlvd. lb. .03¾- .05
35%, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. 2½2 - —
l.c.l. dlvd. lb. .211 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1800- —
Hydroquinone photo grade bbls, dms lb. .98 - 1.00
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .77½- —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .79½- —
Hydroxycitronellal, cns lb. 6.10 6.00
Hyoscyamine, bots oz.15 75 -16.00
Hydrobromide, bots oz.11.00 -12.00
Sulfate, bots oz.10.50 -11.50
Hypernic extract, cryst, No 2, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .52 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
No 2, bbls, l.c.l lb. .27 - —

I

Ichthammol, NF dms lb. .60 - .75
Indian red (see Red, Indian).
Indigo (see Dyes, coaltar, 1171 Indigo synthetic).
Indole, CP, bots lb 17.00 -21.00
Inositol, bots., dlvd lb 5.00 - —
cms., dlvd lb. 4.50 4.75
Insect flowers (see Pyrethrum)
Iodine, crude, kgs lb 1.45 - —
resub, USP, dms., jars lb. 2.55 - 2.57
Iodochlorohydroxyquinolin, USP, dms lb 5.90 - —
Iodoform, NF, dms., kgs lb. 4.90 - 5.00
a-Ionone, cns. lb 6.50 - 8.00
b-Ionone, cs. lb. 6.00 - 7.70
Methyl (see under M)
Ipecac root, bgs lb. 9.00 - —
powd., bbls., bxs lb.10.00 -10.25
Irish moss, bleached, prime, bls lb 30 .35
Iron Compounds (see Ferric or Ferrous).
Isoborneol, cns lb. 1.25 - 1.70
Isobornyl acetate, cns lb. .62 - .95
Formate, dms lb 80 - —
Propionate, dms lb 1.15 - 1.45
Isobutyl acetate, perfume grade, cns lb. .75 - 1.00
solvent grade dms, c.l. dlvd E. of Rockies lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14¼- —
tanks, same basis lb. .11¼- —
Isobutyraldehyde, CP, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .28½- —
tech., dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21½- —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .22½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .19½- —
Isoeugenol, cns. lb. 4.40 - 4.75
Isoniazid, powd., bulk, 25-kilo lots or more kilo 23.00 -25 50
smaller lots kilo 24.00 -26.00
Isopentane, coml. grade, tanks, f.o.b. Tex. refy gal. .15½- —
Isonicotinic acid hydrazide (see Isoniazid).
Isophorone, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works lb .22½- —
Isopropanol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .13 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .10 - —
Alcohol (see Alcohol, Isopropyl).
Isopropyl benzene (see Cumene).
Ether, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .07 - —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .08 - —
tanks, dlvd lb .05 - —
Isopropyl-N-(3-chlorophenyl) carbamate,, 70% CIPC in xylol, dms., c.l., t.l., works lb. .70 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .714 - .814
Isopropyl-N-phenyl carbamate, 450-lb. fib dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .75 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .80 - .90
Isopropylamine (see Mono, Di, or Tri-).
Isoquinoline, dms., works lb. .65 - 1.25

J

Jalap root, NF, bls lb. .38 - .55
powd., bbls., bxs lb. .49 - .66
Juniper berries, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Tar, NF, dms lb. .42 - .60

K

Kaolin (see also Clay China).
NF, powd., fib. dms. lb. .10 - .12
colloidal, fib., dms. lb. .15½- .17½
Kola nuts, bgs lb. .15 - —

L

Lactose, crude, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 - —
edible, fib. dms., 30 000-lb. lots, works lb. .22 - —
2,000-lb lots, works lb. .22¾- —
200-1,800-lb lots, works lb. .23¼- —

Edible lactose in bgs., 1c. lower.

USP, fib. dms., 30,000-lb. lots, works lb. .24 - —
2,000-lb lots, works lb. .24¾- —
200-1,800-lb lots, works lb. .25¼- —

USP lactose in ogs., 1c. lower.

Lady's slipper root, bls lb. 1.70 - 1.75
Lanolin, cosmetic, dms. works lb. .28 - .30
USP, anhyd., dms., works lb. .26 - .28
hydrous, dms., works lb. .25 - .27
Lard, cash dms., Chicago lb. .1290- —
Larkspur seed, bgs lb. .20 - .23
Laurel leaves, Greek, bls. lb. .14 - —
Portuguese, bls. lb. .13 - —
Turkish, bls. lb. .22 - —
n-Lauryl chloride, dist., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .74 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb .75 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., or t.l., works lb. .65½- —
Lavender flowers, medium, bls lb. .55 - .60
ord., bls lb. .16 - .20
select., bls lb. .90 - —
Lead acetate, white, cryst., bbls lb. .22 - —
gran., bbls lb. .23 - —
powd., bbls lb. .23 - —
NF, cryst., gran., powd lb. .31 - .32
Arsenate, acid powder, dealers, 3-lb. bgs, or larger, c.l., frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or more lb. .27½- —
l.c.l., frt alld lb. .28½- —
1-lb bgs., c.l. lb. .41½- —
l.c.l. lb. .42½- —
Blue, basic sulfate, bbls., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Carbonate (see Lead, white).
Chloride, dms. lb. .45 - —
Iodide, NF, V jars lb. 3.82 - —
Linoleate, fused, 26%% Pb, dms. lb. .33 - —
Metal, pigs, prime, N. Y lb. .15 - —
St Louis lb. .1480- —
40,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33¾- —
Metallic paste, dms., 20,000.-10,000-20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .34¾- —
2,000-10,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .35¼- —
200-2,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .35¾- —
Prices ex whse Jersey City, N. J., 4½c per lb. higher.
Monosilicate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .1580- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .1630- —
Naphthenate, liq., 16% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .17 - —
24% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .21 - —
solid, 37% Pb., dms., dlvd lb. .27½- —
Nitrate, bbls lb. .22¼- —
Orthosilicate-silica gel, 50-60% PbO, dms., works lb. .29¾- .34¼
Peroxide, tech., powd., bbls lb. .38¾- .45¼
Phthalate, dibasic, dms., works. lb. .41 - —
Red, 95% Pb_3O_4, or less bbls., l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
97% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .17¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
98% Pb_3O_4, bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .18 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
Resinate, precip., 23% Pb, dms., dlvd lb. .32½- —
Salicylate, normal, dms. works lb. .46 - —
Sulfate (see Lead, blue, basic sulfate, Lead white, basic sulfate).
Tallate, liquid, 16% Pb., dms. lb. .15 - —
24% Pb., dms lb. .18½- —
solid, 30% lb. .23¼- —
White, basic carbonate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18½- —
silicate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .16 - .19¼
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - .20¼
sulfate, bgs., c.l., shipt. point, frt. alld lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16¾- —
Lecithin, edible, tech., bleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., works lb. .15 - .17
l.c.l., same basis lb. .15½- .17½
unbleached, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .13 - .15
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- .16½
dl-Leucine, dms., works lb.12.25 -15.00
Licorice root, whole, bbls lb. .10 - .12
gran., bbls lb. .15 - .17
powd., bbls lb. .12 - .15
Lignosulfonate, 70% tannin, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .06¾- —
Lime, chemical (quicklime), bulk, c.l., N. Y. destination, freight equalized with nearest producing point. ton.18.71 - —
Hydrated, bulk, c.l., same basis. ton.20.21 - —
Spray, bulk, same basis ton.23.21 - —
Lime salts (see Calcium).
Lime-ammonium nitrogen 20.5% N (see Ammonium nitrate with dolomite).
Limestone, grd., bgs., works ton. 3.50 - 4.00
Linalool, ex bois de rose oil, dms. lb. 6.40 - 7.65
ex lignaloe wood oil, dms lb. 5.30 - 7.10
Linalyl acetate, ex bois de rose, 90-92%, dms. lb. 6.15 - 7.95
96-98%, dms lb 6.75 - 7.15
ex petitgrain, bots. lb. 5.95 - 6.70
Lindane, 25% formulation, dealers, dms., works lb. 1.58 - —
99%, tech., dealers, dms., dlvd., lb. 3.10 - —
Linden flowers with leaves, bls lb. .30 - —
without leaves, bls lb. .35 - —
Linseed meal, expeller, 32-34% bulk, Midwest, mills ton.57.00 -58.00
extracted, 36%, bulk, same basis. ton.53.00 -54.50
Litharge, coml., powd., bbls., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .16½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .17 - —
Lithium benzoate dms lb. 1.65 - 1.67
Bromide, NF, dms., works, frt. equald lb. 2.16 - —
Carbonate, NF, dms., c.l., works, or dlvd lb. 1.42½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.43½- 1.48½
tech., c.l., dms., works or dlvd. lb. .90 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .95 - 1.15
Chloride, CP, anhyd., ton lots lb. 1.28½- —
tech., cryst., dms lb. 1.10 - 1.25
Lithium citrate, NF, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.64
Fluoride, bbls., 10,000-lb. lots, dlvd. lb. 2.17½- —
ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.18½- —
less ton lots, dlvd lb. 2.23½- —
Hydride, powd., dms., works lb.15.00 - —
Hydroxide, monohydrate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd lb. .97½- —
l.c.l., 1-ton lots or more, lb. .98 - .98¼
Manganite, dms., works lb. .95 - 1.15
Nitrate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 2.25 - —
Salicylate, dms lb. 1.60 - 1.70
Silicate, dms., works lb. 1.10 - 1.30
Sulfate, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 1.45 - —
Titanate dms., works lb. 1.15 - 1.35
Lithopone, ord., bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .07½- —
l.c.l. dlvd lb. .08¼- .08¼
titanated (high-strength), bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .11 - —

Lithopone prices, Pacific Coast, 1c. per lb. higher.

Lobelia herb, bls lb. 1.25 Nom.
Lobeline sulfate, bots., works oz. 29.50 -33.50
Logwood extract, cryst., No 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .41 - —
No. 2, bbls., l.c.l lb. .39 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .20 - —
No 2, bbls, l.c.l lb .19 - —
No 3, bbls, l.c.l lb 18½- —
solid, No. 1, l.c.l. lb. .35 - —
Lycopodium, cs. lb 2.00 - 2.25
dl-Lysine hydrochloride, bots kilo.140 00 150.00

M

Mace, Siauw, No. 1, bls. lb. 1.40 - —
West Indian, No. 1, bls lb 1.39 - —
Magnesia, calcined, tech., bgs., ctns., works lb. .25¼- 26
Magnesia, syn. rubber grade, light, bgs., c.l., works lb. .29¼- —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 - —
extra light, works lb. .29¼- .30
USP, light, ctns lb. .35 - .36
heavy, bbls lb. .45 - .52
Magnesite, chemical grade, calcined, powd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald ton 82.50 - —
dead-burnt, standard grain, bulk, c.l., Chewalah, Wash ton.38 00 - —
Magnesium bromide, jars lb. .90 - 1.00
Carbonate, tech., bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .12 - .13
truckloads, frt. equald lb. .11 - —
USP, bgs., c.l., frt. equald lb. .12½- —
t.l., frt. equald lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .14 - .15

Above prices are quoted f.o.b. works, freight equalized with metropolitan New York and competitive producing points.

Chloride anhyd., 92% flake or pebble, dms., c.l., works. lb. .12¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14 - .15
hydrous, 99% flake, bgs., c.l., works ton 50.00 - —
l.c.l., bgs ton.55.00 -105.00
Gluconate, dms., cns lb. 1.30 - 1.37
Glycerophospnate, dms., works lb. 5.40 - 5.50
Hydroxide, NF, medicinal, bbls., dms., kgs lb. .26½- .30
Metal, 99.8% ingots, cs., works lb. .28½- .297
sticks, cs., works, frt alld. on carlots lb. .49 - —
Oxide (see Magnesia calcined)
Peroxide, 15%, dms., works lb. 1.00 - 1.05
Phosphate, tribasic, NF, bbls lb. .75 - —
Silicate (see Talc).
Silicofluoride, bbls., works lb .09 - .10
Sulfate, tech., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.15 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.90 - 3.15
USP, cryst., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.35 - —
l.c.l., 5,000 lbs., 1 withdrawal 100 lbs. 3.10 - —
smaller lots 100 lbs. 3.35 - —
Trisilicate, USP, dms., 5,000-lb. lots lb. .38 - —
1,000-lb lots lb. .40 - —
100-lb lots lb. .45 - —

Bulky and super grades of magnesium trisilicate, 7c. per lb. higher.

Malathion, dms., c.l., works lb. .94 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .96 - .98
Maleic anhydride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .26 - —

Prices on maleic anhydride W. of Rockies, 1½c. higher.

Mandrake root, bls lb. .38 - —
Manganese acetate, bbls., dlvd lb. .35 - —
Arsenate, bgs lb. .16 - —
Borate, tech., fib. dms lb. .25 - —
Carbonate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .25½- —
Dioxide, African, 84-87%, 40,000 to 99,999-lb. lots, burlap paper lined, bgs., gross for net, works ton.91 50 - —
paper bgs., works ton.88.00 - —
dms., works ton.94.00 - —

Prices for manganese dioxide in 10,000 to 40,000-lb. lots $3 per ton higher.

Gluconate, dms. lb. 1.79 - 1.93
Glycerophosphate, NF, fib dms lb 4 70 - 4.80
Hydrate, bbls., dlvd lb. .36 - —
Hypophosphite, NF, dms lb. 3.52 - —
Linoleate, liq., 4.35% Mn., dms. lb. .32½- —
solid, precip., 8.2% Mn, bbls. lb. .37½- —
oncarlots lb. .49 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 6% Mn., dms., frt alld lb. .27 - —
Resinate, fused, 3½% Mn, dms. lb. .24 - —
precip., 6½-7% Mn, dms lb. .28 - —
Sulfate, fertilizer grade, 65%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. S. E ton 80.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. S. E ton.87.50 - —
Tallate, 6% dms lb. .24 - —
Mangrove bark, E. African, 38% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.68.50 - —
So. American 30% tannin, c.l., ex dock ton.55.00 -58.00
Mannitol, coml., fib. dms., ton-lots, works lb. .47 - —
dm. to ton lots, works lb. .50 - —
MBT (see 2-Mercaptobenzothiazole).
MBTS (see Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide).
Melamine, bgs., ton lots, works lb. .33 - —
500 to 2,000-lb. lots, works lb. .33½- —
smaller lots, works lb. .38½- —
Menadione, USP, bots. gram. .044 - .05
Menthol, nat., USP, Brazilian, cs lb. 8.85 - 9.00
syn., USP, racemic, cns lb. 5.45 - —
Menthyl salicylate, tins lb. 4.00 - 4.25
2-Mercaptobenzothiazole, bgs., fib. dms., ton lots, works, frt. alld lb. .38 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .40 - —
Mercaptobenzothiazyl disulfide, bgs., fib. dms., ton-lots, works, frt. alld lb. .48 - —
less ton lots, same basis lb. .50 - —

Tri-Sure® equipped drums are another feature of TRETOLITE CHEMICALS

DEMULSIFYING

CORROSION INHIBITING

DESALTING

PARAFFIN REMOVAL

WATER DEOILING

SCALE PREVENTION

PRODUCTION STIMULATION

When an oil producer or refiner needs help with a demulsifying, corrosion, or desalting problem, they can be sure a Tretolite product will do the job—because it's made right . . . it's delivered fast . . . and its purity is protected in *Tri-Sure* equipped drums.*

The Tretolite Company, maker of fine chemicals for the petroleum industry, has built its reputation on *service.* And as part of that service—part of a policy that protects customer's needs—is Tretolite's insistence on *Tri-Sure Closures on every drum.*

If *dependability* is a feature of your products, ship them in *dependable packages*—drums that deliver a pure product every time, because they are sealed from leakage and contamination by Tri-Sure Closures.

When you order drums, always specify "Tri-Sure Closures"—a good way to build good will.

*The "Tri-Sure" Trademark is a mark of reliability backed by over 30 years serving industry. It tells your customers that genuine Tri-Sure Flanges (inserted with genuine Tri-Sure dies), Plugs and Seals have been used.

AMERICAN FLANGE & MANUFACTURING CO. INC., 30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK 20, N. Y.

Tri-Sure Products Limited, St. Catharines, Ontario, Canada

Mercuric Chloride—Mustard Seed

Mercuric chloride, NF, cryst., dms., 50-lb lots or more lb. 4.98 - —
gran. or powd., dms., 50-lb. lots or more lb. 4.78 - —
Cyanide, NF VIII, powd., fib. dms. lb. 6.84 - —
Iodide, red, NF, fib. dms lb. 7.72 - —
Oxide, red, NF, powd., fib. dms lb. 5.59 - 6.01
yellow, tech. (see Yellow, mercury oxide).
USP, fib. dms lb. 6.14 - —
Mercurous chloride (see Calomel).
Iodide, yellow, NF lb. 7.72 - —
Mercury, ammoniated (see White precipitate, USP).
Metal, 76 lb. per flask net-flask.314.50 -318.00
Mesityl oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .1350- —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .1450- —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .1150- —
Meta-aminophenol (see m-Aminophenol).
Metachloroaniline (see m-Choloraniline)
Metanitroaniline (see m-Nitroaniline)
Metanitroparatoluidine (see m-Nitro-p-toluidine).
Metaphenylenediamine (see m-Phenylenediamine)
Metatoluidine (see m-Toluidine)
Metatolylenediamine (see 2,4-tolylenediamine).
Methanol, nat., denaturing grade, tanks, frt. alld gal. .70 - —
Prices on natural methanol w of Miss., 3c. higher.
syn., Zone 1, dms., c.l., dlvd., or truckload min., frt. alld. gal. .45 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .51 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gals., dlvd. Metropolitan areas. gal. .33 - —
Methanol, syn., tanks, dlvd., or 4,000 gal. min., frt. alld gal. .30 - —
4,000 gal. min., frt. equald. with Camden, N. J. gal. .27½- —
Zone 2, dms., c.l., or truckload min., frt. alld. or dlvd. gal. .48 - —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .54 - —
tankwagon, 2,000-4,000 gals. min., dlvd. Metropolitan areas gal. .36 - —
tanks, 4,000 gal., min., frt. alld. or dlvd gal. .33 - —
Synthetic methanol zones are:—Zone 1 is all continental U. S. E. of eastern boundaries of Ariz., Idaho and Utah. Zone 2 is remainder of U. S. west of above state boundaries, comprising Ariz., Calif., Idaho, Nev., Ore., Utah and Wash.
Methenamine (see Hexamethylenetetramine).
di-Methionine, fib. dms., frt. alld. 50-lb. or more lb. 3.50 - —
feed grade, 98%, fib. dms., same basis lb. 2.65 - —
Methoxychlor, 50% wettable powder, dealers dms. cs., frt. alld. lb. .61 - .64
Methyl abietate, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. zone 1 lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31 - —
hydrogenated, non-ret. dms., c.l., dlvd. Zone 1 lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½- —
Zone 1 includes New England and Middle Atlantic states, Va., W. Va., N. C., Ohio, Ky., Mich., Ind., Ill., Wis., St. Paul and Minneapolis, Minn.; St. Louis, Mo.; Miss, Ala., Ga., Fla., S. C. and Tenn.
Methyl acetone, nat., dms., l.c.l., E. of Miss., frt. alld. gal. .62½- —
syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. gal. .57 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E gal. .63 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E gal. .45 - —
Synthetic methyl acetone E. territory is all States East of and including Colo., Mont., N. Mex. and Wyo. West territory all states west of those four.
Acrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., dlvd. lb. .43½- —
l.t.l., dlvd. lb. .44½- —
tanks, dlvd lb. .41¾- —
Alcohol (see Methanol).
Amyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., works lb. 1.05 - —
Anthranilate, cns. lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Benzoate, cns., dms lb. .63 - .65
Bromide, jobbers, cyls., various sizes, frt. alld. E lb. .47 - .61
Cellulose, special vis., (1,500-4,000 cps.) 50-lb. bgs., c.l., works. lb. .78 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .68 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs lb. .89 - 1.00
standard vis., 15,400 cps.), 50-lb., c.l., alld. lb. .66 - —
2,000-lb. lots and more, same basis lb. .72 - —
smaller lots, frt. alld. on 100 lbs. lb. .75 - .86
Chloride, indust., cyls., frt. equald. lb. .31 - —
tanks, multi-unit, same basis. lb. .15 - —
single unit, same basis lb. .11¼- —
refrigerator mfrs., cyls., dlvd. lb. .45 - —
other consumers or service men, cyls., dlvd. lb. .62 - —
Methyl cinnamate, cns. lb. 1.43 - 1.80
Cyclohexanol, dms., c.l., works. lb. .35½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .36 - —
tanks, works lb. .34 - —
Ethyl ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .13 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .14 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .11 - —
Formate, refd., dms. lb. .35 - .40
tech., non-ret. dms., any quantity, works lb. .10 - —
Heptin carbonate, bots. lb. 33.00 -42.00
p-Hydroxybenzoate, fib dms lb. 1.90 - 2.00
Ionone, standard, cns., dms lb. 6.10 - 6.30
Isobutyl carbinol, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .13 - —
Ketone, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .15 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. lb. .16 - —
tanks, dlvd. lb. .13 - —
Methacrylate, dms., c.l., t.l., frt. equald with Belle, W. V. lb. .36½- —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .37 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .35 - —
Naphthyl ketone, cryst., cns lb. 3.60 4.30
Parahydroxybenzoate (see Methyl p-Hydroxybenzoate).
Roseaniline chloride, NF fib. dms., 5-lb. lots. lb. 5.64 - —
Salicylate, USP, cns., 500-lb. lots lb. .53 - —
Testosterone, USP, 100-gram bots. gram .68 - —
2-Methylbenyzlamine, dms., l.c.l., works lb. 1.25 - —
2-Methyl-5-ethyl pyridine dms., c.l., works lb. .47½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .48 - —
tanks, works lb. .46 - —
Methylene blue, fib. dms., 100-lb. lots, frt. adjusted lb 3.25 - 3.60
smaller lots same basis lb 3.40 3.60
Chloride, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .14½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .12½- —
Methylionone, A, cns lb 6.55 - 8.80
D, cns lb. 7.50 - 9.55
prime, cns lb 4.55 - 6.40
standard, dms., cns lb. 3.80 - 4.65
b-Methylnaphthalene, 32°C. m.p., dms., works lb. .90 - —
Methylparaben (see Methyl p-hydroxybenzoate).
Methylpentanediol (see Hexyleneglycol).
Methylphenylpyrazolone (see 1-Phenl-3-methylpyrazolone-5).
Methylthionine chloride (see Methylene blue).
Mica, dry-grd., paint plastic, 100 mesh, bgs., c.l., works lb. .04¼- —
roofing, 20 to 80 mesh, works lb. .03 - .04
wet-grd., biotite, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .06¼- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .07 - —
paint, or lacq., bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
rubber, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07½- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
wallpaper, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld., E lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08¼- —
white, extra, fine, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld. E lb. .07¾- —
t.c.l., ex-whse. or frt. alld. E lb. .08½- —
Mica, wet-grd. W. of Miss R. ½c. higher. W of Rockies, 1c. higher.
Milk powder, non-fat, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. .12 - .1535
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .14 - .1610
whole, roller, bgs., c.l. lb. No prices.
spray, bgs., c.l. lb. .27 - .31
Sugar (see Lactose).
Mineral spirits (see Petroleum mineral spirits).
Molasses, blackstrap feed grade, tanks, New Orleans gal. .10 - .10⅛
New York gal. .12 - —
Molybdenum (metal), powd., 80 or 200 mesh, ctns., works kilo. 8.80 - —
Trioxide, pure, kgs., works lb. 1.05 - —
tech., kgs., works, basis Mo. content lb. 1.25 - —
Monobutylamine, dms., c.l., E. of Rockies lb. .55 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .56 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .53 - —
Monochlorobenzene dms., c.l., frt. alld. or dlvd. E lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .11 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .08½- —
Monoethanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoethylalphanaphthylamine (see N-Ethyl-a-naphthylamine).
Monoethylamine, 70% contained amine, dms., c.l., dlvd E lb. .33 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .34 - —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .31 - —
Monoethylaniline (see N-Ethylaniline).
Monoethylortnotoluidin (see N-Ethyl-o-toluidine).
Monoisopropanolamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .28 - —
tanks, same basis lb. .25 - —
Monoisopropylamine, dms., c.l., dlvd. lb. .30½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .31½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .28½- —
Monomethylamine, 30-35% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .40½- —
tanks, frt. equald, 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
40% soln., dms., c.l., frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .37 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald, 100% basis lb. .37½- —
tanks, frt. equald., 100% basis. lb. .31 - —
Monosodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fluoroacetate monobasic).
Glutamate (see Sodium glutamate monobasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate monobasic).
Mono-tertiary-butylmetacresol (see 6-tert-Butyl-m-cresol).
Morphine, cns oz. 12.40 -12.60
Acetate, anhyd., cns oz. 9.95 -10.00
Hydrobromide, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Hydrochloride, NF, cns oz. 9.90 - 9.95
Sulfate, USP, cns oz. 9.90 -10.05
Morpholine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .54¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .55¾- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .52¾- —
Musk, syn., ambrette, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.15 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.20 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.30 - —
ketone, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 5.30 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.35 - —
5-lb. lots, cns lb. 5.45 - —
xylol, 100-lb. lots, fib. dms lb. 1.40 - —
25-lb. lots, cns lb. 1.45 - —
5 lb. lots, cns lb. 1.50 - —
Mustard seed, Danish, yellow, bgs lb. .12 - .12⅛
Dutch, yellow, bgs lb. No prices.
English, yellow, bgs lb. .12½- .14
Montana, oriental, bgs. lb. No prices.
yellow, bgs. lb. .12½- .13

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Methylamines

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DIMETHYLAMINE

TRIMETHYLAMINE

both aqueous & anhydrous

In Tank Cars . . . Drums . . . Cylinders
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BETTER THINGS FOR BETTER LIVING
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Myrobalans, J-1, assorted, bgs., ex dock..ton.66.00 - —
crushed, bgs., ex dock.....ton.76.00 -80.00
Bombay, bgs., ex dock.....ton.60.00 - —
extract, Indian, solid, 55% tannin, bgs., ex dock, plus duty..lb. .07¾- —

N

Naphtha, painters (see Petroleum naphtha V M & P).
Solvent (see S).
Naphthalene, crude, dom., 74° tanks, frt. equald lb. .05½- —
78°, bgs., c.l., same basis lb. .06¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .07 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .06¼- —
imp., 78°, large lots..... lb. .06¾ Nom.
refd., dms., indust., chipped or crushed, bgs., frt. equaled..lb. .11¼- —
flake, bgs., same basis lb. .12½- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .10¾- —
balls, flakes, wholesalers, jobbers, bbls., c.l., same basis, lb. .13¾- —
cs., 50 lbs., c.l., same basis lb. .14 - —
1-lb pkgs c.l. same basis lb. .16¼- —
a-Naphthol, bbls., frt. alld lb 1.00 - —
b-Naphthol, tech. bbls., c.l., works, lb. .34½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .36½- —
Benzoate, fib. dms., works .....lb. 3.00 - —
custom contract, works....lb. 1.65 - —
Salicylate, dms .....lb 5.00 - —
Sulfate, cns .....lb.35.00 - —
a-Naphthylamine, bbls., frt. alld lb .50 - —
b-Naphthylamine, tech., flake, bbls., works lb. 1.60 - —
Neocinchophen, USP dms., frt. adjusted lb 7.00 8.00
Neomycin, fib. dms., 100-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. .60 - —
1-kilo lots, basis, activity gram. 1.20 - —
Nerolin cns .....lb. 2.45 2.65
Niacin (see Acid, nicotinic)
Niacinamide (see Nicotinamide).
Nickel acetate, bbls., dlvd..... lb. .77 - .90½
Carbonate bbls., dlvd..... lb. .73¾- .81¾
Chloride, bbls., dlvd..... lb. .38½- .46½
Formate, bbls., ton lots, frt. alld, lb. .68 - .69
Metal, electro cathodes, cs., works, lb. .64½- —
Nitrate, bbls., works..... lb. .37 - .38
Oxide, black, bbls ..... lb. .76 - —
green, bbls..... lb. .76 - —
Sulfate, bgs., c.l., dlvd..... lb. .30¼- —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .31¼- .38¼
Nicotinamide, USP, dms., frt. adjusted kilo.12.00 -12.30
Hydrochloride, dms., frt. adjusted, kilo.11.50 -11.80
Nicotine sulfate, 40%, dealers, 50-lb. dms., frt. alld ..... lb. 1.20 - —
manufacturers, 500-lb. dms., frt. alld lb. 1.03 - —
Niger seed, bgs ..... lb. .11½- .12
Nikethamide, cbys..... lb. 5.00 - —
m-Nitroaniline, dms., frt. alld lb. 1.05 - —
o-Nitroaniline, flaked, dms..... lb. .54 - .57
powd., dms ..... lb. .60 - —
p-Nitroaniline, dms., l.c.l., frt. alld, lb. .51½- —
Nitrobenzene, dbl. dist., dms., c.l., frt. alld lb. .12 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld ..... lb. .13 - —
tanks, frt. alld ..... lb. .11 - —
o-Nitrobiphenyl, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .14½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .15 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .13 - —
Nitrocellulose, ester-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, ¾, 5-6, 15-20, 30-40, 60-80, 125-175, secs., bbls., c.l., works lb. .34 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .35 - .37
18-25 cps., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .36 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .37 - .39
250-400, 600-1,000 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 - .42
spirit-soluble, 30-35 cps., ¼, ½, sec., bbls., c.l., same basis.lb. .41 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .42 - .44
5-6 cps., 40-60 secs., bbls., c.l., same basis lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .41 - .43

Denatured alcohol used in the manufacture of nitrocellulose is charged extra. Drums extra but returnable.

o-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms., c.l..lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .21 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .18 - —
p-Nitrochlorobenzene, dms..... lb. .26 - .27
2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol, dms..... lb. .75 - —
Nitroethane, dms., dlvd. E of Rockies lb. .25 - —
Nitrogen solution, tanks, frt. equald, 37-40.8% N, 100% basis..ton.130.00 - —
Nitrogenous process tankage, bulk, works..unit-ton. 4.10 - 4.50
Sewage sludge, bulk, works unit-ton. 2.95 + .50
Nitromethane, dms., l.c.l., dlvd. E. of Rockies lb. .25 - —
a-Nitronaphthalene, bbls, frt. alld. lb. .41 - —
Nitropropane 1, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies..lb. .23¼- —
2, dms., dlvd. E. of Rockies...lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., works..... lb. .24¾- —
tanks, works..... lb. .22¾- —
o-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .94 - —
p-Nitrophenol, dms., works, frt. equald lb. .50 - —
o-Nitrotoluene, dms., c.l., frt. alld.lb. .10 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .11 - —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .09 - —
p-Nitrotoluene, dms., works..... lb. .33 - .36
m-Nitro-p-toluidine, dms..... lb. 1.59 - —
Nitrous ether, conc., bots..100-lb. lots lb. 1.28 - 1.35
Nonyl phenol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .26 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld..... lb. .27 - —
tanks, frt. alld..... lb. .24 - —
Nutgalls, Aleppo, bgs..... lb. .36 - .38
Chinese, bgs. ..... lb. No prices.
Nutmeg, East Indian, bgs..... lb. .39 - .40
West Indian, bgs..... lb. .32 - —
Nux vomica, bls ..... lb. .10 - .12
powd., bbls., bxs..... lb. .15 - .17

O

Octane, indust., tanks, Bayonne, N. J. gal. .19 - —
Baytown, Tex..... gal. .15¾- —
Borger, Tex..... gal. .15¾- —

1-Octanol, tech., dms., c.l., dlvd.. lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .37 - —
tanks dlvd ..... lb. .32½- —
Octyl phenol, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .23¼- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .23¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .22½- —
Drum prices for octyl phenol are 1c. higher.

(Essential oils prices listed below are f.o.b. New York, with differences between high and low quotations due to differences in quantity, quality or in individual suppliers' views.)

Oil, abies, siberica, cns..... lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Almond, artif., bitter (see Benzaldehyde).
nat., bitter, F.P.A., bots....lb. 3.00 - 3.75
NF, bots. ..... lb 3.25 3.75
sweet, USP, dms., cns.....lb. .65 - .80
Allspice (see Oil, pimento).
Amyris, dms. .....lb. 1.40 - 1.95
Angelica root, bots. .....lb.66.00 -100.00
seed, bots .....lb.56.00 -90.00
Aniline (see A).
Anise, USP, dms .....lb 3.50 5.00
Apricot, kernel, USP, dms. ....lb. .38 - .45
Avocado, cns. .....lb. 3.25 - —
Babassu, crude, tanks.....lb. .15¼- —
Bay, NF, Puerto Pican, 50-55%, cns lb. 1.85 - 2.20
55-60%, cns. .....lb. 2.10 - 2.50
West Indian, 50-55%, cns., dms., lb. 1.85 - 2.40
Bergamot, nat., NF, Italian, cns. lb. 9.50 -11.25
Birchtar, crude, cns .....lb 1.50 1.90
rectified, NF, cns.....lb. 1.75 - —
Bois de rose, Brazil, dms .....lb. 4.80 - 6.00
Mexican (see Oil, lignaloe wood).
Bone, dms., works .....lb. .65 - .70
Cajeput, native, cns.....lb. 1.75 - 2.10
redist., USP, cns.....lb. 2.25 - 3.00
Calamus, bots .....lb.12.00 -20.00
Camphor (see Oil, camphor).
Cananga, native, cns.....lb. 7.85 -10.25
rectified, cns. .....lb.12.50 -14.75
Caraway, NF, cns.....lb. 3.75 - 5.00
Capsicum (see Capsicum oleoresin).
Cardamom, NF, bots.....lb.35.00 -50.00
Cassia, USP (see Oil, cinnamon USP).
Castor, blown, dms., c.l..... lb. .1950- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2000- —
dehydrated, bodied, dms., c.l lb. .2160- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2210- —
tanks ..... lb. No prices.
unbodied, dms., c.l..... lb. .2010- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .2060- —
tanks ..... lb. No prices.
hydrogenated, bgs., delvd., c.l. lb. .20½- —
bgs., l.c.l. ..... lb. .24 - —
No. 3, tech., dms., c.l..... lb. .1475- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1525- —
tanks ..... lb. No prices.
No. 1, Brazilian, tanks ..... lb. .12½- —
sulfonated, 50%, dms., l.c.l. lb. .11½- .12
75%, dms., l.c.l. ..... lb. .14½- .15
USP, dms., c.l..... lb. .1700- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1750- —
tanks ..... lb. No prices.
refd. and deodorized, dms., c.l lb. .1850- —
l.c.l. ..... lb. .1900- —
tanks ..... lb. No prices.
Cedarleaf, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.90 - 3.50
Cedarwood, cns., dms ..... lb 1.00 1.65
Celery seed, bots ..... lb.12.50 -20.00
Chamomile, blue, Hungarian bots lb.170.00 -280.00
Chinawood (see Oil, tung).
Cinnamon bark, bots..... lb.25.00 -65.00
leaf, cns. .....lb. 1.75 - 2.25
USP, cns., dms., (Cassia) ....lb No stocks.

Myrobalans—Oil, Dip

Oil, citronella, Ceylon, cns., dms. lb. 1.05 - 1.70
Java, true, dms..... lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Java-type, cns. ..... lb. 1.60 - 2.50
Clove, bud, USP, cns., dms. ..lb. 3.25 - 4.20
leaf, unrectified, dms ..... lb. 1.30 - 2.00
Coconut, crude, tanks, N. Y. lb. .12¾- —
Pac. Coast ..... lb. .11⅞- .11¾
refd., Cochin type, tax incl. ret. dms., l.c.l lb. .20¾- —
deodorized tax incl. non ret. dms., c.l. lb. .22½- —
Cod, Newfoundland, dms ..... lb. .10½- —
Codliver, USP, dms ..... gal. 1.50 1.60
Copaiba, cns ..... lb 1.60 2.50
Coriander, USP, bots. ..... lb.12.50 -18.00
Corn, crude, tanks, works..lb. .13¾- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .03½- —
refd., salad, dms ..... lb. .18¾- .19
tanks ..... lb. .17¼- —
Costus, bots..... lb 8.00 - —
Cottonseed, crude, tanks, South-East lb. .13¾- —
Valley ..... lb. .13⅜- —
Texas ..... lb. .13 - .13¼
foots (soapstock), acid, 95%, tanks, N. Y lb. .04¾- —
raw, 50%, tanks, same basis. lb. .02¼- —
refd., salad, dms ..... lb. .18⅜- .18½
tanks ..... lb. .16⅞- —
Creosote (see Creosote, coaltar).
Crude (see Petroleum, crude)
Cubeb, cns. ..... lb. 4.50 - 6.25
Cumin, bots., cns ..... lb 4.15 5.75
Cypress, bots. ..... lb 5.30 —
Degras (see D).
Dillseed, bots. ..... lb 2.80 4.25
Dillweed, dom., bots. dms.... lb. 3.75 5.30
Dip (see D)

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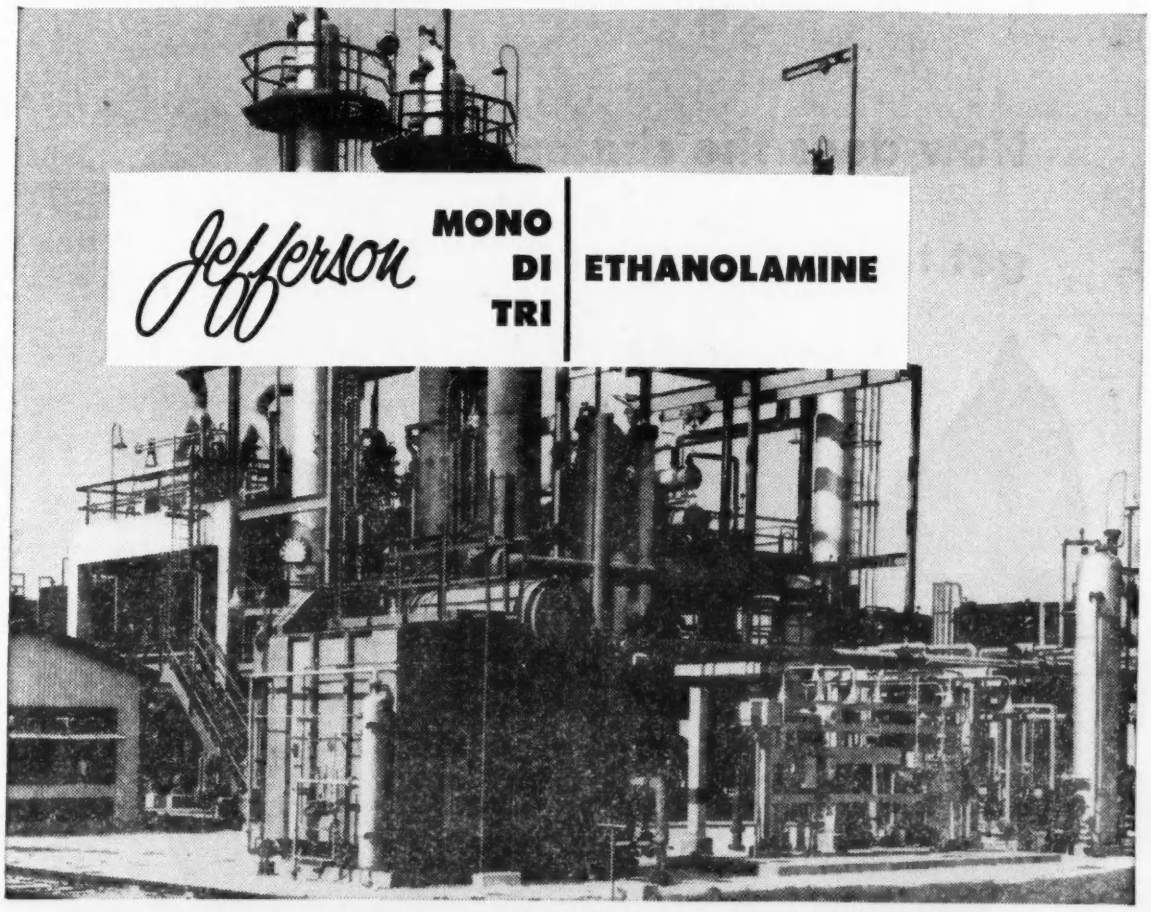

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Ethylene Oxide,
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Oil, Erigeron—Orthonitroanilin

Oil, erigeron, cns. ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.50
Eucalyptus, NF, rectified, 70-80%, dms. lb. .67 - 1.00
80-90%, dms. ..... lb. .85 - 1.25
Fennel, sweet, USP, cns. ..... lb. 2.30 - 3.25
Fir, Canada, cns ..... lb. 2.35 - 3.00
Fish, refd., alkali, dms ..... lb. .1300- .1350
kettle-bodied, dms ..... lb. .1530- .1580
light-pressed, dms ..... lb. .1150- .1200
tanks ..... lb. .1000- —
Fishliver, crude, for feeds or concentrating, 4,000 to 12,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .08 - .09
10,000 to 20,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
25,000 to 35,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units. .09 - .10
40,000 to 55,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units .10½- .11
100,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
200,000 A units per gram., dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14
300,000 A units per gram, dms. 1,000,000 units. .12 - .14½
400,000 A units per gram, dms., 1,000,000 units . .12 - .14½
800,000 A units per gram, dms 1,000,000 units. .12 - 14½

Prices above are based on the USP XIV method of conversion, Morton Stubbs Corrected E x 1900.

Fusel (see F).
Garlic, pure, bots. ..... oz. 6.50 - 9.50
Gaultheria (see Oil, wintergreen).
Geranium, Algerian, cns ..... lb.11.50 -14.00
Bourbon, cns. ..... lb.11.75 -14.50
Turkish (see Oil palmarosa)

Oil, ginger, dist., bots. ..... lb.16.50 -20.00
Grapefruit, dms. ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.25
Grease, No. 1, dms ..... lb. .13¾- .14
extra, winter, strained, dms. lb. .17 - .17½
prime, burning, dms ..... lb. .18½- .19
Guaiacwood, cns ..... lb. 1.40 - 1.90
Hemlock, cns. ..... lb. 2.10 - 2.50
Juniper berry, NF, VIII, bots lb. 2.75 - 4.00
twice rectified, bots ..... lb. 3.60 - 7.00
Tar, NF (see Juniper tar).
Wood, tech., cns ..... lb. .42 - .65
Lard (see Oil, grease).
Laurel leaf, dms, cns. .... lb 9.75 -12.50
Lavandin, dms., cns. ..... lb. 2.70 - 4.85
Lavender, flower, USP, French, 30-32% ester, cns ..... lb. 3.55 - 4.60
38-40% ester, cns ..... lb. 9.50 -13.20
40-42% ester, cns ..... lb.10.00 -16.50
Spike, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 1.85 - 2.30
Lemon, USP, Calif., cns., dms lb. 4.75 - 6.15
Messina, cns. ..... lb. 4.85 - 9.80
terpeneless bots ..... lb 32.00 -85.00
Lemongrass, cns., dms. ..... lb. 2.05 - 3.00
Lignaloe wood, Mex., cns ..... lb. 2.70 - 4.60
Lime, dist., Mexican, cns ..... lb. 3.30 - 4.75
West Indian, cs ..... lb. 3.30 - 4.75
expressed, West Indian, cns lb. 7.00 - 8.00
terpeneless, bots ..... lb 29.50 100.00
Linseed, raw, dms., c.l., N. Y. lb. .1555- —
tanks, f.o.b. Minneapolis lb. .1280- —
New York ..... lb .1405- —
tankwagon, New York ..... lb. .1435- —
Boiled linseed oil, .006c. per lb. higher
Mace, dist., cns., dms. ..... lb. 2.75 - 3.60
Mandarin (see Oil, tangerine).
Menhaden, crude, tanks, works, Atlantic Coast lb. .08¼ Nom.
Gulf and Atlantic ports, f.a.s. lb. .08 - —

Oil, mineral, white (see Oil, white mineral).
Mirbane (see Nitrobenzene).
Mustard seed, nat., dms. ..... lb. .18 - —
syn., bots ..... lb. 1.60 - 1.85
Neatsfoot, 15° cold test, dms. lb. .33 - .34
20° cold test, dms ..... lb. .32 - .33
30° cold test, dms ..... lb. .30 - .31
Neroli, NF, French, bots ..... lb.85.00 -275.00
Spanish, bots ..... lb.35.00 -85.00
Nutmeg, USP, dist., East Indian, cns., dms lb. 3.00 - 4.50
West Indian, cns., dms. lb. 2.85 - 3.60
Ocotea, cymbarum, dms ..... lb. 1.10 - 1.50
Oiticica, liquid, dms. ..... lb. .13½- .13¾
tanks ..... lb. .12 - .12¼
Oleo, extra, dms ..... lb. .15¾- .16
Olibanum, bots. ..... lb. 5.50 - 7.65
extra fine, bots ..... lb. 8.00 - —
Olive, Spanish, edible, dms., duty paid gal. 2.35 - 2.40
Tunisian, same basis ..... gal. 2.15 - 2.20
Orange, sweet, dist., cns ..... lb. .50 - .80
expressed, USP, Brazilian, cns., dms lb No stocks.
Calif., cns., dms ..... lb. .55 - 1.25
Florida, cns., dms ..... lb. .45 - 1.25
Messina, cns lb 3.85 - 5.85
West Indian, cns., dms lb 2.50 - 3.65
sesquiterpeneless, bots .... lb.65.00 -120.00
Origanum, Spanish, cns ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.85
Palm, clarif., dms ..... lb. .12¾- .13¼
kernel, denat., tanks ..... lb. .12⅜- —
Palmarosa, cns. ..... lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Paraffin, pale, 100-110 vis., at 100 F, tanks, East Coast refy. gal. .14 - —
Patchouli, dms ..... lb. 8.00 - 9.50
Peach kernel, USP (see Oil apricot kernel).
Peanut, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills. lb. .18 - —
refd., dms. ..... lb. .22½- .23
tanks ..... lb. .21 - —

Oil, pennyroyal, USP, imported, cns. lb. 2.50 - 3.10
Peppermint, nat., dms. ..... lb. 7.75 - 8.90
redist., USP, dms ..... lb 8.10 - 9.50
Persic, USP (see Oil, apricot kernel).
Petitgrain, South American, cns., dms. lb. 3.80 - 5.30
Pimento, berry, NF, dms ..... lb. 4.20 - 8.00
leaf, cns. ..... lb. 2.60 - 3.10
Pine, dest.-dist., dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .11¼- —
ex-whse. ..... lb. .1355- —
steam dist., dms., ex whse., N.Y.C. lb. .163 - —
Pineneedle, Siberian (see Oil, abies siberica).
Rapeseed, tankcars ..... lb. .16 - —
Red (see Acid oleic).
Rice, bran., clarif., dms., l.c.l. lb. .16½- —
tanks, dlvd. E ..... lb. .14½- —
Rose, nat., Bulgarian, bots .... oz.43.50 -62.25
Rosemary, Spanish, USP, cns., dms lb. .60 - 1.00
tech., cns., dms ..... lb. .50 - .70
Rue, bots. ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.50
Safflower, dms., c.l., Atl. coast lb. .1910- —
tanks, same basis ..... lb. .1760- —
Sage, clary bots ..... lb 20.00 -25.00
Dalmatian, cns. ..... lb. 4.75 - 6.00
Spanish, cns. ..... lb 1.15 - 1.40
Sandalwood, NF, cns ..... lb.13.00 -14.50
Sardine, crude, tanks, Pac. coast. lb. .09 Nom.
Sassafras, artif., dms ..... lb. 1.00 - 1.40
nat., Brazilian (see Oil ocotea cymbarum).
dom., USP, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.75 - 2.20
Savin, cns. ..... lb. 2.75 - —
Savory, cns ..... lb. 4.25 - —
Sesame, refd., dms ..... lb. .36 - .37
Shingle stain, tar distillate, dms., c.l., works gal. .35 - —
l.c.l., works ..... gal. .44 - —
tanks, works ..... gal. .23 - —
Snakeroot, Canada, cns. ..... lb.28.50 - 31.00
Soybean, crude, tanks, Decatur lb. .11½- —
foots (soapstock), acid 95%, tanks, N. Y. lb. .06½- —
raw, 50%, tanks, N. Y. .... lb. .02½- —
refd., alkali, dms ..... lb. .15½- .15⅞
tanks ..... lb. .14 - —
clarified, dms. ..... lb. .15 - .15¼
tanks ..... lb. .13½- —
salad, dms. ..... lb. .16 - .16⅜
tanks ..... lb. .14½- —
Spearmint, USP, dms ..... lb. 4.25 - 5.50
Sperm, bleached winter, 45° dms. lb. .1625- .1650
tankcars ..... lb. .1450- —
nat., winter, 45°, dms ..... lb. .1525- .1550
tankcars ..... lb. .1350- —
Spruce, cns., dms ..... lb. 2.10 2.75
Sweet birch, USP, Nortnern, cns. lb. 4.25 - 9.50
Southern, cns ..... lb. 2.50 - 3.00
Tall, crude, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .02½- —
dist., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .07½- —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .07¾- —
tanks, works ..... lb. .06¼- —
refd., dms., c.l., works ..... lb. .06½- .06¾
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .06¾- .07¼
tanks, works ..... lb. .05¼- .05¾
Tallow, acidless, dms ..... lb. .12 - .12½
Tangerine, Floridian, dms ..... lb. 2.00 - 2.80
Tansy, dms. ..... lb 7.75 - 9.00
Tar Acid (see T's).
Pine, coml., dms., c.l., works lb. .528 - .538
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .601 - —
whse. ..... lb. .712 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .427 - .438
rectified, NF, dms., incl., l.c.l., works, South lb. .77 - —
whse., N.Y.C. ..... lb. .87 - —
Theobroma (see Cocoa butter).
Thyme, NF red, cns., dms ..... lb. 1.70 - 3.75
white, cns ..... lb. 1.95 - 4.00
tech., white, cns ..... lb. .40 - 1.85
Tung, dms., c.l., N. Y. ..... lb. .24⅞- —
l.c.l., same basis ..... lb. .25¼- .25½
tanks, N. Y. ..... lb. .23⅝- .23⅞
domestic mills ..... lb. .22½- —
Turkey red (see Oil, castor, sulfonated).
Turpentine, NF, cns., dms. ... lb. .28 - .45
Vetiver, Bourbon, cns ..... lb.13.25 -17.00
Haitian, cns ..... lb.11.80 -21.00
Java, cns. ..... lb.22.50 -40.00
Wheat, germ., 5-gal. dms ... gal.10.00 -13.00
White mineral, tech., 50-65 vis., non-ret, dms., c.l., f.o.b. N. Y. gal. .51½- .54¼
65-75 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 52½- .55
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57½- .58¼
80-90 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .53½- .56¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. .58½- .59½
125-135 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .59½- .62¼
l.c.l., same basis gal. .64½- .65½
145-155 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .66 - .68½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .71 - .71½
175-185 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .69½- .73
l.c.l., same basis gal. .74½- .75
USP, 200-210 vis., non-ret., dms., c.l., same basis gal. .73½- .75
l.c.l., same basis gal. .77½- .78
345-355 vis., non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis gal. .77 - .80
l.c.l., same basis gal. .83 - .85
Wintergreen, USP, nat., Northern, cns lb. 6.35 -10.30
Southern, cns ..... lb. 3.20 -19.50
synthetic (see Methyl salicylate).
Wood (see Oil, tung).
Wormseed, cns. ..... lb. 4.50 - 5.75
Wormwood, cns. ..... lb 5.00 - 6.85
Ylang-ylang, Bourbon, bots. .. lb.17.00 -30.00
extra, bots ..... lb.28.00 -40.00
Madagascar, bots ..... lb. No stocks
Oleostearine, bbls. ..... lb. .11½- .11¾
Opium, USP, cns ..... lb.19.20 -19.45
gran., USP, cns. ..... lb.21.65 -21.90
powd., USP, cns ..... lb.21.65 -21.90
Orange cadmium lithopone, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies lb. 1.56 - —
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss. R., include Davenport, Tenn., and E. of Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .31 - —
Chrome orange prices are ½c. higher, dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport); 1½c. Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Dallas and Ft. Worth, Tex., El Paso, Tex.; 2c, Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph; 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Dinitroaniline toner ..... lb. 1.30 - —
Mineral, American, bbls., l.c.l., works lb. .2035- .2060
Molybdated, bbls ..... lb. .45 - —
o-Nitroaniline toner, kgs ..... lb. 1.15 - —
Orange peel bitter, Haitian, bls lb. .14 - .16
sweet, bls ..... lb. .16 - .18
Orris root, Florentine, bls ..... lb. .45 - .50
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .50 - .53
Verona, bls ..... lb. .35 - .40
powd., bbls., bxs ..... lb. .40 - .45
Orthoaminobiphenyl (see o-Aminobiphenyl).
Orthoanisidin (see o-Anisidine).
Orthochloroanilin (see o-Chloroaniline).
Orthochlorobenzaldehyde (see o-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Orthochloroparanitroanilin (see 2-Chloro-4-nitroaniline).
Orthochlorophenol (see o-Chlorophenol).
Orthocresol (see o-Cresol).
Orthodichlorobenzene (see o-Dichlorobenzene).
Orthonitroanilin (see o-Nitroaniline).

How does the champion get to be champion?

By being better! Unmatched through the years is the *California flavor* that distinguishes Exchange Brand Oil of Lemon. That's why Exchange remains the overwhelming sales leader—in fact, the *4-to-1 favorite* over all other lemon oils combined!

So why skimp on quality... insist on Exchange quality and flavor that come *only* from genuine California lemons, grown and skillfully processed by Sunkist Growers.

Sunkist Growers
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180 Varick St., New York 14, N.Y.
FRITZSCHE BROTHERS, INC.
76 Ninth Ave., New York 11, N.Y.

Exchange
OIL OF LEMON U. S. P.

Orthonitrochlorobenzene (see o-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Orthonitrobiphenyl (see o-Nitrobiphenyl).
Orthonitroparachlorophenol (see 2-Nitro-4-chlorophenol).
Orthonitrophenol (see o-Nitrophenol).
Orthonitrotoluene (see o-Nitrotoluene).
Orthophenetidin (see o-Phenetidine).
Orthophenylphenol (see o-Phenyl phenol).
Ortho-tertiary-amylphenol (see o-tert-Amylphenol).
Orthotolidin (see o-Tolidine base).
Orthotoluidin (see o-Toluidine).
Osage orange, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .40 - —
extract, liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l lb. .19 - —
Ouabain, USP, bots.....gram. 3.00 - 4.00
Oxyquinolin sulfate, cns., 100-lb. lots, works..lb. 4.75 - 5.00
smaller lots, works.....lb. 4.92 - 5.17

P

Pancreas substance, assay 1:75 bots., 5-lb. lots or more..lb. 4.00 - —
Pancreatin, USP, bots.....lb. 1.90 - 2.10
Papain, USP, African, bots.....lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Ceylon .....lb. 3.00 - 3.50
Papaverine, nat. or syn. hydrochloride, USP, cns., 25 oz. to 100 oz. lots..oz. 5.00 - —
smaller lots.....oz. 5.05 - 5.20
Sulfate, cns. .....oz. 7.10 - 7.35
Paprika, Roumanian, bgs. .....lb. .28 - —
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .36 - .38
Yugoslavian, bgs. .....lb. .26 - —
Para-aminophenol (see p-Aminophenol).
Para-anisidin (see p-Anisidine).
Parachloranilin (see p-Chloroaniline).
Parachlorobenzaldehyde (see p-Chlorobenzaldehyde).
Parachloro-orthonitroanilin (see 4-Chloro-2 nitroaniline).
Parachlorophenol (see p-Chlorophenol).
Paracresol (see p-Cresol).
Paradibromobenzene (see p-Dibromobenzene).
Paradichlorobenzene (see p-Dichlorobenzene).
Paraffin, crude scale, white, 121°-123°F, ASTM, solid, c.l., refy..lb. .0710- —
fully refd., 122°-124°F, ATSM, slabs loose, c.l., refy..lb. .0845- —
125°-127°F, ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy..lb. .0845- —
130°-132°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy..lb. .0855- —
132°-134°, ASTM, slabs, loose, c.l., refy..lb. .0855- —
135°-137°F., ASTM, slabs loose, c.l., refy..lb. .0855- —

Prices for paraffin in bags and ctns., c.l. 7/10c. per lb. higher; 1,000 to 9,999 lbs., 2.7c. per lb. higher and under 1,000 lbs. 3.7c. per lb. higher.

AMP temperatures are an arbitrary 3°F. higher than ASTM.

Paraformaldehyde, 91%, flake, bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .10½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .12½- .13¼
powd., bgs., c.l., frt. alld..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .17 - —
USP X, fib. dms., c.l.....lb. .183 - —
1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .193 - —
smaller lots .....lb. .208 - —
Paraldehyde, tech., 98%, 55-gal. dms., c.l. works..lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .11½- —
Paranitroanilin (see p-Nitroaniline).
Paranitrochlorobenzene (see p-Nitrochlorobenzene).
Paranitrophenol (see p-Nitrophenol).
Paranitrotoluene (see p-Nitrotoluene).
Paraphenetidin (see p-Phenetidine).
Paraphenylenediamine (see p-Phenylenediamine).
Paraphenylphenol (see p-Phenylphenol).
Para-tertiary-amylphenol (see p-tert-Amylphenol).
Para-tertiary butylphenol (see p-tert-Butylphenol).
Parathion, spray powder, 15% dealers, dms., works..lb. .50 - .53
tech., dms., c.l., t.l., works....lb. 1.3395- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. 1.51 - —
Paratoluenesulphonamide (see p-Toluenesulfonamide).
Paratoluidine (see p-Toluidine).
Paris green, dealer, distributor, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. on 96 lbs. or over..lb. .36 - .40
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .37 - .53
Passion flower herb, bls.. .....lb .20 - .21
Peanut meal, 45%, old process, bgs., mills..ton.78.00 Nom.
Pectin, citrus, NF, powd., bbls..lb. 2.05 - 2.06
tech., powd., bbls.....lb. 1.50 - —
imported, Danish, ex whse....lb. 1.28 - —
Penicillin, crystalline, potassium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .05 - .06
Procaine, bulk.....1,000,000 units. .05 - .06
Sodium, sterile, bulk, 1,000,000 units. .05 - .06
Pentachlorophenol, dms., c.l., t.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .22½- .29
Pentaerythritol, tech., bgs., c.l., works..lb. .32 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .33 - —
Di- and tri-isomers (see Dipentaerythritol and Tripentaerythritol).
Pentane, industrial, tanks, Tex, refy..gal. .14¼- —
Pepper, black, Malabar, spot, bgs lb. .46½- .47
Red, Gondar, spot, bgs.....lb. .28 - .30
Japanese, hontaka, bgs.....lb. .33 - .34
birdseyes, bgs., new crop lb. .55 - .56
Mombasa, bgs., shipt.....lb. .80 - —
Nigerian, bgs. .....lb. .33½- —
Turkish, bgs. .....lb. .20 - —
White, bgs. .....lb. .57½- .58
Peppermint leaves, USP, dom., bls., dms..lb. .70 - .78
imp., bls.....lb. 1.25 - —
Pepsin, NF, 1:3,000 bulk.....lb. 3.45 - 3.50
Perchloroethylene, dms., c.l., or truckloads, dlvd. E..dm.85.00 - —
dlvd. W.....dm.88.50 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E.....dm.95.00 - —
dlvd., W.....dm.98.50 - —
tanks, dlvd. E.....lb. .10¾- —
dlvd. W.....lb. .11¼- —
Peru balsam, dms.....lb. 1.50 - 1.75
Petrolatum, amber, dms., c.l., refy. lb. .05 - .05⅜
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06¾- .07
tanks, refy .....lb. .03¼- .04⅛
cream, dms., c.l., refy. .....lb. .06⅛- .07⅛
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06½- .08¾
tanks, refy.....lb. .04⅜- .05⅝
extra, amber, dms., c.l., refy..lb. .05¼- .05⅞
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .07 - .07¼
tanks, refy.....lb. .03½- .04⅜
USP, white, lily, dms., c.l., refy.lb. .06⅝- .07¼
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08⅞- .09⅛
tanks, refy.....lb. .04⅞- .06
snow, dms., c.l., refd.....lb. .07⅛- .07¾
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .09⅜- .09⅝
tanks, refy.....lb. .05⅜- .05⅞
soft, dms., c.l., refy.....lb. .06¾- .07⅜
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .08½- .08⅝
tanks, refy .....lb. .05 - .05⅞
yellow, soft, dms., c.l., refy.lb. .05¼- .05⅝
l.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .06⅞- .07⅛
tanks, refy.....lb. .03½- .05⅞
Petroleum, lacquer diluent, 150°-240°F., b.r., tanks, West Coast, ex tax, Los Angeles, gal. .169 - .204
East coast, N. J., N. Y..gal. .19 - —
Group 3, benzol-type....gal. .14125- .14625
toluol-type .....gal. .13125- .13375
Mineral spirits, reg., tanks, California, ex tax, San Francisco. gal. .164 - —
East coast, N. J., N. Y.gal. .17 - —
Group 3.....gal. .11875- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .19 - —
Buffalo .....gal. .195 - —
Chicago .....gal. .279 - —
Cleveland .....gal. .22 - —
Newark .....gal. .18 - —
New York .....gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .18 - —
Providence .....gal. .195 - —
odorless, tanks, refy., Watson, Cal..gal. .245 - —
Borger, Tex.....gal. .24 - —
Houston, Tex.....gal. .24 - —
Wood River, Ill...gal. .2625- —
dlvd. N. J.....gal. .32 - —
dlvd. N. Y.....gal. .33½- —
tankwagon, N. J., dlvd...gal. .36 - —
N. Y., dlvd.....gal. .37 - —
Naphtha, cleaners, tanks, East Coast, N. J., and N. Y..gal. .17 - —
Group 3.....gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Newark.....gal. .18 - —
New York .....gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .185 - —
High solvency (see Petroleum sovvent, partial aromatic).
Petroleum, naphtha, VM&P, 225°-300° F, b.r., tanks, West Coast, Los Angeles..gal. .169 - —
Portland, Ore. gal. .175 - —
San Francisco. gal. .174 - —
Seattle, Wash. gal. .175 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y..gal. .18 - —
Group 3 .....gal. .12875- —
tankwagon, Boston.....gal. .205 - —
Chicago .....gal. .289 - —
Cleveland .....gal. .23 - —
Newark .....gal. .195 - —
New York.....gal. .195 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .20 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .19 - —
Solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 205°-282°F., b.r., 41°C., m.a.p., N. Y., N. J..gal. .245 - —
212°-278°F. b.r., 43°C. m.a.p., N. J..gal. .26 - —
212°-384°F. b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. J..gal. .29 - —
224°-280°F. b.r., 48°C. m.a.p., Houston..gal. .215 - —
273°-361°F. b.r., 29°C. m.a.p., N. J..gal. .29 - —
282°-325°F. b.r., 41.5°C. m.a.p. Houston..gal. .25 - —
287°-386°F. b.r., 31°C. m.a.p., N. J..gal. .29 - —
310°-344°F. b.r., 13.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City..gal. .33 - —
310°-348°F. b.r., 17°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J..gal. .25 - —
320°-360°F. b.r., 16°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J..gal. .33 - —
324°-349°F. b.r., 37°C. m.a.p., Houston..gal. .33 - —
341°-390°F. b.r., 35°C. m.a.p., N. J..gal. .27 - —

Orthonitrochlorobenzene—p-Phenetidine

Petroleum, solvent, partial aromatic, tanks, 352°-413°F, b.r., 36°C. m.a.p., Houston..gal. .33 - —
352°-410°F. b.r., 16.5°C. m.a.p., Texas City..gal. .33 - —
358°-401°F. b.r., 25°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J..gal. .39 - —
364°-404°F b.r., 19°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J..gal. .425 - —
367°-418°F. b.r., 19.6°C. m.a.p., N. Y., N. J..gal. .33 - —
Rubber, tanks, Cal., ex tax, San Francisco..gal. .173 - —
East Coast, N. J., N. Y., gal. .18 - —
Group 3 .....gal. .12875- —
Stoddard, tanks, East Coast, N. J., N. Y.....gal. .17 - —
Group 3 .....gal. .12375- —
Pennsylvania, western...gal. .15 - —
Boston .....gal. .19 - —
Chicago .....gal. .289 - —
Cleveland .....gal. .22 - —
Los Angeles, ex tax....gal. .194 - —
Newark .....gal. .18 - —
New York .....gal. .18 - —
Philadelphia .....gal. .185 - —
Pittsburgh .....gal. .18 - —
Sulfonate, oil soluble, 60-62% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 - .18¼
l.c.l. works.....lb. .17 - .18½
tanks, works.....lb. .14 - .16¼
50-55% sulfonic content, non-ret. dms., c.l., works..lb. .15½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .16½- —
tanks, works.....lb. .12½- —
o-Phenetidine, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - —
p-Phenetidine, dms., works.....lb. 1.00 - —

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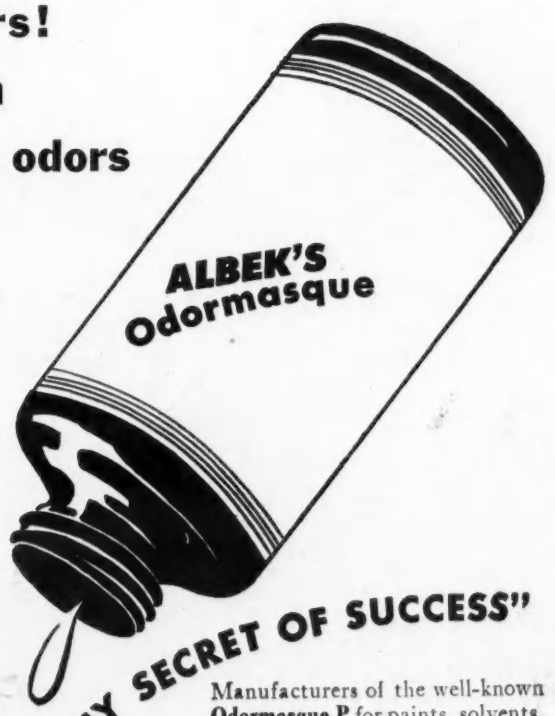
We are specialists in masking unpleasant odors

We invite you to submit your particular odor problem, preferably with sample of your product.

We will forward our recommendation without obligation on your part.



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Phenobarbital, USP, dms., 100-lb. lots lb. 4.00 • —
Phenobarbital-sodium, USP, dms., 100-lb lots lb 4.00 • —
Phenol, 90-92% (cresol 8-10%), non-ret. dms. c.l. frt alld E. of Rockies lb. .15¾- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .14 • —
82-84% (cresol 16-18%), non-ret. drums, c.l., same basis lb. .15¼- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .16 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .13½- —
39° or above, tar distilled, non-ret. dms., c.l., same basis lb. .17¼- .17¾
l.c.l., same basis lb. .18 • .18½
tanks, same basis lb. .15½ —
USP, syn., dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .17¾- —
1,000-lb. lots or more, same basis lb. .18½- —
less than 1,000-lb. lots, same basis lb. .19½- —
tanks, same basis lb. .16 • —
Phenolphthalein, USP or yellow, bbls., dms., 2,000-lb lots. lb 1.10 • —
smaller lots lb 1.12 • 1.17
Phenothiazine, NF, fib. dms., c.l., frt. adjusted lb. .39 • —
over 2,100 lbs., same basis lb. .41 • —
less than 2,100 lbs., same basis. lb. .43 • —
Phenyl acetate, dms., 100-lb. lots, works lb. .50 • —
Salicylate (see Salol.)
Phenylacetaldehyde, soln., 50%, bots lb 2.40 • 2.70
100%, bots lb. 4.00 • 4.65
Phenylacetamide, 125-lb. dms., works lb. 1.10 • —
smaller dms., works lb. 1.15 • 1.10
dl-Phenylalanine, dms., works lb.27.00 -37.50
1-Phenyl-3-carbethoxy pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. fib. dms., dlvd. E lb. 3.60 • —
smaller dms., dlvd. E lb. 4.00 • —
Phenyldiethanolamine dms., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .40½- —
l.c.l., dlvd. E lb. .41½- —
tanks, dlvd. E lb. .38½- —
m-Phenylenediamine, dms., frt. alld. lb. .90 • —
o-Phenylenediamine, coml., 100 to 1,000 lbs., fib. dms., works lb. 1.70 • 1.80
p-Phenylenediamine, redist., dms., works lb. 2.00 • —
tech., refd., dms., same basis lb. 1.10 • 1.35
Phenylethanolamine, dms., c.l., works lb. .69½- —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 70 • —
Phenylethyl acetate, bots lb. 1.30 • —
b-Phenylethylamine, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works lb. 1.10 • —
smaller lots, works lb. 1.15 • 1.40
Phenylethylphenyl acetate, bots lb. 3.95 • 4.40
Phenylhydrazine base, CP, bots lb. 3.00 • 3.07
Hydrochloride, coml., kgs., works. lb. 1.75 • —
purif., bots., works lb. 5.17 • —
1-Phenyl-3-methyl pyrazolone-5, 250-lb. lots, dlvd. E lb. 1.70 • —
smaller lots, dlvd lb. 2.00 • —
o-Phenylphenol, dms., l.c.l., works. lb. .42 • .44
p-Phenylphenol, bgs., c.l., works lb. .35 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .39½- —
Phloroglucinol, coml., fib. dms., works lb. 6.40 • —
C.P., bots., works lb.17.75 • —
tech., fib dms., works lb.10.45 • —
Phosphate, defluorinated (see under D).
Rock, Curacao, Atlantic ports, New Orleans ton.43.00 • —
Florida, land pebble, run-of-mine, washed, dried unground, bulk, c.l., mines, 68-66%, b.p.l., bulk, c.l., mines long ton. 4.60 • —
70-68%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.00 • —
72-70%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 5.65 • —
75-74% b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 6.65 • —
78-76%, b.p.l., c.l., same basis long-ton. 7.65 • —

The above prices are based on fuel oil at $2.20 per bbl. and labor at $1.28. The 3c. labor advance and 9c. fuel oil advance currently absorbed.

Phosphorus, amorph., red, dms., t.l. lb. .43 • —
smaller lots lb. .44 • .45
white (yellow), solid, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • .20¼
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. .21 • .21½
tanks, works, frt. equald lb. .17 • .19
Oxychloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
t.c.l., dms., works lb. .17 • —
tanks, works lb. .12½- —
Pentasulfide, solid, dms., c.l., works lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .13 • .13½
Pentoxide, dms., c.l., works lb. .13½- —
t.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Sesquisulfide, tins, cs., works lb. .29 • —
export, dms. lb. .31 • .36
Trichloride, dms., c.l., works lb. .14 • —
t.c.l., works lb. .17 • —
tankcars, works lb. .12½- —

Phthalic anhydride, ugs, c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .20 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .19¼- —
Phthalimide, 97%-98%, dms., works, frt. alld lb. .65 • .70
Phthalylsulfacetamide, 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 5.00 • —
a-Picoline, ret. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .43 • .43½
l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .44 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .415 • .422
b,g-Picoline, 5°, dms., c.l., works. lb. .32½- —
l.c.l., works lb. .33 • —
g-Picoline, 98%, dms., c.l., works. lb. 2.65 • —
Pilocarpine hydrochloride, USP, bots oz 5.25 • —
Nitrate, USP, bots., vials oz. 4.80 • 4.90
Pimento, Jamaican, bgs lb. .85 • —
Mexican, bgs. lb. .68 • —
Pink root, bls. lb. 3.00 • 3.25
d-Piperazine hexahydrate, French Codex, bots kilo. 8.00 • 8.50
Piperidine, 98% dms., frt. equald. lb. 2.90 • 3.00
Piperonyl butoxide, dms., dlvd. E. lb. 4.50 • 5.05
Cyclonene, dms., dvld. E lb. 3.70 • 4.25
Pitch, coaltar, 150°-170°F. m.p., tanks, works ton.35.00 • —
Cottonseed, raw, dms., works lb. .02¼- .03
Linseed dms lb. .06 Nom.
Marine, dms. lb. .04¼ .05
Petroleum (see Asphalt, petroleum).
Soybean, dms., works lb .05 Nom.
Tall, dms., works lb. .03¾ .04½
Plaster of Paris (see Gypsum).
Platinum metal, works oz.76.00 -79.00
Pleurisy root, bls ro. .45 • .50
Podophyllum resin, NF, dms lb.11.95 • —
Poke root, bls lb. .19 • .22
Polymyxin, bulk, bots., dms., 50 billion units or more, 1,000,000 units. .52 • —
25-50 billion units 1,000,000 units. .54 • —
1-25 billion units 1,000,000 units. .56 • —
Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 • —
10,000-20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .43 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 • .48
tristearate, dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .41 • —
10,000-20,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .43 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .46 • .48
Poppy seed, Argentine, bgs lb. .22½- —
Dutch, bgs. lb. .27 • —
Iranian, bgs. lb. .18 • —
Polish, bgs. lb. .26 • —
Turkish, bgs. lb. .22½- —
Potash, caustic, reg., flake, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.15 •
t.c.l., works 100 lbs.10.20 • —
liq., 45% basis, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.25 • —
t.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 5.05 • —
tanks, same basis 100 lbs. 3.70 • —
solid, 88-92%, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.70 • —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.75 • —
Potassium acetate, NF, dms lb. .31 • .36
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., dms lb. .22 • —
powd. dms lb. .24 • —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .15½- —
Potassium bichromate in dms. ¾c. higher.
Bitartrate, NF, dom., gran. or powd., bbls., 5,000 lbs. 1 shpt lb. .36½- —
dms., c.l. lb. .36 • —
smaller lots lb. .37 • .40
Imp., kgs lb. .27¾- .28
Bromate, dms., 1,000 lbs. or more. lb. .47 • —
25-200-lb. lots lb. .57 • .62
Bromide USP gran. bbls., kgs. lb. .35 • .36
Carbonate, tech., calcined, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.00 • —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs.10.05 • —
hydrated, 83-85%, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.60 • —
t.c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 • —
NF, gran., bbls., dms lb. .20 • —
powd., bbls., dms lb. .21 • .23
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¼- —
t.c.l., works lb. .11½- .12
powd., dms., c.l., works lb. .10¾- —
l.c.l., works lb. .12 • 12½
export, dms., New York lb. .12¾- .13½
NF, gran., 25-lb. metal dms lb. .35 • —
Chloride, USP, cryst., dms lb. .21 • .23
gran., dms lb. .15 • .17
powd. dms lb. .24 • .26
Chromate, tech., bgs lb. .50 • .50½
Citrate, USP gran., dms lb. .41 • —
powd., dms lb. .40½- .41½
Cyanide, dms., 20,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .45 • —
2,000-19,999-lb. lots lb. .455 • —
smaller lots, works lb. .465 • —
Dichromate (see Potassium bichromate).
Ferricyanide, drums, ton lots lb. .50 • —
Ferrocyanide, bgs., ton lots lb. .22½- —
smaller lots lb. .23 • —
Fluorborate, fib. dms., c.l., works lb. .30 • —
t.c.l., works lb. .31 • —
Fluoride, dms., works lb. .37 • .38
Gluconate dms lb. .75 • .79
Glycerophosphate, 75% solution, cbys. lb. 2.15 • 2.25
Guaiacolsulfonate, NF, dms lb. 2.10 • 2.30
Hydroxide, tech. (see Potash caustic).
USP, pellets 100-lb. dms. 1 to 100-dm. lots lb. .33½- .35
Hypophosphite, NF, fib. dms., ton lots or less lb. 1.00 • 1.03
Iodide, dms. lb. 2.15 • 2.20
Manure salt, 22% K_2O, bulk, mines unit-ton. .19 • —
Metabisulfite, gran., dms lb. .20 • .21
powd. dms lb. .25 • —
Muriate, dom., 50-60% K_2O, bulk, Carlsbad, N. M. unit-ton. .39½- .40½
50-51% K_2O, paper bgs., Carlsbad, N. M ton.24.50 • —
Nitrate, cryst., bbls., 10,000-ton lots 100 lbs.14.40 • —
smaller lots 100 lbs.14.65 -14.90
gran., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs. 9.75 • —
smaller lots 100 lbs.11.10 -11.50
powd., bbls., 20-ton lots 100 lbs.10.75 • —
100 lbs.10.75 • —
smaller lots 100 lbs.12.00 -12.50
USP, gran., dms. lb. .18 • —
Potassium nitrate in bags, 50c. per 100 lbs. less in kegs, $1 more.
Oxalate, neutral, tech., fine gran., bbls., dms lb. .30 • .32
Pentaborate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton.189.00 • —
dms., ton lots, ex whse ton.293.50 • —
smaller lots, ex whse ton.29800 • —
Powdered Potassium pentaborate, $10.25 per ton higher.
Perchlorate, dms., c.l., works lb. .15 • —
t.c.l., works lb. .16½- —
Permanganate, tech., dms., works. lb. .22½- .23¼
USP dms works lb. 24½ 30¼
Persulfate, dms., 5-ton lots, works lb. .18 • —
1-ton lots, works lb. .20 —

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High quality Penola Solvents assure you these 6 important advantages:

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Potassium phosphate, tetrabasic, bbls., works	lb.	.16½- .18½
Prussiate, red (see Potassium Ferricyanide).		
yellow (see Potassium Ferrocyanide).		
Silicate, glass, bgs., c.l., works	100 lbs.	17.00 -17.30
l.c.l.	100 lbs.	17.80 —
Silicate, soln., clarif., 29° Be, 1:2.5, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	5.80 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms., or more, works	100 lbs.	6.55 - 6.95
tanks, works	100 lbs.	5.45 - —
electrical grade, 29° Be, 1:2.0 dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.50 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works	100 lbs.	7.25 - 7.65
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.15 - —
40.5° Be, 1:2.1, dms., c.l., works	100 lbs.	6.45 - —
l.c.l., 5 dms. or more, works	100 lbs.	7.20 - 7.60
tanks, works	100 lbs.	6.10 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works	lb.	.09 - .10
Stannate, dms., frt. alld. E	lb.	.67 - .7.6
Sulfate, agricultural, 49-51%, K_2O, bulk, works	ton.	35.00 - —
NF VII cryst. dms	lb.	.31 .33
gran. dms	lb.	.18½ —
powder dms	lb.	.16½ .17
Sulfocyanide, NF, cryst. (see Potassium thiocyanate).		
Thiocyanate, NF, cryst., dms.	lb.	.84 - .94
tech., works	lb.	.77 .79
Titanate ctns., c.l., works	lb.	.14 - —
5-ton lots, works	lb.	.14½- —
1-ton lots or less works	lb.	.14¾- —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l. or tl. works	lb.	.42 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.46 - —
Potassium-magnesium sulfate, bulk, works basis 40% K_2SO_4, 18% MgO	ton.	15.05 - —
Potassium-sodium tartrate, NF, gran., powd., dms., c.l.	lb.	.36½- —
5,000-lb. lots	lb.	.37 - —
smaller lots	lb.	.37½- .42½
Potassium-titanium fluoride, fib. dms., works	lb.	.39 - .40
Potassium-zirconium fluoride, fib. dms., c.l., works	lb.	.50 - —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.52½- .55
Pregnenolone, bots.	gram.	.45 - —
Acetate, bots	gram.	.40 - —
Procaine hydrochloride, USP, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, frt. alld.	lb.	2.90 - —
100-lb. lots	lb.	3.00 - 3.60
Progesterone, USP, bots., 100 gram lots	gram.	.50 - —
Acetate, bots	gram.	.70 - —
Propane, indust., tanks, group 3.	gal.	.02 - —
N. Y. Harbor	gal.	.07¾- —
n-Propyl acetate, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.12¾- —
l.c.l., dlvd	lb.	.13¾- —
tanks, dlvd	lb.	.1075- —
Gallate, dms., 100 to 2,000-lb. lots, works	lb.	3.90 4.40
n-Propyl p-hydroxybenzoate, USP, dms.	lb.	2.30 - 2.40
Thiouracil, bots., 50-kilo lots or more	kilo.	55.00 - —
smaller lots	kilo.	55.10 -55.30
Propylene dichloride, dms., c.l., dlvd. E.	lb.	.0825- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.095 - —
tanks, same basis	lb	.07 - —
Prices in West l.c. higher dlvd., on same basis.		
Glycol, indust., dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.14¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.15¾- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.13 - —
USP, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.16¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.17¾- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.15 - —
methyl ether, dms., c.l., dlvd	lb.	.20 - —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.21 - —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.18½- —
Oxide, dms., c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.17 - —
l.c.l., dlvd. E	lb.	.18 - —
tanks, dlvd. E	lb.	.15 - —
Psyllium seed, black, bgs.	lb.	.55 - —
blonde, bgs.	lb.	.18 - —
husks, bgs.	lb.	.40 - —
Pumice, dom., grd., coarse to fine, 0, ½, 1, 1½, 2, 3, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.03⅝- .04¼
smaller lots	lb.	.03⅞- .04½
imp., Italian, silk-screen, coarse, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.06½- —
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.04 - —
sun dried coarse, bgs. ton lots	lb.	.02½- .04
fine, bgs., ton lots	lb.	.02½- .04
Pumpkin seed, bgs	lb.	.25 - .30
Pyrethrin, syn., (see Allethrin).		
Pyrethrum flowers, fine grd., 0.9% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.45 - —
powd., 1.3% pyrethrins, bbls., works	lb.	.65 - —
liq., 20/1 basis (2 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works	gal.	8.35 - 8.55
100/1 basis (10 grams pyrethrins per 100cc odorless base), dms., works	gal.	41.75 -42.75
oleoresin, dewaxed, 20%, dms., works	lb.	9.80 - 9.90
purif., 20% dms., works	lb.	10.00 -10.10
Pyridine, denaturing, cms., c.l., works and frt. equald	gal.	2.77 - —
l.c.l., same basis	gal.	2.80 - —
refd., 2°, non-ret. dms., l.c.l., same basis	lb.	.75 - —
Pyridoxine hydrochloride, bots., 100-gram lots	gram	.55 - —
Pyrites, Canadian, works	long-ton.	3.00 - 5.00
Pyrocatechol (see Catechol).		
Pyrogallol, NF, dms.	lb.	3.27 - 3.30
Pyroxylin, scrap, ungrd., amber, dms., works	lb.	.20 - —
black, dms., works	lb.	.12 - —
mixed, mottled, cms., works	lb.	.13 —
shavings, amber, cs., works	lb.	No stocks.
mixed colors, dms., works	lb.	.11 - —
white, china, ivory, dms., works	lb.	.16 - —
dense, opaque, dms., works,	lb.	.12 - .15
translucent pastels, cs., works,	lb.	.14 - —
transparent colorless, dms., works	lb.	.25 - —
colors, dms., works	lb.	.15 - —
USP, bots	lb.	9.50 - —

Q

Quassia chips	lb.	.17 - —
Quebracho extract, clarif., grd., 70% tannin, bgs., c.l.,	lb.	.16½- .16¾
liq., 35% tannin, bbls., works,	lb.	.08¼- —
solid., clarif., 64% tannin, bgs., c.l., ex-dock, duty extra	lb.	.12 23/64- —
ord., 63% tannin, bgs., c.l., same basis	lb.	.11 21/32- —
Quercitron extract, cryst., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.40 - —
liq., No. 1, bbls., l.c.l.	lb.	.19 - —
Quicksilver (see Mercury metal).		
Quince seed, bgs	lb.	2.00 Nom.

Quinidine, NF, V cryst., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.15 - —
powd., precip., cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	1.17 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots,	oz.	.87 - —
Quinine, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54 - —
Bisulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.37½- —
Dihydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.54 - —
Ethylcarbonate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.63½- —
Hydrobromide, NF cns. 50-oz cns.	oz.	.47½- —
Hydrochloride, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.47½- —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz lots	oz.	.61 - —
Salicylate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.55 - —
Sulfate, USP, cns., 100-oz. lots	oz.	.42 - —
Quinine and Urea hydrochloride, NF cns	oz.	.56 - —
Quinoline, dms., c.l., frt. equald	lb.	.50¾- —
l.c.l., same basis	lb.	51¼- —
tanks, same basis	lb.	.50 - —

R

R salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.88 - —
powd., frt. alld., 100% basis	lb.	.98 - —
Rauwolfia serpentina, root, powd., bbls, dms	lb.	2.00 - 3.00
Red, BON acid maroons, pure, obls.	lb.	1.75 - —
resinated, bbls	lb	1.50 - —
arylid, deep shades, bbls	lb	3.60 - —
light shades, bbls	lb	2.75 - —
maroon, bbls	lb	3.60 - 5.90

Potassium Phosphate Tetrabasic—Red, Watchung-Type

Red cadmium, CP, dark shade, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies	lb.	4.30 - —
light shade, same basis	lb	4.00 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb	4.25 - —
lithopone, medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	4.05 - —
orange shade, bbls., same basis	lb	3.95 - —
deep shade, bbls., same basis	lb.	1.93 - —
light shade, bbls., same basis	lb	1.70 - —
maroon shade, bbls., same basis	lb	2.05 - —
medium shade, bbls., same basis	lb	1.85 - —
medium-light shade, bbls., same basis	lb	1.77 - —
orange-red shade, bbls, same basis	lb.	1.64 - —
Red cadmium lithopone all shades, in smaller pkgs., 5c. per lb higher; all prices are 1c per lb higher ex whse Los Angeles and San Francisco		
Carmine No. 40 (see Carmine).		
Dyes (see Dyes, coaltar)		
Eosin toner, bbls, works	lb.	1.60 - —
Indian, dom., pure, bgs., Bethlehem, Easton, E. St. Louis, N. Y.	lb.	.12¼- —
Iron oxide, nat., 75%-85% ferric oxide, bgs., l.c.l., Bethlehem, Pa., Copley O., Easton, Pa., East St. Louis	lb.	.04 - .07½
syn. 98% ferric oxide, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.12¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.13 - —
Red lake C toner, alizarin, bbls., works	lb.	1.10 1.20
Lithol toner, bbls., works	lb.	.85 - —
rubine toner, pure, bbls., works,	lb.	1.50 - —
resinated, bbls., works	lb	1.40 - —
Virginia type, bbls., works	lb	1.40 - —
Maroon toner, MNPT, kgs., works,	lb.	3.60 - —
10,000-lb. lots, works	lb	4.22 - —
smaller lots, works	lb	4.24 - —
Metallic, bbls., c.l., works	lb.	.02½- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.02¾- —
Naphthol ITR, bbls., works	lb.	5.25 - —
Oxide (see Red iron oxide).		
Persian Gulf, bgs., c.l., works	lb.	.06¾- —
l.c.l., works	lb.	.07 - —
Para, toner, bbls.	lb.	1.05 - —
chlorinated, kgs	lb.	1.10 1.15
Phloxin toner (see Red eosin toner).		
Rhodamine, molybdated, PMA, kegs	lb	5.35 - —
tungstated, PTMA, works, kegs.	lb.	5.93 - —
Spanish oxide, bbls., c.l., ex dock	lb.	.05¾- —
l.c.l., ex dock	lb.	.06 - —
ex whse., New York	lb.	.06½- —
Toluidine toner, deep shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.60 - —
light shades, kgs., works	lb.	1.60 - —
Turkey, bbls., works	lb.	.62 - —
Tuscan, bbls., frt. equald	lb.	.24½- .25
Venetian, 15%, bgs., works	lb.	.0350- .037
20%, bgs., works	lb.	.0475- —
25%, bgs., works	lb.	.0525- —
30%, bgs., works	lb.	.0550- —
35%, bgs., works	lb.	.0575- —
40%, bgs., works	lb.	.0625- —
Watchung-type, bbls	lb.	1.95 - —

SPECIAL PROFIT AND SUPPLY ADVANTAGES FOR CHEMICAL PROCESSORS

Michigan Chemical Corporation has twenty years' experience in the research and production of Bromine, Magnesia, Chloride, and Calcium chemicals. This background provides users with a dependable source of quality chemicals made right and priced right; our plants are large enough to provide quantity shipments for practically all purposes. Insure continuity of your operations: order from Michigan Chemical.

On requirements for special products (i.e., intermediates) consider us. We can move fast, efficiently, and price-competitively on your needs.

Aluminum Bromide Anhydrous. Technical grade, dark colored product suitable for most manufacturing uses. Highly reactive catalyst, many uses in organic synthesis especially in isomerization, bromination and halogen exchange reactions. Available as solid or lump.

Ammonium Bromide NF IX. A white powder, very pure, complies with all the requirements of the National Formulary. Commonly used as sedative in pharmaceutical preparations. Also in photography, textile finishing and as fire retardant for fabrics.

Bromine, Dry. A powerful oxidizing and brominating agent used in manufacture of dyes, pharmaceuticals. Many applications in organic synthesis. Low moisture content of 30 ppm permits use in nickel and monel equipment. Very irritating to skin, eyes.

Bromodichloromethane. A clear, heavy, volatile liquid with a chloroform-like odor. Specific gravity 1.99; boiling point 90 degrees C. Soluble or miscible with many organic liquids. Used in organic synthesis. Adds to olefins under the influence of peroxide catalysts.

Bromotrichloromethane. A clear, colorless, heavy liquid with a chloroform-like odor. Specific gravity 2.0; boiling point 104 degrees C. Miscible with many organic liquids. Useful in organic synthesis, forming adducts with olefins with peroxide catalysts.

Chlorobromomethane "CB". A specially prepared pure, non-corrosive fire extinguishing fluid. Now finding increased use in factories, warehouses, homes: Clear, colorless, 2 degrees C. boiling range; complies with current military specifications. Used as solvent and in organic synthesis.

Cyclopentyl Bromide. A clear, colorless liquid with an aromatic odor. Specially prepared for use in organic synthesis, particularly for introduction of the cyclopentyl radical. Many potential uses in manufacture of pharmaceuticals. Purified grade, 2 degrees C. boiling range.

Dibromochloromethane. A clear, colorless, heavy liquid similar to bromodichloromethane. Used in organic synthesis, forming adducts with olefins under the influence of peroxide catalysts. Specific gravity 2.38; boiling point 116 degrees C.

β - Diethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3CH_2)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$ (DEC). A granular solid. Specially suited for use as an intermediate in organic chemical manufacture, including antispasmodic agents and other pharmaceuticals.

β - Dimethylaminoethyl Chloride Hydrochloride. (DMC). $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$. A granular solid. Specially prepared for use in manufacture of antihistaminics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis. Relatively non-toxic in hydrochloride form.

β - Dimethylaminoisopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CHClCH_3 \cdot HCl$. (DMIC). An organic intermediate similar in appearance and properties to DEC and DMC. Specially prepared for manufacture of analgesics and other pharmaceuticals. Other potential uses in organic synthesis.

γ - Dimethylaminopropyl Chloride Hydrochloride. $(CH_3)_2NCH_2CH_2CH_2Cl \cdot HCl$. (DMPC). A white powder of singular purity. A versatile intermediate for pharmaceutical and organic syntheses, available exclusively from Michigan Chemical.

Ethyl Bromide. A clear, colorless, volatile liquid, specially prepared for use as an intermediate in organic synthesis. Practically free from impurities; has a narrow boiling range. Used in manufacture of dyes, perfumes and pharmaceuticals.

Hydrobromic Acid. A clear, colorless or light amber colored fuming liquid. Used for manufacture of inorganic metal bromides, aliphatic bromides, pharmaceuticals, dyes and intermediates; 48% acid and other strengths.

Magnesium Carbonate, Basic, Technical. Fine, uniform white powder, 325 mesh, bulk density 5.5 pounds per cubic foot. Very reactive. Used for rubber compounding, printing inks, paints, varnishes. Anti-caking agent for table salt; conditioning or bulking material for powder formulations.

Magnesium Hydroxide. Fine, white powder, typical assay 96.3%, low in moisture, iron, alumina, silica. Technical and NF IX grades. Special bulk densities available in NF grade. Convenient material for manufacture of light magnesias, other magnesium compounds.

Magnesium Oxides. Six principal grades of Michigan magnesium oxide with wide range of desirable physical and chemical characteristics covering principal uses of MgO, including rubber compounding, rayon manufacture, ceramics, glass, refractories, insulation.

Methyl Bromide. A heavy, colorless liquid, vaporizing at 40 degrees F., non-flammable and poisonous. Highly penetrating and insecticidally effective fumigant. Also used in organic synthesis for the introduction of the methyl group, especially in preparation of certain pharmaceutical chemicals.

Methylene Bromide. A clear, colorless liquid. Miscible with methyl alcohol, ether, chloroform and other organic liquids. A purified product with a 1.8 degrees C. boiling range. Specific gravity 2.47. Used in organic synthesis, as solvent and heavy gauge liquid.

Monobromobenzene. Clear, colorless, heavy liquid. Specially prepared for use as an intermediate in preparation of organic compounds. For introduction of the phenyl radical and in Grignard-type reactions. A pure material with a 4 degrees C. boiling range, specific gravity 1.495.

Phosphorous Tribromide. Brominating agent. A liquid, boiling point 173 degrees C., which fumes in contact with moist air. Used in synthetic work to convert alcohols to bromides, and acids to acyl bromides. Specially useful in preparation of bromides from alcohols without rearrangement.

Potassium Bromate, Granular. A fine, white, granular or crystalline material 99.5% pure. Decomposes at 370 degrees C. with evolution of oxygen. Strong oxidizing agent, used as an analytical reagent. Neutralizer in permanent wave compounds.

Potassium Bromate, Powder. A fine uniform powder with same properties as Granular. Available with added magnesium carbonate conditioning agent when specified. Suitable for use as an aging additive for flour.

Potassium Bromide, U.S.P. XIV. Pure, white granular powder. Low in chloride, passes all U.S.P. requirements. Widely used in the preparation of photographic emulsions, and in lithography. One of the most important sedatives. Available in several granulations.

Sodium Bromide, U.S.P. XIV. Pure, white crystalline powder or granules. Passes all requirements of the U.S. Pharmacopoeia. High assay; low in chloride. An important nerve sedative. Used in manufacture of other bromides. Contains about 77.5% bromine.

Trimethylene Chlorobromide. Clear, colorless liquid used in manufacture of anesthetic grade cyclopropane. Greater reactivity of bromine atom makes trimethylene chlorobromide specially useful also in preparation of gamma chloro compounds. Boiling range 2 degrees C. maximum.

Zinc Bromide Solution, Optical Grade. Clear, colorless solution, about 80% $ZnBr_2$. Used in laboratories dealing with radioactive chemicals as a radiation viewing shield; the most satisfactory material. Meets all chemical and optical specifications of Argonne National Laboratory.

Also manufacturer of Pestmaster Insecticides, Pestmaster* Methyl Bromide Fumigant and Dustmaster* Road Chemicals.*

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MICHIGAN CHEMICAL CORPORATION
502 Bankson St., Saint Louis, Michigan
EASTERN SALES OFFICE: 230 Park Avenue, New York 17, New York
BASIC MANUFACTURER OF INDUSTRIAL, PHARMACEUTICAL AND AGRICULTURAL CHEMICALS

Red KB Base—Sodium Formate

Red KB base (see 4-Chloro-2-aminotoluene).
Red, precipitate (see Mercuric oxide, red).
Red saunders, NF, powd., bbls lb. .35 - .40
Reserpine, cryst., bots.....gram.12.00 - —
Resorcinol, tech. grade, dms., c.l., works lb. .77½- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .78½- —
USP, cryst., dms., works.....lb. 2.75 - —
powd., dms., works.....lb. 2.95 - —
Monoacetate, NF, dms.....lb 3.00 - 3.25
Rhatany root, bgs .....lb .15 .16
Rhodinol, 5-lb. cans .....lb 25.50 -34.00
Rhubarb root, India, whole, bgs. lb. 1.75 Nom.
powd., bbls.....lb. 2.50 Nom.
Riboflavin, USP, bots., dlvd ..kilo.100.00 - —
readily soluble, bots., dlvd kilo.130.00 - —
5'-phosphate-sodium, 100-kilo lots or more kilo.140.00 - —
Rochelle salt (see Potassium-sodium tartrate).
Rosin gum and wood (see Naval Stores in Protective Coatings market).
Rotenone, fib. dms., works, 100% basis lb.10.00 - —
resin, 25-45%, fib. dms., works, 30% basis lb 3.00 - —
Rottenstone, bgs., 5-ton lots, ex-whse lb. .03 - —
ton lots, same basis.....lb. .04 - —
Rutin, NF, fib dms. 25-kilo lots, kilo.17.50 -18.50
10 to 25-kilo lots.....kilo.17.50 -20.00
1 to 10-kilo lots.....kilo.18.90 -20.00
Ryania, 100% powd., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .24 - —

S

Sabadilla seed, powd., bbls lb. .49 - .49½
activated, ground with lime, bbls lb. .30 - .32
Saccharin, USP, cryst., soluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.60 - —
smaller lots .....lb 1.70 - 1.80
powd., soluble, insoluble, dms., 1000-lb lots lb 1.65 - —
smaller lots .....lb. 1.75 - 1.95
Saffron, Spanish, USP, tins.....lb.35.00 -40.00
Safrol, dms.....lb. 1.60 - —
Sage, Cretan, bgs .....lb. .11 - —
Dalmatian, bgs. .....lb. .40 - —
Italian, bgs. .....lb. .13 - —
Sago flour raw, bgs.....lb. .06½- .06¾
refd., bgs .....lb. .08¼- .08¾
Sal soda (see Soda sal).
Salol, NF gran., bbls., kgs.....lb 1.10 - —
Powdered salol, 25c. higher
Salt, rock, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. .98 - —
table, vacuum, common, fine, paper bgs., c.l 100 lbs 1.12 - —
Saltcake, dom., bulk, works, 100% Na2SO4 basis .....ton.28.00 - —
Saltpeter (see Potassium nitrate).
Sandalwood, East Indies, chips bgs. .65 - .66
powd., fib. dms .....lb. .75 - .76
Sanguinarine nitrate, bots.....oz. 4.75 - 5.50
Sarsaparilla root, imp., Honduras, bls. lb. .65 Nom.
Mexican, bls.....lb. .65 Nom.
Sassafras root bark, ord., bls....lb. .45 - —
select, bbls. .....lb. .65 - —
Schaeffer's salt, paste, dms., frt. alld., 100% basis..lb. .95 - —
powd., bgs., frt. alld.....lb. .95 - —
Scopolamine hydrobromide, USP, bots..oz.10.25 -11.50
Seidlitz mixture, bbls., 5,000-lb. lots..lb. .30½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .31 - .32
Selenium, powd., dms., dlvd....lb. 6.00 - 7.25
Senega root, bls.....lb. 3.50 - 3.60
Senna leaves, Alex., whole and half, bls. lb. .19 - —
siftings .....lb. .17 - —
Tinnevelly, No. 1, bls.....lb. .16 - .18
No. 2, bls. .....lb. .13 - .15
No. 3, bls. .....lb. .11 - .13
powdered, bbls., bxs.....lb. .18 - —
pods, bls. .....lb. .14 - —
Serpentaria root, bls .....lb. 4.95 - —
Sesame seed, Nicaragua, hulled, shipt., bgs..lb. .24 - —
nat., bgs.....lb. .17 - —
Salvadorian, natural.....lb. .16½- —
Shellac, bleached, bonedry, bgs., 1,500-lb. lots..lb. .60 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .62 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .63 - —
refd., bgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .68 - —
bbls., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .70 - —
kgs., 1,500-lb. lots.....lb. .71 - —
Bonedry shellac prices for less than 1,500 lb. lots 1c. per lb. higher for all packages.
Lemon, No. 1, bgs., 10-bg. lots..lb. .60 - .61
No. 2, bgs., 10-bag lots.....lb. .58 - .59
Superfine, bgs., 10-bag lots....lb. .56 - .57
TN, bgs., 10-bag lots.....lb. .55 - .56
Shellac in 1 to 10 bg. lots 1c. per lb. more.
Shingle stain oil (see Oil, shingle stain).
Silica, amorph., dry-grd., 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works..ton.25.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.30.00 -40.00
hard-quartz, 99½, 325 mesh, bgs. c.l., works..ton.20.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.25.00 -30.00
140 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.15.00 - —
l.c.l., works.....ton.20.00 - —
Silicon tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .16 —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .20 - .28½
Silver bullion, ingots, cs Troy oz. .87 —
Cyanide, fib. dms., 2,500-oz. lots. oz. .78½- —
1,000-oz. lots .....oz. .78½- —
500-oz lots .....oz. .79½- —
100-oz. lots .....oz. .79½- —
Nitrate, CP, cryst., fib., dms., 20,000-oz lots.....oz. .54½- —
2,500-oz. lots, bots.....oz. .55½- —
1,000-oz. lots, bots.....oz. .57 - —
500-oz. lots, bots.....oz. .57½- —
250-oz. bots. .....oz. .58 - —
USP granular silver nitrate 4c. per oz. higher.
Proteinate, mild, USP, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.05 - —
strong, NF, bots., dms., 1,000-oz. lots oz. 1.00 - —
Soapbark, whole, bls.....lb. .45 - —
crushed, bls., bbls.....lb. .55 - —
powd., bbls. .....lb. .55 - —
Soda ash, dense, 58% paper bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 2.80 - 4.37
bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 3.35 - 4.12
bulk, c.l., works....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
light, 58%, paper bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 1.65 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 3.75 - 4.52
bbls., c.l., works....100 lbs. 2.20 - —
l.c.l., stock points..100 lbs. 3.25 - 5.52
bulk, c.l., works 100 lbs 1.35 - —
Soda, caustic, flake, powd., 76% dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. 100 lbs. 4.25 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs 5.45 - —
liq., 50%, sellers, tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.70 - —
70%, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis 100 lbs. 2.80 - —
rayon-type, sellers' tanks, works, dry basis..100 lbs. 2.80 - —
solid, 76%, dms., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
l.c.l., stock points 100 lbs. 5.05 - —
Sal., bgs., c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.40 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 1.70 - —
Sodium acetate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .12 - —
dms., c.l., works.. lb. .12¾- —
NF, 60%, gran., dms., c.l., works..lb. .12½- —
dms., l.c.l., works..lb. .14 - —
Alginate, NF, white powd., dms. ton lots, works .....lb. .87 - 1.30
refd., bbls., works.....lb. .83 - —
p-Aminobenzoate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more lb. 2.40 - —
smaller lots.....lb 2.45 - 2.50
p-Aminosalicylate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots or more, frt. adjusted lb. 3.75 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. 3.80 - 4.25
Antimoniate, bbls., c.l., dlvd. E lb. .29 - —
l.c.l., dlvd E.....lb. .30½- —
Arsenate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .12½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .13¾- .14¾
Arsenite, dms., c.l., works....lb. .13½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14¼- .15¼
soln., dms., works.....gal. .70 - 1.10
Ascorbate, dms., 25-50 kilo lots. kilo.16.00 - —
10-kilo lots.....kilo.16.35 - —
5-kilo lots.....kilo.16.75 - —
1-kilo lots.....kilo.17.00 - —
bots, 500-gram lots.....kilo.17.50 - —
Benzoate, tech., bbls., dms., 100-lb lots or more lb. .39 - —
USP, bbls., dms. 100-lb. lots. or more lb. .46 - —
Bicarbonate, USP, gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
l.c.l., works .100 lbs. 3.70 - —
powd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs. 3.30 - —
Bichromate, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .11½- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .12 - .13¼
Bifluoride, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled..lb. .17½- —
l.c.l., same basis .....lb. .1790- —
Bisulfate, bulk., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.00 - —
dms., c.l., frt. equald..100 lbs. 3.00 - 3.60
l.c.l., frt. equald....100 lbs. 3.50 - 4.10
Bisulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 4.90 - —
soln., 35°, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 1.55 - —
l.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 2.05 - —
Borate (see Borax).
Bromide, USP, bbls., works... lb. .35 - —
Carbonate, annyd. (see Soda ash).
cryst., monohydrated (see Soda, sal).
monohydrated, bgs., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 2.90 - —
l.c.l., works.....100lbs. 3.30 - —
Carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Chlorate, cryst., dms., c.l., works lb. .08¾- —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .10¼- .11
Chloride, tech. (see Salt).
USP, bgs. .....lb. .05 - .12
Chlorite, tech., dms., c.l., works. lb. .58 —
20-ton lots or more, works. lb. .66 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .70 - .73
Chloroacetate, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .27 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .28 - —
Chromate, dms., c.l., works....lb. .13¼- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .13¾- .15
Citrate, anhyd., dms. .....lb. .60 - .65
NF VIII, gran., dms.....lb. .26 - .30½
USP, XVI gran., dms.....lb. .29½- .34
Sodium citrate, USP, powd. prices ½c. higher.
Cyanate, dms., 1,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .85 - 1.10
smaller lots, works.....lb. 1.00 - 1.25
Cyanide flake, 96-98%, dms., c.l. or 20,000-lb. lots lb. .178 - —
over 1,000-lb. lots.....lb. .188 - —
100-lb. to 1,000-lb. lots lb. .198 - —
Granular sodium cyanide 1c. higher.
Diacetate, 33-35% acidity, 250-lb. dms., works..lb. .14 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .14¾- —
anhyd., dms., c.l., works....lb. .17 - —
l.c.l., works.....lb. .17¾- —
Dichromate (see Sodium bichromate).
Ferrocyanide, bgs., 10-ton lots..lb. .13½- —
smaller lots .....lb. .14 - —
Fluoride, white, 97%, fib. dms., c.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .1250- —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .1290- —
Formate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E 100 lbs. 7.60 - —
l.c.l., works .....100 lbs 8.65 - —

ATLAS...

Headquarters for cosmetic emulsifiers

How can a cosmetic product be made to stand out over competition?

Often the answer lies in the selection of emulsifiers. With Atlas emulsifiers, cosmetic makers can incorporate virtually any ingredient into their products, because they can pick emulsifiers to match their formulas, rather than adjusting their formulas to suit ordinary emulsifier limitations. Through proper choice of Atlas emulsifiers, they can build into their creams, ointments and lotions such features as increased washability and stability to heat or cold. Cosmetics can be made to match the pH balance of the skin. Lanolin can be incorporated easily without regard to its usual shortcomings in solubility. Soap-free cold creams can be readily made with Atlas emulsifiers.

Here are listed the Atlas emulsifiers most widely used in cosmetics. Together, they form the world's most complete line of cosmetic emulsifiers. For further information or assistance in selection, write or phone Atlas today.

NAME	COMPOUND	HLB VALUE	COLOR AND FORM AT 25° C.
"WATER SOLUBLE" EMULSIFIERS			
TWEEN 20	Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate	16.7	Lemon-orange oily liquid
TWEEN 21	Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monolaurate	13.3	Lemon-orange oily liquid
TWEEN 40	Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monopalmitate	15.6	Lemon-orange oily liquid
TWEEN 60	Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monostearate	14.9	Orange oily semi-liquid
TWEEN 61	Polyoxyethylene sorbitan tristearate	9.6	Tan waxy solid
TWEEN 65	Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate	10.5	Tan waxy solid
TWEEN 80	Polyoxyethylene sorbitan monooleate	15.0	Lemon oily liquid
TWEEN 81	Polyoxyethylene sorbitan trioleate	10.0	Lemon oily liquid
TWEEN 85		11.0	Lemon oily liquid
"OIL SOLUBLE" EMULSIFIERS			
ARLACEL C	Sorbitan sesquioleate	3.7	Light amber oily liquid
ARLACEL 20	Sorbitan monolaurate	8.6	Red amber oily liquid
ARLACEL 40	Sorbitan monopalmitate	6.7	Tan waxy solid
ARLACEL 60	Sorbitan monostearate	4.7	Light cream waxy solid
ARLACEL 80	Sorbitan monooleate	4.3	Amber oily liquid
ARLACEL 83	Sorbitan sesquioleate	3.7	Light amber oily liquid
BEESWAX DERIVATIVES			
G-1702	Polyoxyethylene sorbitol beeswax derivative	5	Tan waxy solid
G-1704	Polyoxyethylene sorbitol beeswax derivative	3	Light tan waxy solid
G-1725	Polyoxyethylene sorbitol beeswax derivative	6	Tax waxy solid
G-1726	Polyoxyethylene sorbitol beeswax derivative	5	Cream waxy solid
G-1727	Polyoxyethylene sorbitol beeswax derivative	4	Cream waxy solid
G-1734	Polyoxyethylene sorbitol beeswax derivative	9	
LANOLIN DERIVATIVES			
G-1425	Polyoxyethylene sorbitol lanolin derivative	8	Amber soft paste
G-1431	Polyoxyethylene sorbitol lanolin derivative	13	Light amber soft paste
G-1441	Polyoxyethylene sorbitol lanolin derivative	14	Amber soft paste
G-1471	Polyoxyethylene lanolin derivative	16	Light amber soft paste
G-1790	Polyoxyethylene sorbitol lanolin oleate derivative	11	Light amber heavy oil
G-1493		8	

TWEEN and ARLACEL are trade marks of Atlas Powder Company, Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

CHEMICALS DEPARTMENT
ATLAS POWDER COMPANY
WILMINGTON 99, DELAWARE

offices in principal cities

ATLAS POWDER COMPANY, CANADA, LTD.
BRANTFORD, CANADA

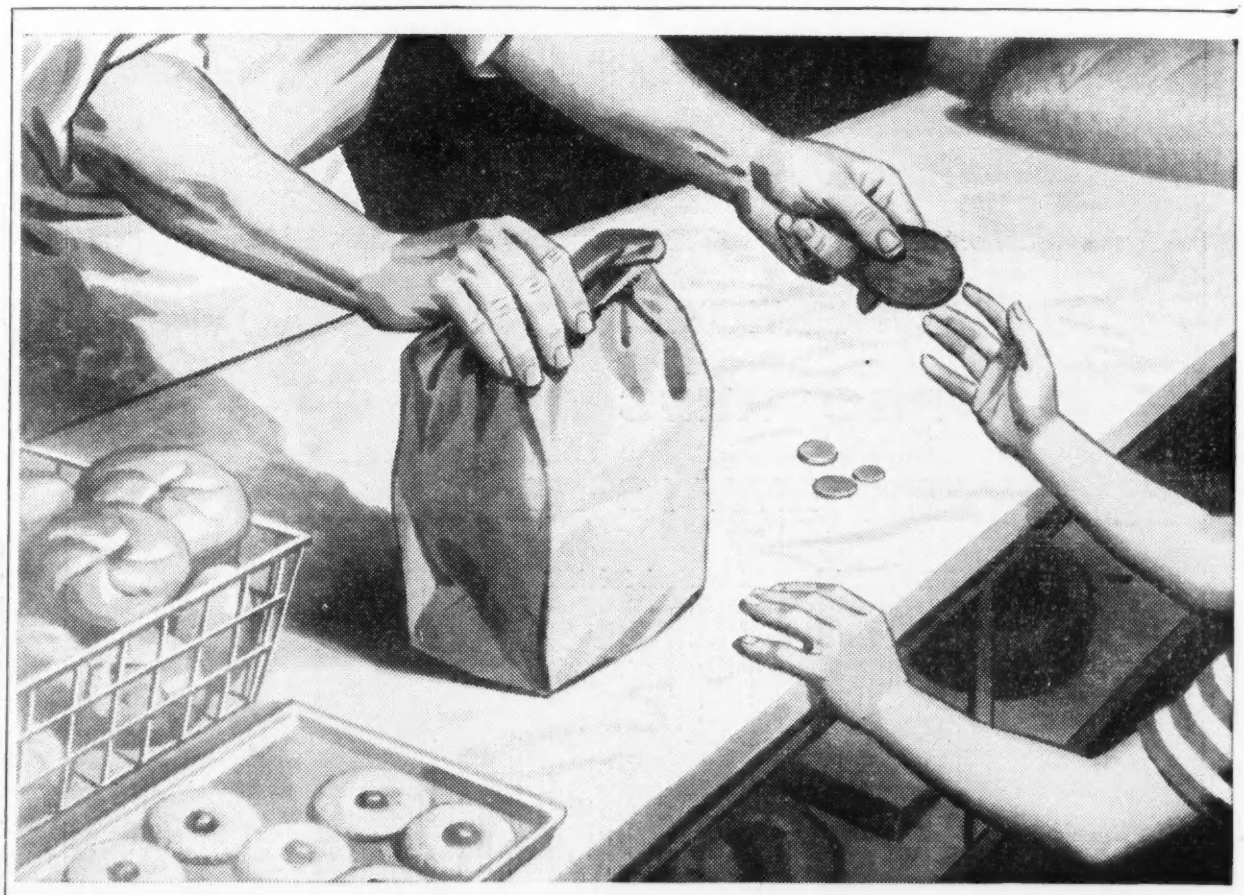
Sodium gentisate, 100-lb. fib. dms. lb. 8.50 - —
Gluconate, refd., dms. lb. .80 - .83
tech., dms lb. .35 - —
Glutamate, mono-, dms., c.l. lb. 1.55 - —
Glycerophosphate, NF, cryst., bbls. lb. 2.10 - 2.25
powd., bbls lb. 2.15 - 2.30
soln., 75%, cbys lb. 1.45 - 1.60
Hydride, dms., works lb. 1.80 - 3.00
Hydrosulfide (see Sodium sulfhydrate).
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld lb. .20½ - —
Hydroxide, tech. (see soda caustic).
NF, pellets, 100-lb. dms., l to 100-dm. lots lb. .18½ - .23
Hypophosphite, NF, dms., ton-lots or less lb. .95 - .98
Hyposulfiite, USP (see Sodium thiosulfate).
pea crystals, bgs 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
gran., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.75 - 5.00
photo grade bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.50 - 4.75
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - 5.05
tech., bgs., works lb. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.90 - 6.90
Sodium hyposulfite crystals in bbls., 50c. higher.
Iodide, USP, bots., dms lb. 2.80 - 2.92
Lactate, edible, 50%, cbys., dms., works lb. .21½ - —
60% cbys., dms., works lb. .26½ - —
tech., 50%, cbys., dms., works, lb. .16¼ - —
Lauryl sulfate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .22 - —
l.c.l., dlvd lb. .23 - —
tanks, dlvd lb. .20 - —
Metabisulfite (see Sodium bisulfite).
Metaborate, octahydrate, gran., bgs., c.l., works ton 78.50 - —
l.c.l., ex whse ton 124.50 - 129.50
Sodium metaborate, octahydrate in bbls. $24.50 per ton higher
Tetrahydrate, bbls. c.l., works. ton 199.50 - —
Metallic, bricks, 14,000 lb. or more, works lb. .17 - .19
less than 14,000 lb. lots, works. lb. .175 - .195
tanks, works lb. .16 - —
Metanilate, bbls. frt. alld lb. .62 - —
Metasilicate, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.45 - 7.35
dms., c.l. 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 5.85 - 7.75
Pentahydrate, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 4.10 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.45 - 6.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.85
Molybdate, bbls., cbys., works lb. .85 - .95
anhyd., powd., dms., works lb. .85 - .92
cryst., dms., works lb. .70 - —
Monohydrate (see Sodium carbonate, monohydrated).
Naphthionate, bbls lb. .70 - —
Nitrate, crude, dom., bgs., c.l., works ton 47.00 - —
bulk, c.l., works ton 43.50 - —
Imp., 100-lb. bgs., c.l., Atl. Gulf, Pac., whse ton 51.25 - —
bulk c.l. same basis ton 47.75 - —
Nitrite, USP, bbls., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .08 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .09½ - —
Orthosilicate, conc., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 6.35 - 6.75
hydrated, flake, bbls., c.l., works. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
l.c.l., dlvd 100 lbs. 7.00 - —
Oxalate, 88%, bgs., works 100 lbs. 10.85 - —
Para-aminobenzoate (see sodium p-Aminobenzoate).
Para-aminosalicylate (see Sodium p-Aminosalicylate)
Pentachlorophenate, briquets, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .25½ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 26½ - .28½
pellets, bgs., c.l. same basis lb. .25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .26 - .28
powd., bgs., dms., c.l., same basis lb. .24 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .25½ - .32
Pentachlorophenate, 20,000 lbs. min. truckloads, ¼c. per lb. over carlot prices.
Perborate, NF, tech., bgs., c.l., works lb. .173 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .178 - —
Peroxide, dms., c.l., dlvd., E. of Miss lb. .1860 - —
l.c.l. same basis lb. .1910 - .1960
Phenolsulfonate, USP IX, gran., dms lb. .44 - .45
powd. dms lb. .47 - .48
Phosphate, dibasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.45 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 7.85 - —
USP, dried powd., bgs., dms., works lb. .19 - .30½
monobasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.90 - —
duohydrate, bgs., c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.05 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.25 - —
tribasic anhyd., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.45 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 8.85 - —
cryst., bgs., c.l., t.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.20 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
Sodium phosphates in dms., 60c. higher than bgs.
Prussiate, yellow (see sodium ferrocyanide)
Pyrophosphate, acid, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 10.75 - —
ferric, dms., 1,500 lb. lots, works. lb. .31 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .32 - —
tetrabasic, anhyd., bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.77½ - —
Salicylate, USP, dms. lb. .68 - .71
Sesquicarbonate, bgs., c.l., works, lb. 2.10 - —
l.c.l., dlvd., zone 1 100 lbs. 3.85 - 4.10
zone 2 100 lbs. 4.10 - 4.35
Sesquisilicate, hydrated, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.60 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 4.95 - 5.35
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 5.35 - 5.75
zone 3 100 lbs. 4.40 - 4.65
zone 4 100 lbs. 5.10 - 5.35

Sales zones are: (1) All States E. of Miss. R. and N. of south bound of Ky. and Va.; Ala., La., and Miss., south of 31° Tex. E. of 100°; S. of 31° Fla.; also Me., N. H., and Vt., in which there are special county zones; Davenport, Ia. and St. Louis; (2) Ark. E. of 98° Ga.; Iowa (except Davenport), Minn.; Mo. (except St. Louis), Neb., E. of 98° N. C., S. C., Tenn. and Tex. N. of 31° and E. of 100° (except Wichita Falls); also Ala., La. and Miss. No. of 31°; (3) Ark. W. of 96°, Kan., Neb. W. of 98°; N. D., Okla., S. D., Tex., W. of 100° (including Wichita Falls, excluding El Paso); (4) Ariz., Colo., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N. M., Utah, Wyo., and El Paso, Tex.

Sodium silicate, liq., 40° Be, 1:3.2, turbid, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.35 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.70 - 2.20
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.00 - —
47° Be, turbid, 1:2.9, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
l.c.l., dms., works, 100 lbs. 2.55 - 2.80
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.60 - —
52° Be, turbid, 1:2.4, dms., c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.30 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 2.65 - 3.15
tanks, works 100 lbs. 1.95 - —
solid, 1:3.2, bgs., works ton 57.50 - —
Silicofluoride, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07 - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - .08
Sodium silicofluoride in dms., 4/10c. higher.
Stannate, dms., works, frt alld. E lb. .535 - .589
Sulfa drugs (see Sulfa name).
Sulfanilate, bbls., works lb. .22 - —
Sulfate, NF, VII, dried, powd., dms lb. .22½ - —
tech., anhyd., bgs., c.l., dlvd., E ton 52.00 - —
detergent grade, bgs., c.l., works ton 34.00 - —
rayon grade, bgs., c.l., works. ton 31.00 - —
USP, cryst., fib dms lb. .17½ - .18
gran., fib. dms lb. .17½ - .18
Sulfide, flake, dms., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .05¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¾ - —
fused, bbls., c.l., works, E., frt. equald lb. .04¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .05¼ - —

Sodium sulfite, anhyd., bgs., c.l., 100 lbs. 3.00 - —
l.c.l. same basis 100 lbs 3.50 - —
powd., bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs 7.25 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs 7.50 - —
Sulfhydrate, flake, 70-72%, dms., c.l., works lb. .06½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .07 - —
liq., 40-44%, tanks, works, 100% basis ton 110.00 - —
Sulfocyanide, CP, (see Sodium thiocyanate).
Tetraborate (see Borax).
Tetrasulfide, liq., 40%, dms., c.l., works lb. .03½ - —
l.c.l., works lb 04 - —
Thiocyanate, CP, dms lb. .55 - .65
tech., anhyd., 1 ton lots or more, works lb. .317 - —
less than ton lot, works lb. .337 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .377 - —
Thiosulfate, NF, cryst., bbls lb. .12½ - —
tech (see Sodium hyposulphite).
Titanate, ctns., c.l., works lb. .10½ - —
5-ton lots, works lb. .10¾ - —
1-ton or less, works lb. .11 - —
Toluene sulfonate, dms., c.l., or t.l. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l. lb. .42 - —
Trichloracetate, 90%, 100-lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .37½ - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted, E lb. .39½ - —
50 lb. dms., c.l., frt. alld E. lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .40 - —
10-lb. cns., c.l., frt. alld. E. lb. .44 - —
l.c.l., frt. adjusted E lb. .46 - —
Prices on Sodium trichloroacetate W. of the Rockies are 1¾c. per pound higher.

Sodium tripolyphosphate, bgs., c.l., works, frt. equald 100 lbs. 7.72½ - —
l.c.l., same basis 100 lbs. 8.12½ - —
Trisilicate, powd., 1:3.2, bgs., c.l., works 100 lbs. 8.65 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.40 - 9.80
dms., c.l., works 100 lbs 9.05 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 9.80 - 10.20
Tungstate, tech., kgs., dlvd. E lb. 1.80 - —
Sodium-ammonium phosphate bbls., works, frt. equald lb .23 - —
Sodium-carboxymethyl cellulose (see CMC).
Sodium cinchophen (see Cinchophen sodium).
Sodium-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, dms., c.l., dlvd lb. .21 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .21½ - —
Sodium-zirconyl sulfate, fiber dms., 1,000-lb lots or more, works lb. .28 - —
smaller lots, same basis lb. .30 - —
Solvent naphtha, coaltar, high flash, tanks, works gal. .31 - .35
petroleum (see Petroleum solvent, partial aromatic).
Sorbitan monostearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots, works lb. .32 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works, lb. .34 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .37 - .39
Tristearate, fib. dms., 20,000-lb. lots works lb. .33 - —
10,000 to 20,000-lb. lots, works. lb. .35 - —
smaller lots works lb .38 - .40
Sorbitol, cryst., pellets, dms., c.l., works lb. .30 - —
1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .32 - .33



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Soda Ash • Snowflake® Crystals • Potassium Carbonate • Calcium Chloride • Sodium Bicarbonate
Ammonium Bicarbonate • Cleaning Compounds • Caustic Potash • Sodium Nitrite • Caustic Soda
Ammonium Chloride • Chlorine • Monochlorobenzene • Para-dichlorobenzene • Ortho-dichlorobenzene
Chloroform • Methylene Chloride • Methyl Chloride • Carbon Tetrachloride

Sorbitol—Thallium Sulfate

Sorbitol, powd., dms., 1 to 5-ton lots, works lb. .38 - .39
soln., coml., aqueous, dms., c.l., works lb. .24¼ - —
ton lots works lb. .25 - —
smaller lots, works lb. .25¼ - —
tanks, works lb. .23⅛ - —
reg., 70%, aqueous dms., c.l., works lb. .16 - —
ton lots works lb. .16¾ - —
smaller lots, works lb. .17 - —
tanks, works lb. .15 - —
Soybean meal, 44%, bulk, Decatur ton.57.00 -57.50
protein, chemically isolated, bgs., c.l., works lb. .23 - —
mechanically refd., bgs., c.l., works lb. .06 - —
Sparteine sulfate, cns oz. .80 - .85
Spearmint leaves, dom., bls lb. .75 - —
imp., bls lb. 1.25 - —
Spruce, extract, liq., reg. tanks, works lb. .01¾ - —
powd., super, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼ - —
t.c.l. works lb .05½ - —
Squill, white, bls lb. .17 - .19
powd., t-bls. bxs lb. .18 - .21
St John's bread, edible bls lb. .13 - .15
Stannic chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .748 - .758
Oxide, dms., divd. E lb. .93½ - .94½
Stannous chloride, anhyd., dms., works lb. .799 -1.068
Hydrous (crystals), dms., works, works lb. .76 - .77
Sulfate, dms., works lb. .918 - .938

Starch, corn, pearl, paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.14 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.29 - —
powd., paper bgs., c.l. 100 lbs. 7.26 - —
l.c.l. 100 lbs. 7.41 - —
Prices for corn starch in cotton bags, 25c. per 100 lbs. higher.
Potato, dom., Idaho, bgs., c.l., works lb. .06¾ Nom.
Maine, bgs., c.l., works lb. .07¼ - —
l.c.l., spot lb. .08¾ - .09
Rice, bgs., l.c.l. lb. .15½ - .16
Wheat, bgs. lb. .0755- .0780
Star root (see Helonias root).
Stargrass Root (see Aletris root).
Stavesacre seed, bgs lb. .60 - .61
Stearine oleo (see Oleostearine.)
Stomach substance, not USP, 100-lb. fib. dms lb. 2.80 - —
Stramonium leaves, bgs lb. .18 - .20
Streptomycin hydrochloride, bulk, gram. .10 - —
gram. .10 - —
Strontium bromide, NF, cns., dms. lb. .77 - .78
Carbonate, pure, dms., 5-ton lots or more, works lb. .35 - —
1-ton lots, works lb. .37 - —
tech., dms., works lb. .19 - —
Chromate, bbls., works lb. .46 - —
Iodide, jars, 25-lb. lots lb. 3.42 - —
Nitrate, bbls., c.l., works 100 lbs. 11.00 - —
l.c.l., works 100 lbs. 12.00 - —
Salicylate, NF, dms lb. 1.65 - —
Sulfate, air floated, 90%, 325 mesh, bgs., works ton.56.70 -66.15
Strophanthin, K, bots oz.25.00 -25.50
G, (see Ouabaine, USP).

Strophanthus seed, Kombi, biologically tested, bgs lb. 3.50 - 3.75
Styrax, USP, cs lb. .78 - .80
Strychnine, NF, powd., cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.10 - —
Phosphate, NF, cns., 100-oz. lots oz. 1.14 - —
Sulfate, USP, cryst., cns., 25-oz. lots oz. .96 - —
powd., 100-oz. lots oz. .85 - —
Styrene monomer, polymer grade, 99½%, dms., c.l., frt. equald. lb. .22¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .23¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .21 - —
synthetic rubber grade, 99%, dms., c.l., frt. equald lb. .19¼ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .20¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .18 - —
Styrolyl acetate, bots lb. 1.45 - 1.70
Sucrose, crude, bgs., works lb. .0525- —
refd., white, bgs., refy., E lb. .0855- —
Octa-acetate, denaturing grade, 100-200-lbs., bgs., l.c.l., works, lb. .76 - —
Sugar, raw (see Sucrose, crude).
Sulfabenzamide, dms lb. 4.00 - 4.50
Sodium, dms lb. 4.10 - 4.60
Sulfacetamide, fib. dms lb. 4.00 - 4.20
Sodium, fib. dms lb. 5.00 - 5.20
Sulfadiazine, USP, microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
powd., dms lb.10.25 -10.75
Sulfadiazine-sodium, USP, dms lb.11.25 -11.75
microcrystals, dms lb.10.60 -11.10
Sulfaguanidine, USP dms lb. 2.50 - —
Sulfamerazine, USP, microcrystals. lb.10.65 -11.15
Sulfamerazine-sodium, USP, dms., lb.11.25 -11.75
Sulfamethazine, microcrystals, dms., lb. 8.90 - 9.40
powd., dms lb. 1.30 - 1.50

Sulfanilamide, USP, 30-80 mesh., dms lb. 1.40 - 1.60
microcrystals, dms. lb. 1.70 - 1.90
powd., dms lb. 8.50 - 9.00
Quinoxaline, veterinary, dms lb. 6.40 - 6.75
Sulfapyridine, NF, powd., bots. tins. lb. 7.00 - 7.50
Sulfapyridine-sodium, monohydrate, dms lb. 7.50 - 8.00
Sulfathiazole, USP, microcrystals, dms lb. 2.85 - 3.00
powd., dms lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Sulfathiazole-sodium, USP, dms lb. 2.75 - 2.90
Sulfur, coml., flour, bgs., mines bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.05 - —
100 lbs. 2.30 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.20 - —
bbls. mines 100 lbs. 2.65 - —
crude, bulk, c.l., mines, contract long-ton.26.50 - —
export, f.o.b. vessels, Gulf ports long-ton.31.00 -33.00
domestic and Canada, f.o.b vessel Gulf port long-ton.28.00 -29.50
refd., flowers, USP, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.00 - —
bbls. 100 lbs. 5.25 - —
flour, light, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.60 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
lump, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.30 - —
rolls, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.40 - —
salt block, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.50 - —
virgin block, bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.45 - —
rubbermakers, coml., reg., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.40 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.55 - —
98-100% passing through 325 mesh, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 4.50 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.65 - —
refd., bgs., mines 100 lbs. 3.25 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 4.30 - —
treated, 2.5% mineral oil, bgs., mines 100 lbs. 2.70 - —
bbls., mines 100 lbs. 3.85 - —
10% pine tar, bgs., mines. 100 lbs. 3.90 - —
Dichloride, dms., c.l., works, frt. equaled lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04¼ - —
tanks, same basis lb. .03½ - —
Dioxide, liq., coml., cyls., works, frt. equald lb. .10 - .12
multi units cars, works lb. .0535- —
tanks, works lb. .045 - —
refrigeration cyls., divd lb. .27 - —
Monochloride, 55-gal., dms., c.l. frt. equald lb. .03¾ - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .04½ - —
tank, same basis lb. .03½ - —
Sumac leaves, 28%, bgs., ex-dock, ton.132.00 - —
ground, bgs., ex-dock ton.127.00 - —
Superphosphate, run-of-pile, under 22% a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., Balto., unit-ton. .88 - .91
Carteret, N. J. unit-ton. .88 - .91
Triple, 46% or more, a.p.a. pulv., bulk, c.l., East Tampa, Fla. unit-ton. .98 - —

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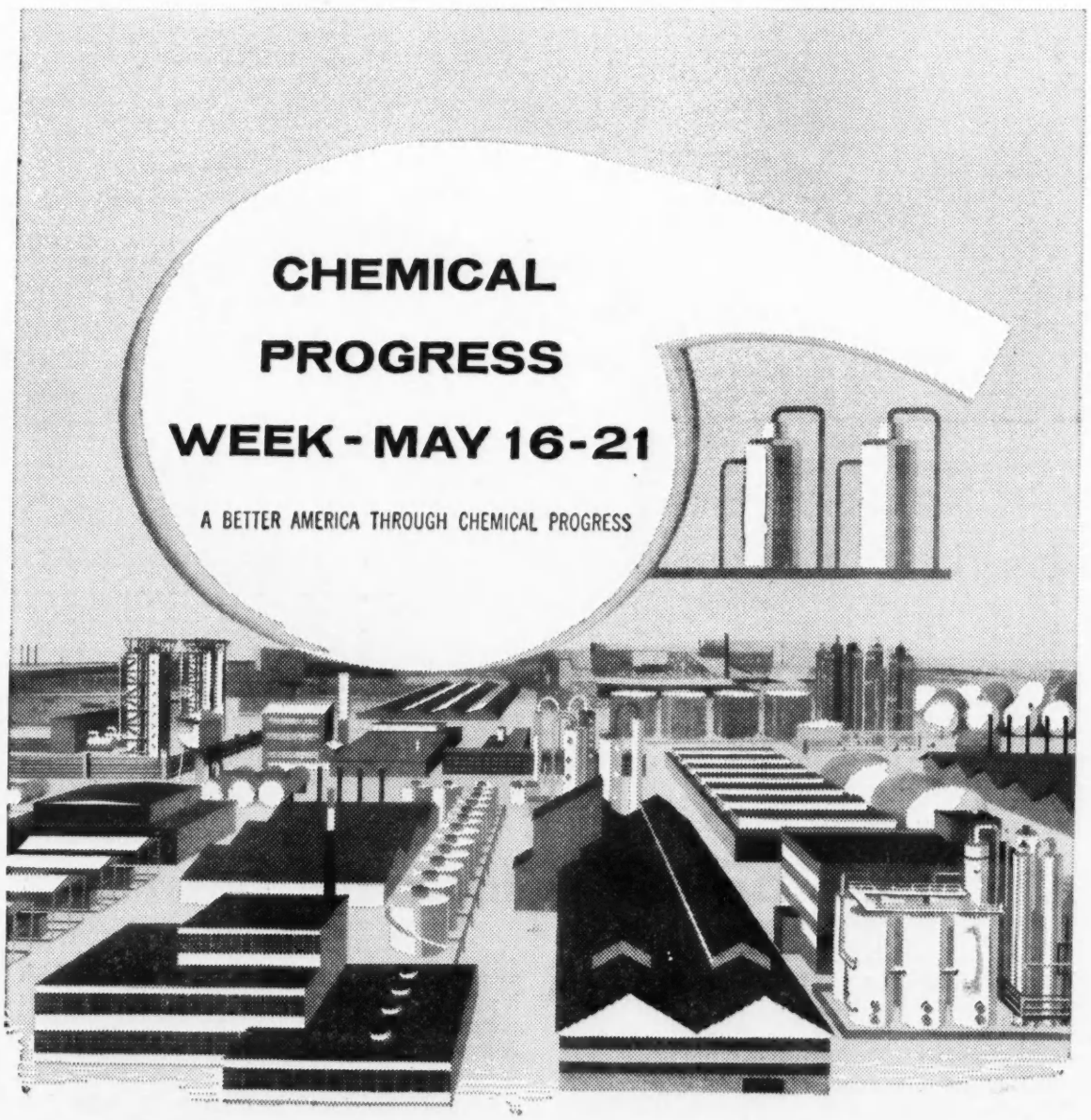
2,4,5-T, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald. lb. 1.25 - —
l.c.l., same basis lb. 1.30 - 2.30
Isopropyl, ester, dms., c.l., works, frt. equald lb. 1.30 - —
l.c.l., works lb. 1.35 - —
Talc, dom., ord., Calif., grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.32.00 -38.50
Vermont off color grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.18.40 - —
l.c.l., works ton.36.00 - —
fibrous, New York, grd., bgs., c.l., works ton.27.00 -32.00
l.c.l., works ton.30.00 -35.00
99.5%, 325 mesh, bgs., c.l., works. ton.30.00 - —
l.c.l., works ton.33.00 - —
99.95% micronized, bgs., works ton.37.00 - —
Imp., Canadian, grd., bgs., c.l., mines ton.20.00 -35.00
Tallow, edible, tanks, dlvd lb. .10⅜- —
inedible, extra, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅜- —
fancy, bleachable, tanks, dlvd, lb. .07⅜- —
No. 1, tanks, dlvd. lb. .06⅞- —
special, tanks, dlvd lb. .07⅛- —
sulfonated, 25%, bbls., l.c.l. lb. .07¾ - .08
50% bbls., l.c.l. lb. .09 - .10¾
Tankage, animal, feeding, 9-11% ammonia, bulk unit-ton. 5.00 - —
Chicago unit-ton. 5.25 - —
Tapioca flour, Brazilian, ex whse, bgs lb. .08¼ - .09
Siamese, top grade, ex whse lb. .07½ - .07¾
Tar acid oil, 15-18%, dms., c.l., frt. equald gal. .47 - .49
l.c.l., same basis gal. .50 - .51
tanks, same basis gal. .39 - —
25-28%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .54 - .56
l.c.l., same basis gal. .57 - .58
tanks, same basis gal. .46 - —
49-53%, dms., c.l., same basis. gal. .70 - .72½
l.c.l., same basis gal. .73½ - .74½
tanks, same basis gal. .62½ - —
Coal (see Coaltar).
Tartar, emetic (see Antimony-potassium tartrate).
Terpine glycol ether, dms., c.l., works lb. .23½ - —
l.c.l., works lb. .25½ - —
tanks, works lb. .22 - —
Hydrate, NF, cryst., powd., fib. dms lb. .67½ - .74
a-Terpineol, dms., l.c.l., divd. E lb. .19 - —
Terpineol, coml., dms., c.l., South. lb. .13½ - —
l.c.l., South lb. .14 - —
extra, dms lb. .41 - .60
prime, dms lb. .30 - .45
Terpinyl acetate, extra, cns., dms lb. .60 - .75
prime, dms lb. .55 - .70
Propionate, dms. lb. 1.75 - 2.00
Terra alba, (see Gypsum).
Testosterone, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots. gram. .70 - —
Propionate, USP, 100-gm. lots, bots. gram. .68 - —
Tetrachloroethane, dms., works lb. .14½ - —
Tetrachloroethylene, tech. (see Perchloroethylene), USP, 55 gal. dms., works lb. .20½ - .21½
smaller dms., works lb. .23½ - .25
Tetraethyl orthosilicate, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .64 - —
l.c.l., divd. E lb. .65 - —
Pyrophosphate, 40%, cns., dms., frt. equald lb. .69 - —
Tetraethylenepentamine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .57½ - —
l.c.l., divd. E lb. .58½ - —
tanks, divd. E lb. .56 - —
Tetrapotassium phosphate (see Potassium phosphate).
Tetrasodium pyrophosphate (see Sodium pyrophosphate).
Thallium metal, divd lb 12.50 -15.00
Sulfate, 99%, bots., divd lb. 8.00 -13.00



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When we think of the astounding progress of the chemical industry, we think also of the progress of every other industry. For only the chemical industry markets its products to all 72 major U.S. industrial groups—and the progress of our industry is linked inseparably with the progress of all other industry.

Obviously, every chemical innovation, to be successful, must find a market. Chemical sales, which have climbed from $4 billion in 1939 to over $20 billion annually today, mean simply that the users of chemicals have been receptive and alert, and have found the way to turn new chemical products and processes to their own advantage.

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IN CANADA: Standard Chemical Limited and its Commercial Chemicals Division

Theobromine, NF, fib. dms.....lb. 3.75 - —
And sodium acetate, USP, fib. dms..lb. 4.05 - 4.10
Sodio-Salicylate, NF, fib. dms..lb. 3.35 - 3.40
Theophylline, anyhd. or USP, 100-lb. dms lb. 3.63 - —
Thiamine hydrochloride, USP, regular or ampul-type, fib. dms. kilo.100.00 - —
Mononitrate, USP, fib. dms..kilo.100.00 - —
Thiocarbanilide, dms .....lb. .50 - .52
Thiodiphenylamine (see Phenothiazine).
Thiourea, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .40 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .42 - —
Thorium nitrate, purif., fib. dms., 100-lb lots or more, works lb. 3.50 - —
dl-Threonine, bots., 1-kilo lots kilo.450.00 -500.00
Thyme leaves, French, bgs.....lb. .20 —
Spanish, bgs. .....lb. .09½- —
Thymol, fib. dms .....lb. 2.50 - 2.65
Iodide, NF, ums .....lb. 7.30 - —
Timbo root (see Cube root).
Tin chloride (see Stannous chloride, anhydrous).
crystals (see Stannous chloride, dyrous).
Metal (Straits) .....lb. .91¼- —
Oxide (see Stannic oxide).
Sulfate (see Stannous sulfate).
Tetrachloride, anhyd. (see Stannic chloride, anhydrous).
Titanium dioxide anatase, chalk resistant, bgs., c.l., divd lb. .22½- —
t.c.l., divd. .....lb. .23½- —
ceramic, bgs., c.l., divd....lb. .22½- —
t.c.l., divd. .....lb. .23½- —
reg., bgs., c.l., divd.....lb. .22½- —
t.c.l., divd .....lb. .23½- —
Hydrate cns., works.....lb. 7.95 - 9.00
Metallurgical, nat., gran., bgs., c.l., f.o.b. Jacksonville, Fla.ton. .120 - —
Niagara Falls, N. Y. ton.137.50 - —
5-ton lots, same basis. ton.142.50 - —
ton lots, same basis. ton.147.50 - —
Milled titanium dioxide $7.50 per ton higher.
rutile, non-chalking, bgs., c.l., divd. E lb. .24½- —
t.c.l., divd. E .....lb. .25½- —
Pigment, calcium-rutile base, bgs., c.l., divd..lb. .08¾- —
t.c.l., divd .....lb. .09¾- —
Tetrachloride, tech., dms., c.l., works..lb. .40¾- —
t.c.l., works .....lb. .43¾- —
tanks, works .....lb. .39¾- —
dl-a-Tocopherol, bots.....kilo.149.65 - —
Acetate, bots .....kilo.136.00 - —
o-Tolidine base, dist., kgs.....lb. 1.30 - —
Tolu balsam, cns. .....lb. 4.25 - 4.50
Toluene (see Toluol).
p-Toluenesulfonamide, flake, dms., frt. alld lb. .64 - .66
powd., dms., works .....lb. .70 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld.....lb. .61 - —
m-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .79 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .80 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .78 - —
o-Toluidine, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld..lb. .23 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24 - —
tanks, same basis .....lb. .22 - —
p-Toluidine, flake, dms., frt. alld..lb. .64 - —
solid, dms., frt. alld. .....lb. .60 - .61
Toluol, coaltar, indust. or nitration, tanks, works:—
Bethlehem, Pa. ..... gal. .34 - —
Birmingham dist.....gal. .32 - —
Chicago dist .....gal. .35 - —
Cleveland dist.....gal. .32 - —
Geneva, Utah ..... gal. .26 - —
Johnstown, Pa.....gal. .32 - —
Lackawanna, N. Y.....gal. .35 - —
Lone Star, Tex.....gal. .33 - —
Lorain, Ohio.....gal. .32 - —
Middletown, Ohio....gal. .33½- —
Minnequa, Colo. .....gal. .32 - —
Philadelphia district...gal. .34 - —
Pittsburgh dist .....gal. .32 - —
Sparrow's Point, Md..gal. .34 - —
Terre Haute, Ind ....gal. .35 - —
Youngstown, Ohio....gal. .32 - —
petroleum, indust., 2° tanks, works:—
Albany, N. Y. .....gal. .35 - —
Bayonne, N. J.....gal. .34 - —
Baytown, Tex.....gal. .33 - —
Chicago, Ill. .....gal. .39 - —
Detroit, Mich .. ..gal. .35 - —
Houston, Tex. .....gal. .35 - —
Philadelphia, Pa.....gal. .34 - —
Providence R. I.....gal. .35 - —
Wood River Ill.....gal. .35 - —
2,4-Tolylenediamine, cryst., fib., dms., frt. alld..lb. .94 - —
powd., same basis .....lb. 1.00 - —
Tonka beans, Angostura, cks....lb. 1.65 - 1.80
Brazilian, Surinam, cs.....lb. 1.00 - 1.23
Totaquine, 100-oz. lots, cns.....oz. .42 - —
Toxaphene, dms., c.l., t.l., works. lb. .20 - —
l.c.l., l.t.l., works.....lb .26 - —
Triacetin, dms., c.l., divd. E. of Rockies lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .40 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .37 - —
Tributyl citrate, tech., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver..lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43 - —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .40 - —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works..lb. .62 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .53 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .50 - —
Tributylamine, dms., c.l., works..lb. .67 - —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .68 - —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .63 - —
Trichlorobenzene, dms., c.l., works, frt. alld. E..lb. .14¼- —
l.c.l., frt. alld E.....lb. .15½- —
tanks, frt. alld. E.....lb. .13 - —
Prices in the West 1¾c. higher.
Trichloroethylene, dms., c.l., or t.l., works, frt. equald..lb. .11¼- —
l.c.l., divd. E .....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald....lb. .10¼- —
Trichloroethane, dms., c.l., works.lb. .43 - —
l.c.l., works .....lb. .13½- —
tanks, works .....lb. .11½- —
Tricholine citrate, 65% soln., ret. cbys., works, frt. adjusted..lb. 1.40 - 1.43
Trioresyl phosphate, coaltar, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .36 - —
tanks, divd. .....lb. .33 - —
petroleum, dms., c.l., divd..lb. .35 - —
l.c.l., divd. .....lb. .36 - —
tanks, divd. .....lb. .33 - —
Triethanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. E..lb. .23½- —
l.c.l., same basis.....lb. .24½- —
tanks, same basis.....lb. .21½- —

Triethylamine, dms., c.l., works, divd. E lb. .47 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .48 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .45 - —
Triethyl citrate, tech., refd., non-ret. dms., c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver lb. .45¾- —
l.c.l., frt. alld. E. of Denver, lb. .46¾- —
tanks, frt. alld. E. of Denver. lb. .43¾- —
Phosphate, dms., c.l., works lb. .38 - —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .39 - —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .37 - —
Triethylene glycol, dms., c.l., divd E. lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l., same basis..... lb. .20¾- —
tanks, same basis..... lb. .18 - —
Triethylenetetramine, dms c.l., divd E lb. .48½- —
l.c.l., divd. E. ..... lb. .49½- —
tanks, divd. E ..... lb. .47 - —
Tri-isopropanolamine, dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .22¾- —
l.c.l., divd. E..... lb. .23¾- —
tanks, divd. E..... lb. .20¾- —
Trimethylamine, 25-40% soln., dms., c.l., works, frt. equald., 100% basis lb. .42 - —
l.c.l., works, frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .42½- —
tanks, works, frt. equald. 100% basis lb. .33 - —
Tripentaerythritol bgs. l.c.l., works. lb. .35 - —
Triphenyl phosphate, bbls., c.l., frt. equald lb. .39 - —
l.c.l., frt. equald lb. .40 - —
Triphenylguanidine, bbls., works lb. .90 - —
Tripropylene glycol, dms., c.l., frt. alld. E lb. .19¾- —
l.c.l. frt alld. E. lb .20¾- —
Prices 1c. per lb. higher in West.

Trisodium fluoroacetate (see Sodium fuloroacetate, tribasic).
Phosphate (see Sodium phosphate tribasic).
Trypsin, pharmaceutical, 1:75, dms., works lb. 6.25 - —
dl-Tryptophane, fib. ctns., works, kilo.165.00 - —
Tungsten metal, powd., 98.8%, dms., divd lb. 4.35 - 4.40
Turpentine, gum (see Protective Coatings market, Naval Stores).
Tyrothricin, USP, bots .....gram. .75 - .85

U

Unicorn root, false (see Helonias root).
True (see Aletris root).
Urea, dom., 46% N, bgs., c.l., t.l., divd. zone 1 .....ton.120.00 - —
l.c.l., ex whse., zone 1 ton.140.00 - —
45% N, bgs., c.l., (30 tons), divd. zone 1 ton.137.00 - —
Zone 2 ..... ton.153.00 - —
Zone 1 prices are basis delivered Kan., Neb., N. Dak., Okla., S. Dak., Tex. and E. Zone 2 prices include all states west of Zone 1.
Urea-ammonia liquor, A and B grades N basis, tankcars, Belle, W. Va ton.128.00 - —
C grade, tankcars, same basis. ton.126.50 - —
37 grade tankcars, same basis. ton.155.50 - —
Urethan, USP, dms.....lb. 1.50 - —
Uva ursi leaves, bls.....lb. .12 - .14

V

Valerian root, Belgian, bgs..... lb. .38 - .40
dl-Valine, dms., works ..... lb.21.00 -27.50
Valonia beards, 40-42% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.66.00 -68.00
cups, 28-30% tannin, bgs., exdock ton.46.00 -48.00
extract, powd., 63% tannin, bgs., ex-dock, duty extra lb. .08 - .08¼
Vanadium pentoxide tech. dms., works lb. 1.28 - 1.33
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, tins .. lb. 8.25 - 8.75
Mexican, cuts, tons ..... lb. 9.00 - 9.50
whole, tins ..... lb. 9.75 -10.00
Tahiti, cs. ..... lb. 7.60 - 8.00
Vanillin, ex eugenol, tins, 25-lb. lots. lb. 6.50 - 6.75
smaller lots ..... lb. 6.90 - 7.25
ex guaiacol, tins, 25-lb. lots . lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
ex lignin, tins, 25-lb. lots .... lb. 3.00 - —
smaller lots, tins ..... lb. 3.05 - 3.15
Vinyl acetate monomer, 55-gal. dms., c.l., divd. E lb. .18½- —
l.c.l., divd. E ..... lb. .19½- —
tankcars, divd. E ..... lb. .16½- —
tanktrucks, divd. E ..... lb. .17½- —
n-Butyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 - —
l.c.l., works ..... lb. .30 - —
tanks, works ..... lb. .27 - —
Chloride monomer, tanks, frt. equald lb. .10½- —
Ether, USP, anesthesia, bots., 50 c.c., hospitals, bot 1.12 - —
75 c.c. ..... bot 1.56 - —

For prize-winning finishes—gleaming whites or modern pastels—TITANOX white pigments are first choice. TITANOX titanium pigments are truly "blue ribbon" pigments, outselling all other makes combined.

For industrial finishes, TITANOX-RA, TITANOX-RA-50 and TITANOX-RA-NC stand out. Easy mixing and easy dispersing, these pigments give you the exact qualities of brightness, whiteness, opacity and resistance to fading and chalking that you desire.

For porcelain finishes, specially developed non-pigmentary TITANOX-TG and TITANOX-TG-400 are now the accepted standards of the industry.

Our Technical Service Department will be glad to help you with your finish problems. Titanium Pigment Corporation, 111 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; Atlanta 2; Boston 6; Chicago 3; Cleveland 15; Houston 2; Los Angeles 22; Philadelphia 3; Pittsburgh 12; Portland 14, Ore.; San Francisco 7. In Canada: Canadian Titanium Pigments Limited, Montreal 2; Toronto 1.

TITANOX
the brightest name in pigments

3058-A

TITANIUM PIGMENT CORPORATION
Subsidiary of NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

Vinyl Ethyl Ether—Yellow, Benzidine

Vinyl ethyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works, lb. .26 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .28 • —
tanks, works lb. .25 • —
Isobutyl ether, tech., dms., c.l., works lb. .28 • —
l.c.l., works lb. .30 • —
tanks, works lb. .27 • —
Methyl ether, cyls., works lb. .23 • —
tanks, works lb. .20 • —

Cylinders are sold outright, or if shipped against deposit, a free period of 60 days is allowed; and if empties are returned prepaid and in good condition within that period, full refund is made.

Trichloride (see Trichloroethane).

2-Vinylpyridine, dms., works lb. 1.40 • 1.5.
Vinyltoluene dms., c.l., works lb .20¼ • —
l.c.l. works lb. .21¼ • —
tanks, works lb. .19 • —
Viosterol, in alcohol, 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 • —
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 • —
lots of less than 1 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .035 • —
in nat. vegetable oil, 400,000 to 1,000,000 D units per gram, bots., lots of 10 billion USP units 1,000,000 units. .02 • .04¾
lots of 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .025 • .05¼
lots of less than 1 billion USP units, 1,000,000 units. .03 • .05¾

Vitamin A acetate, syn., crystalline, beads, 500,000 A units per gram gram. .07¼ • —
dry, 500,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 72.50 • —
325,000 units per gram, same basis kilo 47.10 • —
250,000 units per gram, same basis kilo. 36.25 • —

Dry vitamin A acetate in less than kilo lots, $2.50 per kilo higher in all potencies.

liq., in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 • —
Palmitate, liq., 1,000,000-1,800,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 • —
in oil, 1,000,000 A units per gram 1,000,000 units. .12 • —
B (see Thiamine hydrochloride).
B_1 (see Riboflavin).
B_{12} complex, natural (see Rice bran concentrate and Yeast).
B_6 (see Pyridoxine hydrochloride).
B_{12}, crystalline, 1-gram or 5-gram vials gram. 245.00 • —
oral grade solids, in containers of 1 and 5 grams of B_{12} activity gram. 185.00 • —
C (see Acid, ascorbic).
D (see Oils, codliver and fish-liver, Calciferol, and Viosterol).
D_2, dry, 850,000 units per gram, kilo lots kilo. 42.50 • —
less than kilo lots kilo. 45.00 • —
E (see a-Tocopherol and Oil, wheat germ).
Vitamin G (see Riboflavin).
H (see Biotin)
K, Active (see Menadione).
K_1, 25 gram bots gram. 4.50 • —
Violet methyl toner (see Blue methylviolet toner
V.M.&P. naphtha (see Petroleum naphtha).

W

Wahoo root, bark, bls lb. 2.50 Nom.
Warfarin, 0.5%, dms., 50-lb. lots, dlvd lb. 1.95 • —
25-49-lb. lots, N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.05 • —
5-24-lb. lots, ens., N. Y. or Chicago lb. 2.15 • —
Wattle bark, fair average, African, bgs., ex dock ton. 98.00 • —
merchantable, bgs., ex dock ton. 94.00 • —
extract, liq., 35% tannin, bbls., lb. .09¾ • .10
solid, E. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .09¾ • —
S. Africa, 60% tannin, bgs., ex dock, duty extra lb. .10 • —
Wax, amorph. (see Wax microcrystalline).
Bayberry, bgs., spot lb. .40 • .43
Bees, crude, African, bgs. lb. .64 • .65
Brazilian, bgs. lb. .67 Nom.
Central American, bgs lb. .64 • 65
Chilean, bgs. lb. .67 Nom.
refd., USP, bleached, white bricks lb. .73 • .76
slabs lb. .72 • .75
yellow, bricks lb. .66 • .68
slabs lb. .65 • .66
Candellila, crude, bgs lb. .62 • .64
refd., bgs lb. .63 • .65
Powdered candellila, 20 mesh, 7c. per lb. higher, 80 mesh, 7c.; 100-200 mesh, 8c.
Wax, carnauba, chalky, bgs., ton lots lb. .59 • .60
North country No. 2, bgs, ton lots lb. .68 • .72
No. 3, Ceara, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .61 • .63
refd., pure, bgs., ton lots lb. .69 • .71
tech., bgs., ton lots lb. .65 • .67
Parnahyba, crude, bgs., ton lots lb. .64 • .66
yellow, No. 1, Ceara, bgs., ton lots lb. .95 • .97
Parnahyba, bgs., ton lots. lots lb. 1.01 • 1.03

Powdered carnauba wax price differentials same as powdered candelilla.

Japan, bgs. lb. .41 • .43
Microcrystalline 170-175° F.m.p., ASTM, penetration 15-20, ctns., 20,000 lbs., group 3, works lb. .13 • .14
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .14 • .15
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .11½ • .12½
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .12½ • .13½
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .24 • .25
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .25 • .26
180°-185° F.m.p., ASTM, penetration, 7-11; amber, ctns., 20,000-lb. lots, same basis. lb. .16 • —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .17 • —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .14½ • —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .15½ • —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .27 • —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .28 • —
190°-195° F., m.p., ASTM, penetration 2-7, amber, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .20 • —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .20½ • —
black, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .18 • —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .18½ • —
white, ctns., 20,000 lbs., same basis lb. .33½ • —
smaller lots, same basis. lb. .34½ • —
Montan, dom., refd., bgs. lb. .30 • .32
imp., crude, Bohemian, bgs lb. No prices.
German, bgs. lb. No prices.
Ouricury, refd., pure, bgs. lb. .90 • .92
tech., bgs lb. .85 • .87
Paraffin (see P).
Spermaceti, blocks, cs. lb. .25½ • .31
cakes, cs lb. 29½ • .32
Sugar cane, dom., refd., slabs, works lb. .65 • .75
spot lb. .67¼ • .72¼
White lead (see Lead, white).
White pine bark, rossed, bls lb. 18 • .19
White precipitate, USP, powd., dms. lb. 6.55 • —
Whiting (see Calcium carbonate).
Wild cherry bark, thin, nat., bls. lb. .18 • .19
rossed, bls lb. .19 • .23
Ginger (see Snake root, Canada).
Witch hazel bark, bls lb. .16 • .17
leaves, bls. lb. .20 • .21
Wollastonite, fine, bgs., c.l., works. ton. 39.50 • —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 50.00 • —
medium, bgs., c.l., works ton. 27.00 • —
l.c.l., ex whse ton. 44.00 • —
Woolfat, crude (see Degras).
USP (see Lanolin).
Wormseed, American, bgs lb. .20 • .25
Levant, bgs lb. 4.25 • 4.50

X

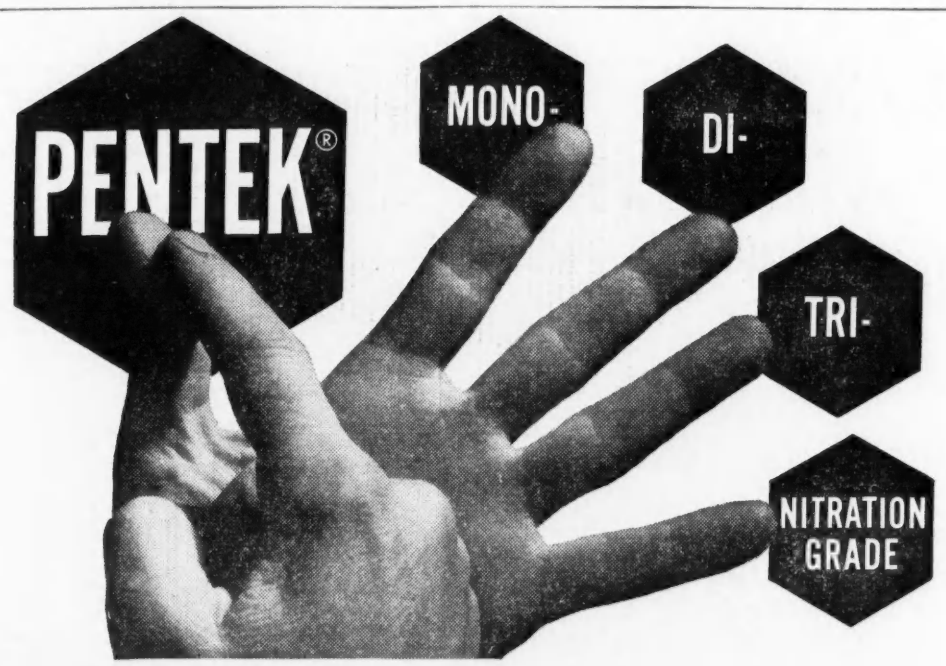
Xylene (see Xylol).
Xylenol, crys., 38°-60°C., m.p., dms., l.c.l., works lb. .40 • —
56°-58°C., dms., l.c.l., works, frt. equald lb. .30 • —
45°-47°C., dms., c.l., same basis. lb. .212 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .215 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .199 • —
fractions, over 7°C, b.r., except metal, dms., c.l., same basis gal. .90 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. .99 • —
tanks, same basis gal. .85 • —
meta fraction, over 7°C., b.r., dms., c.l., same basis gal. 1.01 • —
l.c.l., same basis gal. 1.04 • —
tanks, same basis gal. .90 • —
Xylidines, mixed, dms., c.l., truckload, works lb. .39 • —
l.c.l., same basis lb. .40 • —
tanks, same basis lb. .38 • —
Xylol, coaltar, indust., tanks, works, Bethlehem, Pa gal. .34 • —
Birmingham district gal. .32 • —
Chicago district gal. .35 • —
Cleveland district gal. .34½ • —
Geneva, Utah gal. .27 • —
Johnstown, Pa. gal. .33 • —
Lackawanna, N. Y. gal. .35 • —
Lone Star, Tex. gal. .33 • —
Lorain, Ohio gal. .33 • —
Middletown, Ohio gal. .34 • —
Minnequa, Colo gal. .34 • —
Philadelphia district gal. .34 • —
Pittsburgh district gal. .32 • —
Sparrows Point, Md gal. .34 • —
Terre Haute, Ind gal. .35 • —
Youngstown, O gal. .32½ • —
petroleum, indust., tanks, works:—
Bayonne, N. J. gal. .34 • —
Baytown, Tex. gal. .33 • —
Chicago, Ill. gal. .35 • —
Houston, Tex. gal. .35 • —
Philadelphia, Pa. gal. .34 • —
Providence, R. I. gal. .35 • —
Wood River, Ill. gal. .35 • —

Y

Yara yara, ens lb. 2.15 • 2.65
Yeast, brewer's, dry, USP, 50 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .47 • —
90 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .52 • —
200 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb. dms lb. .56 • —
300 Int'l B units per gram, 100-lb dms lb. .60 • —
Yellow, barium chromate, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. l.c.l., dlvd. N. of Tenn. and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island, St. Louis, St. Paul lb. .35 • —

Yellow barium chromate price differentials in other States and city zones are those for chrome yellow below.

Benzidine AAA, bbls., dlvd lb. 2.00 • —
AAOT, bbls lb. 2.25 • —
Lightfast, bbls lb. 3.15 • —



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PENTEK® (Pentaerythritol, Technical)—the best known name in pentaerythritols. Used in large volume throughout the industry. The "all-purpose" polyol for faster cooking alkyds, drying oils, rosin esters and tall oil esters for better paints and varnishes. Faster dry and better resistance and durability proved over many years of use.

MONOPENTEK® (Monopentaerythritol)—for certain alkyds of lower or special viscosity requirements.

DIPENTEK® (Dipentaerythritol, Technical)—for high viscosity vehicles and fast drying alkyds.

TRIPENTEK® (Tripentaerythritol, Technical)—for hard resins, varnishes and fast drying tall oil vehicles.

PENTAERYTHRITOL, Nitration Grade—especially designed for manufacturing explosives and for use in organic syntheses.

We shall be glad to work with you on your polyol requirements.

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TME®
(Trimethylolethane)
For short and medium oil alkyds and for polyesters used in isocyanate resins.

Chemical Progress Week, May 16-21

Yellow, cadmium, CP, all shades, bbls., frt. alld. E. of Rockies..lb. 2.85 - —
lithopone, all shades, bbls., frt. alld., E. of Rockies..lb. 1.15 - —
Cadmium yellows, Los Angeles and San Francisco, ex whse., 1c. per lb. higher.
Chrome, CP, bbls., dlvd. N. Tenn., and N. C., E. of Miss., including Davenport, Minneapolis, Rock Island..lb. .32 - —
Dlvd. Ala., Fla., Ga., La. (Shreveport 1¼c. higher); Miss., N. C., S. C., Penna., Dallas, Tex. 1¼c. higher; Ft. Worth, Tex. 1½c. higher; El Paso Tex. 2c. higher; Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Kansas City, Lincoln, Omaha, St. Joseph 1.6c. higher dlvd. Pac. Coast, for Denver, Pueblo, Salt Lake City, Wichita prices are equalized with Chicago.
Hansa 10 G, bbls., same basis as yellow, chrome..lb. 2.15 - —
G pigment, bbls.....lb. 1.91 - —
Iron oxide, natural, French type, bgs., c.l., works lb. .05¼- —
Peruvian type bgs., t.c.l lb. .038 - —
pure, bgs. c.l., works.... lb. .10½- —
t.c.l., works..... lb. .10¾- —
Mercury oxide, bbls., 1,000-lb. lots..lb. 5.58 - —
smaller lots.....lb. 5.60 - —
Ocher (see Yellow, iron oxide, natural).
Zinc (chromate), bbls., dlvd....lb. .26 - —
basic, dlvd.....lb. .31 - —
Yerba santa leaves, bls.....lb. .40 - .42
Yohimbine hydrochloride, bots, tin. oz. 4.50 - —

Z

Zein, bgs., 36,000-lb. lots or more lb. .38 - —
1,000 to 36,000-lb. lots, works..lb. .40 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .43 - —
Zinc acetate, NF VIII, dms.....lb. .53 - —
tech., dms., works.....lb. .27 - —
Borate, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E.....lb. .192 - —
t.c.l. dlvd. E.....lb. .202 - —
Chloride, NF, gran., dms.....lb. .42 - —
precipitated powd dms lb. .26 - —
soln., 50%, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.50 - —
t.c.l. works.....100 lbs. 6.10 - —
tanks, works.....100 lbs. 4.85 - —
tech., fused, dms., c.l., works, 100 lbs.10.10 - —
t.c.l., works, dms..100 lbs.10.60 - —
gran., fib., dms., c.l., works 100 lbs.10.85 - —
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs.11.35 - —
Chromate (see Yellow, zinc).
Cyanide kgs., 1,000-lb. lots or more, works lb. .523 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .543 - —
Dust, pigment, bbls., c.l., works.lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l., works.....lb. .15¾- —
Fluoride bbls., works.....lb. .49 - .50
Hydrosulfite, dms., c.l., frt. alld.. lb. .21½- —
t.c.l., frt. alld.....lb. .22 - .37½
Metal, prime western slabs, E. St. Louis..lb. .12 - —
Naphthenate, liq., 8% Zn., dms., frt. alld lb. .24½- —
10% Zn. dms., frt alld..lb. .30 - —
Oxide, pigment, American process, lead-free, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .13½- —
t.c.l. dlvd lb. .14½- —
leaded 35%, bgs., c.l., milled, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .04½- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .15¼- —
50%, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .14⅝- —
t.c.l. dlvd.....lb. .15⅝- —
French process, coml., green seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd....lb. .15¼- —
t.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .16¼- —
red seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd lb. .14¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd..... lb. .15¾- —
white seal, bgs., c.l., dlvd. lb. .15¾- —
USP, ctns., c.l., dlvd.....lb. .16¾- —
t.c.l., dlvd.....lb. .17¾- —
Zinc oxide Pac. coast prices 1c. higher.
Phenolsulfonate, NF, gran., dms. lb. .39 - —
powd., dms..... lb. .42 - .49
Resinate, precip., 7.2-7.6% Zn, dms., frt. alld lb. .29 - —
Silicofluoride, bbls., works....lb. .12 - .13
Stearate, tech., USP, ctns., c.l..lb. .37 - —
t.c.l.,.....lb. .38 - .42
Sulfate cryst., 22% Zn, bgs., c.l., works, frt. alld..100 lbs. 8.05 - —
t.c.l., same basis..100 lbs. 8.60 - —
flake, 25½%, Zn, bgs., c.l., works, 100 lbs. 5.85 - 7.40
t.c.l., works.....100 lbs. 6.85 - 7.90
powd., monohydrate, 36% Zn, bgs., c.l., dlvd. E..100 lbs. 8.25 - —
t.c.l., dlvd. E....100 lbs. 9.25 - —
Zinc sulfate in bbls. 40c. higher.
USP, gran dms lb. .26 - —
Sulfide, pure, bgs., c.l., dlvd..lb. .2530- —
Undecylenate, dms. .....lb. 2.25 - 2.50
Yellow (see Yellow, zinc).
Zinc-ammonium chloride, bgs., c.l., works..100 lbs. 9.65 - —
bbls., c.l., works.....100 lbs.10.25 - —
t.c.l., bbls., works....100 lbs.10.75 - —
Zinc-formaldehyde sulfoxylate, basic, dms., c.l..lb. .25½- —
t.c.l.....lb. .26 - .41½
normal, dms., t.c.l., works..lb. .52 - —
Zircon (G), gran., bgs., c.l., works. lb. .03½- —
5 tons to c.l., works...lb. .03⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04 - —
smaller lots, works.....lb. .06½- —
milled, bgs., c.l., works.....lb. .04½- —
5 tons to c.l., works....lb. .04⅝- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .04⅝- —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works. lb. .07½- —
Zircon (G) in barrels, 1c. higher.
Zirconium acetate, 13% soln. ZrO_2, c.l., 30,000 lbs. minimum, works..lb. .23 - —
Hydride, ctns., works.....lb. 7.00 - 8.45
Nitrate, dms., ex whse.....lb. 4.50 - 7.00
Oxide, 92½%-99%, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works..lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .44 - —
5-ton lots, works...lb. .44½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, lbs., works lb. .45 - —
CP, white, grd., bbls., or bgs., works..lb. 1.50 - —
lump, electric fused, bags, 500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .45½- —
smaller lots, works. lb. .48 - —
milled, electric-fused, bgs., c.l., works..lb. .59 - —
5-ton lots, works..lb. .59½- —
1 ton to 9,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60 - —
500 to 1,999-lb. lots, works lb. .60½- —
smaller lots, works. lb. .63 - —
Oxychloride, cryst., ctns., 5-ton lots, works..lb. .36½- —

Bacteriologists Ready Plans

—Continued from page 7

that cause such acute respiratory infections as grippe, catarrhal fever and influenza. Other reports will show that effective anti-viral agents to combat these diseases may not be too far in the offing.

A series of scientific panels will discuss the latest findings in such diverse fields as genetics and epidemiology, the toxins produced by bacteria and the history of bacteriology in New York. Also under discussion will be recent advances made in determining the possible role of bacteria in detergents, oil prospecting, antibiotics, disinfecting and sterilizing agents.

The meeting will feature a range of more than forty scientific exhibits. These will include a machine that automatically fills and plugs test tubes at the rate of forty a minute and a five year clinical and experimental study of respiratory infections treated with antibiotics. An exhibit based on a study of tubercule bacilli found in healed TB lesions has been arranged by Dr. Gladys Hobby, of the research division of Chas. Pfizer & Co., in conjunction with the Veterans Administration Hospital, East Orange, N.J. The opening session of the meeting, May 8, will be addressed by Dr. Leona Baumgartner, New York City Commissioner of Health. The winner of the annual Eli Lilly award of $1,000 given for outstanding research in bacteriology or related fields will be announced at the meeting.

Antitrust Damages Permitted

—Continued from page 3

however, is barred from seeking damages. The new bill grants this right but limits the recovery to the actual amount of damages.

The second part of the measure fixes a uniform statute of limitations at four years for actions brought under the Clayton act. At the present time, treble damage cases are governed by the statute of limitations of the states, which may vary from one year to as many as twenty years in one instance.

While establishing a uniform statute of limitations of four years, this provision cannot be used to revive an action that is already barred by the statute of limitations now in force in a state where the action is brought. For example, where there is a three-year statute of limitations, it will not be possible for the litigants to go back and revive his action on the grounds that a four-year statute of limitations is now applicable.

The general purpose of the uniform statute is to take care of those states which have a statute of limitations longer than four years. In those cases where a prospective litigant has more than four years in which to bring his action, the bill will reduce the period to four years.

The time period starts to run from the time of accrual of damages except in the cases of fraud or conspiracy. In those instances, the four-year statute of limitations starts to run only from the time of discovery.

Nitrophosphate Plant Funds Granted to China Government

The Foreign Operations Administration last week announced that a loan of $235,000 has been made to the government of China (Formosa) to finance procurement of plant machinery and equipment for a nitrophosphate plant. The plant is under construction by the Taiwan Fertilizer Company, a government agency. Procurement of the machinery and equipment will be carried out by the Central Trust of China.

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Oil, Paint & Drug Reporter

Fcunded October 18, 1871, by William O. Allison
Directed 1900-1942, by Harry J. Schnell

Incorporating Drug, Paint and Oil Trade, The New York Drug Bulletin, The Weekly Drug News, New York Druggists' Price Current, The Soap Makers Journal, Oil and Paint Review, and International Petroleum Reporter.

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Drug Trade Gets Together

It is reasonable to conclude from the program that this year's Rutgers pharmaceutical conference will measure up to the high mark of useful service set by its predecessors. That attainment is greatly to be desired and earnestly to be promoted because the conference can contribute helpfully to the development of adequate pharmacal service in the health needs of the public. It is to be hoped that the opportunity for analytical consideration of that aspect of public relations will be properly developed under the offer of one speaker to answer questions. There is much more to be learned in that connection than is indicated by legislative moves to require twenty-four-hour availability and controversies over eking out sales by way of cigar stores, candy shops, and slot machines.

The theme of the conference — "Progress Through Knowledge and Mutual Understanding"—is a stimulus for much constructive thinking—especially in the direction of "What is progress?" It is necessary to recognize that not all proceeding, parading, or pushing is progress. Also, it is good to know that the real measure of progress is not how far it has gone but what it has reached. A philosophically sound concept of progress is as necessary in respect of education as it is in any other sense. The same is true with reference to what is knowledge.

It is not to be expected that the conference will afford time for an adequate consideration of one of its topics —"The Role of Government As It Affects the Pharmaceutical Industry and Profession." There is doubt, in truth, that the topic could be informatively discussed in any such meeting; the matter with which it has to do is too much a creature of circumstances to be handled in general terms.

The idea of the Rutgers conference and of the similar gathering in Brooklyn several weeks ago should be widely applied to the consideration of the problems of the drug trade, perhaps under the auspices of the National Drug Trade Conference or the National Pharmaceutical Council. Much good could be done by devoting one day of each annual meeting of state pharmaceutical associations to such a conference. Membership in those organizations usually embraces all divisions of the trade, and the close personal acquaintances which exist there would help much in development of the mutual understanding so essential to real progress. Similar opportunities are afforded by the local branches of the American Pharmaceutical Association in metropolitan areas.

Merger Probe Launched

Because of the great popularity enjoyed by its findings on the fair trade law, what the trust-probing committee has to say about mergers has got little publicity. Very little space has been devoted to the significant pronouncement by the Federal Trade Commission that the merger movement has got beyond the bounds of routine channels and had been turned over to a special thirteen-man task force for the detection of the possibility of an adverse effect on the American economy.

The merger movement has been big and broad. But, in largest part its objective appears to be diversification or integration, rather than the elimination of competition. In areas of diversification, the ramifications sometimes have been astonishingly wide; but the idea has been getting much promotion by economic analysts and counselors for some time as a means of meeting the vagaries of consumer buying which apparently outreached the best guesses of market researchers and advertising composers. Integration, of course, has always been given a deal of attention as a potential panacea for the ills resulting from higher costs of everything everywhere.

The Federal Trade Commission has been looking at mergers for some time. Its attitude toward them has not been fundamentally antagonistic; in fact, in some private comment they have been referred to as not in conflict with the statutes which the commission administers. But, the statutory conglomeration known as the antitrust laws has as many points for conflict as a barbed-wire fence; and every one of those points is administratively viewed from two far from similar standpoints —that of the Federal Trade Commission and that of the Department of Justice. In the present case, there has also been a third—that of the investigatory-advisory committee of experts. So, professional jealousy being what it is and getting what it does from the trust-howlers on the legislative side, nobody's appraisal of anything can be expected to last longer than a week or two after the war-whooping starts. A merger can have an adverse effect on something somewhere in the American economy. The prober who first catches its scent will be the big dog of the day. Mergers may be good; but, as in all kinds of probes, the assumption is that they are not. —Why; they even make for bigness.

Help for the Railroads

Businessmen should get fully informed and keep fully informed on every step that is required to carry out the recommendations of President Eisenhower's advisory committee which has suggested that the government abandon its outmoded system of railroad control and restore to the railroads as large a measure of self-regulation as can be fitted to an assured regard for the interests of the public.

It should be clear to all businessmen that one of the most objectionable participations of government in activities competitive with private enterprise is that covered by a large part of the functioning of the Interstate Commerce Commission with reference to railroading, when viewed in the light of the plan to spend billions of dollars in what is popularly referred to as a highway program and is in reality a subsidization of motor vehicle competition with railroads. For one thing, the users of the highways should pay for them just as the users of railroads do. But, the government should go on to full equity and lift from the railroads the hindrances which are laid upon them in the determination of service charges.

That is a matter which businessmen should and must promote to full achievement. It will save them money. It will provide them with better service under a system of equitable competition.

It is encouraging in connection with the suggestions for freer enterprise in railroading that the railroads are launching programs designed to improve their services. They have been a bit laggard in that respect — not wholly of their own volition. The ICC scheme, plus the providing of commuter highways, and the demands of the railway labor, brotherhoods, have laid a big handicap on them. They have found a promising way to go ahead now, and they are doing some good work in that direction. The job is not going to be easy at any stage, and there is some peculiar significance in the extent to which ideas in service and in equipment are being got from Europe.

Railroading is a business. All business needs it and should have it—as a partner. Better relations can be developed in that connection. Planning toward that end should be started now, along with a program of cooperation in the furtherance of the relieving of railroading from governmental control. The partnership which can be developed along those lines would be a profitable one in many respects, with a goodly share for the interests of the public and the promotion of fair play.

Washington Talks It Over

By Ralph L. Cherry
Chief, OPD Washington Bureau

If you are a prime contractor of the government or in the process of becoming one, you will be interested in a new directive just sent along to the military establishments by the Department of Defense that aims at spreading the government's small business participation program more generally throughout industry.

For nearly a year the department has been working on this question in an effort to develop a policy which will assure a fair share of defense work going to small firms without infringing on the authority of the prime contractor to manage the performance of his contract. The new directive is the result.

Prime contractors holding contracts with important subcontracting possibilities are to be asked to adopt subcontracting programs similar to the small business programs of the military departments. That is, companies will be asked to classify their sources as "small business" or "other than small business," using the Defense department's definition of small business (a small business is a firm employing fewer than 500 workers), and will be asked to use the military departments and the Small Business Administration in seeking new small firm sources.

Companies also will be asked to adopt procurement policies which will encourage small firm participation, and keep records of the extent of their subcontracting to small business. A company executive should be designated as "Small Business Liaison Officer" with responsibility for the conduct of the program and for working with the procurement agency and the SBA on matters relating to the program. Major subcontractors of the prime contractor would be expected to carry on parallel programs.

Many large contractors already have such programs, but many others will be expected to adopt them or revise existing programs to meet defense standards. It was not stated how much compulsion is to be involved in the program, but it can be expected that considerable pressure will be brought to bear on firms that fail to go along with the plan.

Investment Oppportunities Data

The Department of Commerce has initiated a new service designed to provide United States businessmen with current information on investment opportunities abroad. The service is in cooperation with the Foreign Operations Administration and features semi-monthly bulletins describing specific foreign investment opportunities reported to the department by the United States Foreign Service, United States Operations Missions, and FOA's foreign field counselors.

Featured in bulletin No. 1, now available, is a survey of investment possibilities in Portuguese East and West Africa which includes expansion of a cottonseed oil refining plant, citrus and coffee plantations, a steel rolling mill, fishing fleets, and a fish, fruit, vegetable and meat cannery. Capital investment sought for these projects ranges from $175,000 to $500,000.

In addition, the bulletin describes opportunities for investment in the manufacture of chemicals, matches, paints and varnishes and other products in Colombia, and licensing opportunities for metal working in Canada, manufacture of electronic equipment in Denmark, and plastic products and railway equipment in the United Kingdom.

Ersatz Ice Cream

The Food and Drug Administration has yielded to the viewpoint of the courts in the matter of labeling imitation food products and it is now lawful to send ersatz ice cream across state lines provided the product is conspicuously labeled as an imitation.

Use of vegetable fat in the making of a frozen product similar to ice cream is a comparatively new development in the food line and a matter of no little concern to the dairy people. FDA had a policy that such a product was adulterated and the deception could not be corrected merely by a statement on the label. So the new industry was pretty well limited in its market to intrastate businesses.

The supreme court a year or so ago took a different view of the law in a case involving imitation jam, and a circuit court also held against the FDA in a frozen dessert case. Accordingly, the FDA has now modified its general policy on this matter and is permitting interstate sales of imitation ice cream made with vegetable fats provided it is labeled "imitation ice cream" in type of uniform size and prominence, regardless of whether a fanciful designation is used.

How Small Is Small Business?

The perennial problem of what constitutes "small" business has popped up again to plague the government. The Small Business Administration, whose job it is to see that the interests of the little business man are adequately provided for in the operations of the government, is dissatisfied with the present definition of that term and has set out to devise a new rule that will be more realistic.

For the past ten years the government procurement agencies have been following a general policy of defining as "small" business any concern, including its affiliate, which employs fewer than 500 persons. SBA says, however, that this definition is inadequate and takes into account only one of several factors which congress has said, must be considered when defining "small" business.

This is not the first time nor likely will it be the last time that this question has been made the subject of a special subject in government. Shortly after the war an intergovernmental committee explored the matter thoroughly and came up with a plan to classify business by numbers of workers according to a particular industry. In some cases big business might be a concern with as few as 250 workers while another firm could be called small that employed 1,000 or more workers. It all depended on the industry involved. Nothing more was ever heard of the proposal, however, after its issuance.

For the Bookshelf

ALUMINUM PAINT AND POWDER. By Junius D. Edwards and Robert I. Wray. Cloth; 219 pages, 6 x 9 in. New York: Reinhold Publishing Corporation. $4.50.

This book was written by two experts from the Aluminum Research Laboratories of Aluminum Company of America, and represents a thorough coverage of the subject of aluminum pastes and powders and their various uses, which are by no means confined to paint. Paint being the major powder outlet, the use of aluminum in paint and the performance of various aluminum paint products designed for specific purposes is fully discussed.

From the manufacture of the powder and the various grades available, the authors discuss methods of testing, paint composition, special paint properties, and the use of special aluminum paints on such surfaces as wood and various metal surfaces. The use of aluminum powder in the arts is detailed, including such items as printing ink, wallpaper, hot stamping, electro-sensitive recording paper, textiles, aircraft fabrics, pyrotechnics, explosives, aerated concrete, lubricants, soap, and related end-uses.

Vitamin A

and the battle of the sexes

We aren't sure what weapon it will supply in the war between men and women, but there seems to be a sex difference in vitamin A metabolism.

First off, men suffer a deficiency of vitamin A more often than women. And men have a higher plasma vitamin A value. The same with rats. But, female rats store more vitamin A in their livers than male rats do. And so on.

Some think all this may be due to sex hormones. We don't know. We're interested, though, for a number of reasons. One, for example, is that, when you run a liver storage type of bioassay, you ought to make an adjustment in your arithmetic for the difference between females and males.

A promise of reinforcements to either side is not our aim. Our business is to make vitamin A for everyone—man, woman, and child—to make it in bulk as Myvax Vitamin A Acetate or Palmitate for pharmaceutical manufacturers to use as they will. We also make our vitamin A so that it tastes good, and in sufficient quantity so that we can ship it from stock. For information or a quotation, write ***Distillation Products Industries,*** Rochester 3, N. Y. Sales offices: New York, Chicago, and Memphis • W. M. Gillies and Company, Los Angeles, Portland, and San Francisco • Charles Albert Smith Limited, Montreal and Toronto.

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Heavy Chemicals

Strikes continued to figure prominently in news of the heavy chemicals market last week. While one walkout at the works of a major alkali producer was settled after some eighty-two days, another strike in the southwest which incapacitated an estimated twenty to twenty-five percent of the daily rated capacity of the caustic soda industry remained in effect and producers were concerned about the future supply position of caustic.

Railroad strikes in the south and at Niagara Falls continued to pose problems in shipping and receiving. In the south, output of a large sulfuric plant was hampered, while in the latter area, several alkali plants were forced to ship materials in trucks or by use of supervisory help on the struck railroad. Aside from difficulties in the one sulfuric acid area suffering from the railroad strike, shipments of mineral acids moved out in an orderly fashion, and in large volume, to steel, rayon, petroleum, synthetic detergent and other consumers during the week.

The London copper market was again easier, but each rumor brought speculation which accounted for unsettled trading. Although the London spot price was nearer to the American price last week, producers in this country were of mixed opinion regarding whether some of the world supply of copper could be pulled into the short American market by compatible prices. Mercury continued to edge slightly lower due to buyer resistance to high prices. Platinum after firming two weeks ago, slid off one dollar.

The Amercan Paper and Pulp Association reported production for the week ended April 23 as 96.6 percent of theoretical capacity, as compared with the revised figure of 96.6 percent for the previous week and 90.8 percent for the corresponding week of last year.

The following tonnage figures compiled by the Bureau of Census show production of selected acids.

	Feb.	Jan.	Feb. '54
Acid, chromic	1,124	1,182	928
Hydrochloric from salt and acid	12,296	12,542	13,779
from chlorine and hydrogen	11,350	12,417	11,698
byproduct	39,058	42,535	32,189
Total	62,704	67,494	57,666
Hydrofluoric	4,603	4,730	3,973
Nitric	190,108	213,732	152,456
Phosphoric, from phosphorus	115,728	115,473	106,448
from phosphate rock	170,795	160,813	128,292
Total	286,523	276,286	234,740
Sulfuric, chamber	225,969	228,775	216,578
contact	1,040,027	1,085,036	875,869
spent (fortified)	69,314	66,292	46,761
Total	1,265,996	1,312,811	1,092,447

Acid, Boric—Consuming demand was well sustained at contract prices. Stocks of some grades of acid were in close balance, although it was said that consumers encountered little or no delay in filling needs.

Acid, Chromic—Prices held without change. Withdrawals against contracts were in steady volume, with little change reported in the overall picture. Supplies were plentiful for prompt shipment.

Acid, Hydrochloric—Supplies remained lengthy in nearly all areas last week, although producers felt that something like a favorable balance between supply and demand had been achieved in some parts of the eastern and northeastern sections of the country where demand showed a definite upturn. Producers near steel mills reaped the benefits of heavy steel output by moving large quantities to mills and fabricators.

A strike at the works of a producer in the southwest was not expected to have much effect on the supply and demand situation in that region, owing to the currently heavy production of byproduct acid in the southern and southwestern sections of the country. Quotations remained about steady, depending upon freight rates and production levels. Twenty degree acid was judged stable at $30 per ton, tankcars, f.o.b. works, freight equalized with the nearest cometitive point, in the east.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Demand was steady at unchanged listings. Supplies were plentiful, and available for immediate requirements.

Acid, Nitric—Buying interest continued active for many end uses. Heavy steel production continued to be a key factor in consumption. Producers reported that current production was well able to keep up with demand.

Acid, Sulfuric—The railroad strike which continued to adversely affect production at one plant in the south was said to have brought supplies into close balance with demand, in that orders for acid were reaching into the Baltimore area, as well as some producing points in the northern sections of the midwest, taking away surpluses in those areas as consumers in the south scrambled to get what materials they needed.

Heavy demand was encountered for use in steel, rayon, fertilizer, and synthetic detergent manufacture, as well as in petroleum refining. One spot in the consumption pattern said to be below the seasonal par was the superphosphate industry, where stocks of normal superphosphate were heavy, and moving late.

Steel production continued to give strength to the market. Production of steel last week was estimated at 2,316,000 tons, or 96 percent of the 1955 rated capacity, as compared with actual figures for the previous week of 2,284,000 tons, or 94.6 percent of capacity. Actual production one year ago last week totaled 1,637,000 tons.

Aluminum Chloride—Production of anhydrous aluminum chloride in February totaled 2,609 tons, as compared with 3,191 tons produced in January and 2,645 tons produced in February, 1954, according to figures compiled by the Bureau of Census. Liquid and crystal (32 degree Be) output in February amounted to 1,093 tons, as compared with 967 tons produced in January and 743 tons produced in February, 1954. Stocks of anhydrous on hand at the end of February totaled 2,345 tons as compared with 2,405 tons on hand at the end of January. Supplies of liquid and crystal on hand February 28 totaled 431 tons, as against 442 ton in the hands of producers January 31.

Calcium Carbide—Prices were unchanged. Some 53,804 tons were produced in February, as compared with 62,388 tons in January, and 53,554 tons in February, 1954, according to the Bureau of Census. Stocks in the hands of producers February 28 totaled 34,830 tons, as compared with 46,914 tons on hand at the end of January.

Calcium Chloride—Material was said to be moving out in large volume for dust control on secondary roads than was previously noted. Buying interest was expected to pick up even further during the next few weeks. Contract prices held firm and unchanged. Supplies were ample for current needs.

Carbon Dioxide—Liquid and gas production during February was 12,914 tons, as against 14,732 tons produced in January, and 12,469 tons produced in February last year, according to the Bureau of Census. Dry ice production in February totaled 25,457 tons, as compared with 27,934 tons in January and 34,095 tons in February last year.

Copper Sulfate—The market remained firm owing to strong demand and barely adequate supplies. Industrial inquiry was strong, and while agricultural interest was active, it was pointed out that the season had been late in starting this year.

Potash, Caustic—Demand for both solid and liquid was moderately sustained. Although the railroad strike at Niagara Falls continued, cautsic potash producers on the affected line maintained production levels with the help of truck shipments and switching on the railroad by supervisory help. Quotations were steady, and consumers could get what they needed without much delay.

Potassium Carbonate—To some sources the market appeared somewhat easier than previously, while others felt that business had held up well during the week. Shipments were regarded as nearly normal in the Niagara Falls area despite the railroad strike there.

Soda Ash—The strike at the works of a major producer of soda ash and other alkalies was finally at an end after a walkout lasting some eighty-two days. Although the plant was not expected to be running at full tilt for two or three weeks, the trade indicated that currently adequate

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Mercury, $1.50 per flk.
Platinum, $1 per oz.
Potassium stannate, 0.4c. per lb.
Sodium stannate, 0.4c. per lb.
Stannic chloride, 0.4c. per lb.
Stannous chloride, anhyd., 0.6c. per lb.
hydrous cryst., ½c. per lb.
Sulfate, 0.6c. per lb.
Tin, ¼c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 30, 1954
98.36	98.41	98.53	98.39

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

soda ash supplies would be brought into even more plentiful supply than previously. Demand for use in the glass industry was strong. Prices were firm.

The following figures compiled by the Bureau of Census show tonnage production figures for chlorine and alkalies.

	Feb.	Jan.	Feb. '54
Chlorine gas	232,826	260,357	206,337
liquid	123,419	136,984	109,853
Potash, caustic, liquid	6,746	7,818	5,494
solid	1,763	1,568	1,036
Soda ash, ammonia soda process, finished light	214,294	209,935	195,705
finished dense	113,322	138,072	130,732
natural	44,547	43,168	41,515
Soda, caustic, 68-74% liquid	44,089	48,876	45,317
other liquid	195,986	214,239	152,463
dry	38,251	38,654	42,749
electrolytic process liquid	257,157	233,884	203,531
dry	24,423	27,191	28,573
lime soda process liquid	38,169	37,885	36,998
dry	10,828	11,463	14,176
Sodium bicarbonate, crude	359,569	385,787	370,311
finished	9,280	10,192	8,446
Sulfate anhydrous (refd.)	21,984	22,867	16,448
Glauber's salt	11,690	13,675	11,612
Saltcake (crude, coml.)	57,821	62,298	59,003

Soda, Caustic—While one plant returned to work last week, another remained out on strike. The plant currently affected by labor trouble is estimated by the trade to produce between twenty and twenty-five percent of the daily rated capacity of the industry. In view of this situation, trade sources are of the opinion that should the strike be lengthy, supplies of caustic could be brought into a tight position.

Meanwhile, demand continued strong due to heavy withdrawals on contract for use in rayon and other chemical applications. Contract listings for both dry and liquid caustic were steady and unchanged.

Sodium Chlorate—Consuming demand for use as a herbicide showed improvement during the week. It was indicated that paper mills had recently shown good interest for paper bleaching. Prices were stable.

Sodium Phosphates—Anhydrous trisodium phosphate was currently listed at $8.45 per hundred pound, bags, carlost or truckloads, f.o.b. works, freight allowed, and $8.85 per pundred pounds, less carlots, same basis. Consumer interest was said to be expanding. Tripolyphosphate prices were also unchanged, as were listings for tetrasodium pyrophosphate. Demand held up well for synthetic detergents.

Sodium tripolyphosphate output in February amounted to 43,362 tons, as against 42,795 tons produced in January and 39,876 tons produced in February, 1954, according to the Bureau of Census.

Sodium Silicate—Buying interest was moderately active. Production of anhydrous silicate during February amounted to 50,490 tons, as compared with 49,451 tons in January and 49,184 tons in February, 1954, according to the Bureau of Census. Producers' stocks on February 28 totaled 66,813 tons as against 65,439 tons at the end of January.

Sodium Sulfate—Demand for saltcake continued spotty during the week, as consuming kraft mills appeared to be fairly well loaded up on inventories. Supplies were regarded as comfortable due to higher Mannheim production of cake, as well as larger byproduct output by the rayon and bichromate industries.

Sodium Sulfide—Production of concentrated sulfide in February was 2,276 tons, while 2,331 tons were made in January and 2,708 tons were made in February last year, according to the Bureau of Census. Other production, including liquid and crystal, in February was 2,629 tons, as compared with 2,833 tons in January and 2,219 tons in February, 1954.

Tin Chemicals—Based on a 91c. per pound price for Straits tin, potassium stannate last week was quoted at 67c. to 73.6c. per pound; sodium stannate, 53½c. to 58.9c. per pound; stannic chloride, 74.8c. to 75.8c.; stannous chloride, anhydrous, 79.9c. to $1.068; hydrous crystals, 75½c. to 76½c., and sulfate, 91.8c. to 93.8c. per pound.

Nonferrous Metals

Aluminum—Consuming demand for nearly all purposes continued strong, with supplies and production said to be in close balance with inquiry. Prices remained unchanged, with 99 percent ingots listed at 23.2c. per pound and pigs, 21½c. per pound, same basis, f.o.b. works, freight allowed.

Antimony—Prices of long standing were unchanged. Metal was listed at 28½c. per pound, bulk, f.o.b. refinery for domestic material.

Copper—After rises the previous week, the London market declined sharply last week, once again approaching within range of the American price of 36c. per pound, delivered. As a result, price pressure on copper scrap eased, and No. 2 scrap declined 1c. per pound; offered last week at 32c. to 33c. per pound, spot. Brass and bronze ingot quotations were also reduced from 1½c. to 2c. per pound, depending on copper content.

Again trade sources were hopeful that the easier London prices would attract more of the world copper supply to this country, thereby easing the presently critical supply position. Some of the optimism was counteracted by renewed wage demands by workers in Northern Rhodesia, and it was pointed out that threats of strikes in the past had always served to encourage bullish speculation in London.

Mercury—The market continued to ease as buying interest was draggy in the face of currently high quotations. Metal ranged from $314.50 to $318 per 76 pound flask.

Nickel—Price continued firm and unchanged. The supply position looked as dismal as ever to suppliers last week, and the current shortage was not expected to clear up for some time to come.

Platinum—After advances the previous week, metal eased to $76 to $79 per ounce, spot.

Tin—Straits tin fluctuated narrowly during the week, ending at 91¼c. per pound, spot.

Zinc—Consumers showed little or no reaction to recently boosted prices, and demand held up well for prime western. Prices were steady.

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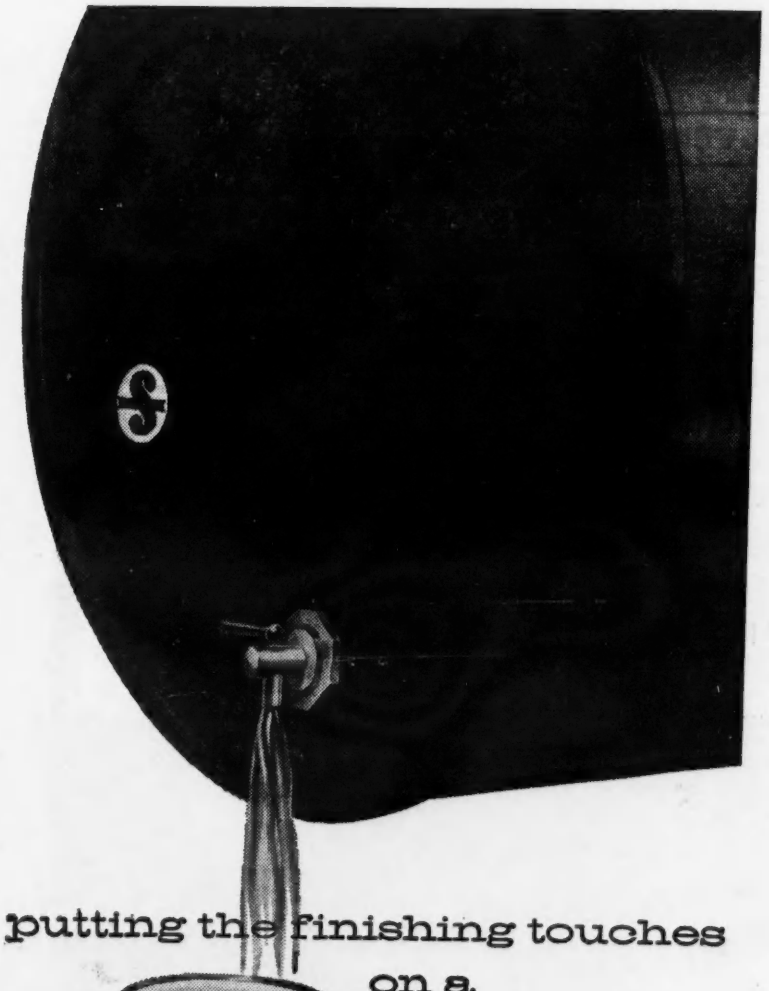

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Chemicals, Fertilizer, Tallow Funds Are Granted by FOA

Several sizable authorizations were issued last week by the Foreign Operations Administration to countries participating in the mutual security program for the purchase of chemicals and chemical preparations, fertilizers and inedible tallow.

Authorizations to purchase chemicals, with the authorization numbers shown in parenthesis were issued to China (84-99-70-5465) in the amount of $415,000; Greece (40-390-99-01-5217) for $300,000; Bolivia (11-390-99-79-5216) for $7,200; and Turkey (77-00-74-5227) for $10,000.

India was issued an authorization of $4,000,000 for the purchase of nitrogenous fertilizers (86-13-052-50077) and Pakistan received an authorization (91-13-010-0-31658) for the purchase of $39,565 of potash and phosphatic fertilizers. The purchases were listed as world-wide. Procurement of the fertilizer for India will be handled by the General Services Administration and that for Pakistan by the Ministry of Industry of Pakistan. The inedible tallow purchase authorizations were issued to China (84-05-02-00-84-5162 and 5163). They totaled $1,500,000 and the purchases are to be made from United States sources.

New York Now Requires Monthly Pay for Salesmen

A bill was signed last week in Albany by Governor Harriman of New York which will require employers to pay commissions, salary and other forms of remuneration due their salesmen on, at least, a monthly basis. The bill, which was introduced by Sen. Amuel L. Greenberg and Assemblyman John L. Ostrander, is an amendment of section 196(2) of the present New York State labor law which provides for the weekly payment of the wages of employees covered by the measure.

The effect of the bill is to make it illegal for an employer to withhold from a salesman a monthly accounting and payment of his earnings. The measure, thus, puts salesmen on the same footing as other wage earners already protected under the state's labor law. Penalties for violators include fines and, upon repeated violations, even imprisonment.

Nickel-Bearing Scrap Rules Are Effective This Quarter

New restrictions on exports of nickel-bearing scrap will be put in effect in the second quarter by the Bureau of Foreign Commerce, it was announced last week.

Under the policy established for the second quarter, exporters will be required to submit evidence of commercial unsalability in the domestic market in support of export license applications covering the following commodities: — Clean nickel alloy scrap containing less 50 percent nickel, contaminated nickel alloy scrap, nickel-copper alloy scrap (including monel) containing 75 percent or less nickel, and contaminated nickel-bearing stainless steel scrap.

In addition the same requirement is established for application to export clean cobalt scrap less than 50 percent nickel, and contaminated nickel-bearing cobalt scrap.

Battelle Appoints Technical Information Services Head

Battelle Memorial Institute, Columbus, Ohio, has placed Dr. Iver Igelsrud in charge of all technical information services and has named Loran S. O'Bannon a technical adviser.

Dr. Igelsrud has served successively as a research chemist, assistant chief of the institute's division of corrosion studies, and head librarian. Mr. O'Bannon has been engaged in ceramic research at Battelle since 1942, prior to which he was a research engineer with Ferro Enamel Corporation, Cleveland, Ohio, for six years.

Twiss Agency Relocates

The House of J. Hayden Twiss, New York industrial advertising agency, moves to new quarters today at 500 Fifth avenue. The new telephone numbers are PEnnsylvania 6-8876-7-8-9.

Heat & Power Company Moves

Heat & Power Company has moved its general offices to 60 East 42nd street, New York. Located at the new office are Aaron Siegel, Karl Strassman, Herbert Appell and A. Leonard. The telephone number is MUrray Hill 7-5280.

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Sodium sulfide is a light buff-colored material in flake or solid form. It contains 60 to 62% Na_2S. Flake form is shipped in lacquer-lined steel drums, 90 and 350 lbs. net. Solid form comes in steel drums, 625 lbs. net.

Sodium tetrasulfide is a dark red aqueous solution containing 40% by weight of Na_2S_4. It is shipped in 55-gal. steel drums, 600 lbs. net.

Sodium sulfhydrate, a light lemon-colored solid in flake form, is an exceptionally pure material containing 70 to 72% NaSH. It is supplied in lacquer-lined steel drums, 90 and 350 lbs. net.

For technical data and contract information, phone the nearest Hooker sales office. Or write today, requesting:

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- ☐ Sodium tetrasulfide
- ☐ Sodium sulfhydrate

☐ Name of nearest Hooker authorized jobber
☐ Bulletin 100 describing Hooker products and services

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Handy & Harman Director

M. W. Townsend, assistant to the president of Handy & Harman, New York, has been named a member of the board of directors. Mr. Townsend joined Handy & Harman in 1946 and was sales manager prior to becoming aid to the president.

Atomic Industry Trade Fair Is Set for September 26-30

The first trade fair of the atomic industry will be held in Washington, D. C. at the Sheraton-Park hotel, September 26 through 30, it has been announced by the Atomic Industrial Forum. The fair, which will be held in conjunction with the forum's fall meeting, will have as its theme, "Marketing the Products of Atomic Energy."

A survey of the exhibit plans of member organizations indicates that there will be displays in such fields as design engineering, package power, medical and research reactors, control systems, reactor materials, instrumentation, construction and fabrication technics, isotope sources and applications, shielding materials and devices, and reactor components and auxiliaries, in addition to various consultant services.

Weed Society Is Founded; To Meet January 4-6, 1956

The Weed Society of America has been formed and has scheduled its first annual meeting for January 4 through 6, 1956, at the New Yorker hotel, New York. The formation of this society grew out of the action of the Association of Regional Weed Control Conferences. The north central, northwestern, southern and western weed control conferences, through resolutions, directed their delegates to the association to develop the framework for organizing the Weed Society of America.

The object of the society is to encourage and promote the development of knowledge concerning weeds and their control through publishing research findings, fostering high standards of education, encouraging effective regulation, and promoting unity in all phases of weed work. The membership of the society is open to individuals and organizations of all nations interested in its objectives. Membership dues are $6.00 for 1955, which includes a subscription to the journal, *Weeds*. This journal was initiated by the Association of Regional Weed Control Conferences and is to be the official publication of the society.

Vitro Engineering Post Assigned to Ralph Brown

Ralph L. Brown has been made a director of industrial sales of Vitro engineering division, New York, a unit of Vitro Corporation of America.

Mr. Brown had been with Merco Centrifugal Company, San Francisco, where he had been eastern sales representative since 1953. Previously he was a process engineer with Sharples Corporation where he was in charge of centrifugal processes. Until 1950, Mr. Brown was in process engineering and development with Kellex Corporation, a Vitro predecessor company, assigned to the plutonium production facilities in Hanford, Wash.

Tenn. Products Moves Today

Tennessee Products & Chemical Corporation moves its New York office to a new location today, 787 First avenue. The new telephone number is MUrray Hill 3-2900. S. P. Kelly remains the New York district sales manager.

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Tariff Legislation Drive Starts in Senate

—Continued from page 3

ing protection for oil, lead, zinc, fluorspar and some other commodities into a single amendment, but this was dropped in favor of the compromise.

Move By Sen. Neeley Expected

The fight over import quotas and protection for specific industries is not over, however. It is anticipated that before the bill is passed an effort will be made by a group headed by Sen. Mathew Neeley of West Virginia to have a quota fixed on oil. In addition, other senators are expected to see tariff boosts on other named products. The administration is confident, however, that it will be able to defeat these moves.

Sponsored jointly by Sen. Harry Flood Byrd of Virginia, chairman of the committee, and Sen. Eugene Millikin of Colorado, ranking Republican member, the compromise would work in this way:—

A preliminary determination as to whether a product is entering the United States in such volume as to "impair the national security" would be made by the director of the Office of Defense Mobilization and so reported to the President. If the President agrees, he would have an investigation made to determine the facts. If the facts bore out the preliminary finding, the President would "take such action as he deems necessary to adjust the imports of such article to a level that will not threaten to impair the national security."

'Escape Clause' Is Tightened

A second amendment, approved by the committee just before reporting the bill, would tighten the "escape clause" of existing law, but is a watered-down version of an earlier proposal. Sponsored by Sen. Milliken it was designed to reduce the area of "split decisions" by the Tariff Commission and was adopted 9 to 6.

The amendment provides (1) that increased imports can be considered as threatening serious injury to an industry if the Tariff Commission finds they have "contributed materially" to this result, and (2) that a domestic manufacture shall be permitted to seek tariff relief if he is losing money on only one segment of his business as a result of import competition. In the past he could not apply for relief if his overall profits were not affected.

Earlier forms of the amendment would have sharply limited the President's authority to override the Tariff Commission, except in cases affecting the national security. Sen. Millikin did not put this proposal to a vote in the committee.

President Approves Compromise

The compromise substitute for the oil import quota proposal was warmly endorsed by the President at a news conference following the committee's action, but judgment was reserved by Mr. Eisenhower on the changes in the escape clause provided for in the Millikin amendment. The President said that the compromise was very fine but that the second amendment would be studied by the White House staff to see if it is acceptable in its entirety.

Renegotiation Renewal Bill

—Continued from page 4

quate competition is made by the board with respect to a particular standard commercial article, thereby leaving it exempt from renegotiation, the considerable expense already incurred by industry in keeping records, and by government in reviewing and evaluating such reports, will be wasted.

"Even in those very few cases where a finding of inadequate competition with respect to a standard article may ultimately be made, it seems most doubtful that a net saving to the government will result. This unnecessary cost and burdensome practice could readily be eliminated by correcting the relevant section of the renegotiation act, if the act is extended."

Omaha Retinning Sale Reported

Omaha Retinning Corporation,, Omaha, Neb., has been purchased by C. L. Schroeder, who is the president of the concern. Other officers are:—Vice-president, Mrs. G. M. Schroeder; secretary, Melvin Arnold, and assistant secretary, Mrs. Rose Jackson. Mr. Schroeder until recently was national sales manager of Omar, Inc., and previously was vice-president and general sales manager of McLaughlin Gormley King Company.

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OPD Forum

An Outlet for Individual Opinion

(Anonymous communications will not be recognized but a signer's name will be withheld at request.)

Tung Crop Freeze

The Editor,
OIL, PAINT AND DRUG REPORTER,
Sir:—

I have noted in your issue of April 11 the report on the recent damage to the 1955 domestic tung crop by the severe and unprecedented freeze of late March.

As we in the American tung industry view the situation, while the recent body blow dealt us by mother nature has indeed been a bad one, we do not feel that this is any time to become panicky about the stocks of oil on hand.

I do not mean to imply by this statement that your article contains any note of panic or that it might be the cause of starting a panic among the consumers. I do think, however, that consumers should be careful against becoming panicky over the tung oil situation in view of the disaster that has recently hit the American tung crop.

As you probably know, commercial stocks already on hand in this country coupled with what imports are yet to come from Argentina and Paraguay under the voluntary agreements reached between our government and those countries last fall will be ample to take care of the needs of all consumers this year, based upon the current rate of consumption.

In addition to the above stocks Commodity Credit Corporation is now holding large supplies of domestic tung oil, which will go a long way toward filling the needs of consumers beyond the current year and these stocks, when taken together with imports from Argentina and Paraguay, if they are continued at present levels, should see consumers comfortably into 1956 until such time as it can be definitely ascertained what the 1956 domestic crop will be.

At that time, should the need for additional stocks of oil be indicated over and above what the domestic industry shall be able to supply, plus what comes in from Argentina and Paraguay under the voluntary agreements, taking into consideration a safe carry-over, we, in the American tung industry, will be among the first to petition our government for an easing of imports to an extent that what additional oil is needed may be permitted to come in from Argentina and Paraguay.

It is sincerely not our intention to hamstring or try to deprive consumers of any tung oil they must have for their legitimate needs.

Indeed our efforts at this time are being directed toward doing all we can to see that large amounts of tung oil now in the hands of Commodity Credit Corporation will not be permitted to fall into the hands of speculators who might jump at the chance of taking advantage of the present situation to corner such stocks and then run the market up at the expense of the consumers.

We, in the American industry, have already requested the Commodity Credit Corporation to keep a close eye on such speculative maneuvers and to ration their stocks of tung oil as directly as possible to legitimate consumers, to the end that Commodity Credit Corporation stocks may be used to supplement other commercial stocks, in order to assure all legitimate consumers of a continual and adequate supply of tung oil.

I believe if we all, including consumers, sit steady in the boat under present circumstances and do not become panicky, that we can ride out the present emergency in good shape supplywise.

Lumberton, Miss.

MARSHALL BALLARD, JR.
President
American Tung Oil Association

Bids Wanted

Acetic acid, glacial, USP, 1,536 1-lb. lots, 280 5-lb. bots., inv. A-479, May 9, Vets. Adm. Procurement Div., Supply Div., Vets. Adm. Bldg., Washington, D. C.

Calcium hypochlorite, 200 bgs., inv. DA-41822, May 10, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.

Chromic acid, 4,000 lbs., inv. 105, May 6, Contracting Officer, Norton AFB, Calif.

Furfuryl alcohol, 15,000 lbs., inv. 113, May 3, Contracting Officer, White Sands Proving Ground, N. Mex.

Limestone, crushed, grades 1 and 2, for period from July 1, 1955, thru June 30, 1956, inv. 216-37, May 11, Supply Officer, Navy Dept., Naval Air Station, Corpus Christi (Flour Bluff), Tex.

Paints, interior and exterior paint, enamel, varnish and glue, inv. 61, May 10, Indiantown Gap Military Reservation, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Pa.; 340 gals. lacquer, 25 gals. enamel, 45 gals. lacquer retarder, 25 gals. orange shellac, inv. 111, May 23, Lexington Signal Depot, Contracting Office, Lexington, Ky.; 1,425 gals. interior gloss enamel, inv. NY-3T-61992, May 10, Gen. Services Adm., Region 2, Business Service Center, 250 Hudson St., N. Y. 13, N. Y.; 11,800 qts. and 18,600 gals. oil, striping paint, East & West Coast, inv. 383-857, May 16, 1,000 gals. exterior, oil, ready-mixed paint, 1,628 gals. synthetic, gloss enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 383-891, May 18, 27,000 gals. semi gloss enamel, East & West Coast, inv. 383-906, May 16, 3,490 gals. aircraft gloss enamel, Topeka, Kans., inv. 383-908, May 18, 8,920 gals. zinc chromate, rust inhibiting, paint primer, East & West Coast, inv. 383-910, May 16, 70,000 gals. exterior, alkyd paint, inv. 383-867-B, May 13, Aviation Supply Office, Navy Dept., 700 Robbins Ave., Phila. 11, Pa.

Phosphoric Acid, 6,000 lbs., 75%, tech., inv. 105, May 6, Contracting Officer, Norton AFB, Calif.

Potassium permanganate, 2,000 lbs., tech., inv. 105, May 6, Contracting Officer, Norton AFB, Calif.

Rock salt, 720,000 lbs., inv. 72, May 16, Pine Bluff Arsenal, Purchasing & Contracting Office, Ark.

Soda ash, 306 cans, inv. DA-41822, May 10, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 114 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.

Sodium hydroxide, 38,400 lbs., tech., inv. 2B-60696-R, May 12, Gen. Services Adm., Business Service Center, 7th & D Sts., S.W., Washington, D. C.

Stauffer Re-Elects Its Board

Stauffer Chemical Company at its annual meeting in San Francisco last week re-elected all members of its board of directors. They are Christian de Dampierre, Christian de Guigne, Elliott McAllister, Vincent H. O'Donnell, Hans Stauffer and Rollo C. Wheeler. Noting that development is the most important growth factor of any chemical company, Mr. de Guigne, chairman, said that Stauffer's research activities "will continue to receive increasing funds and attention."

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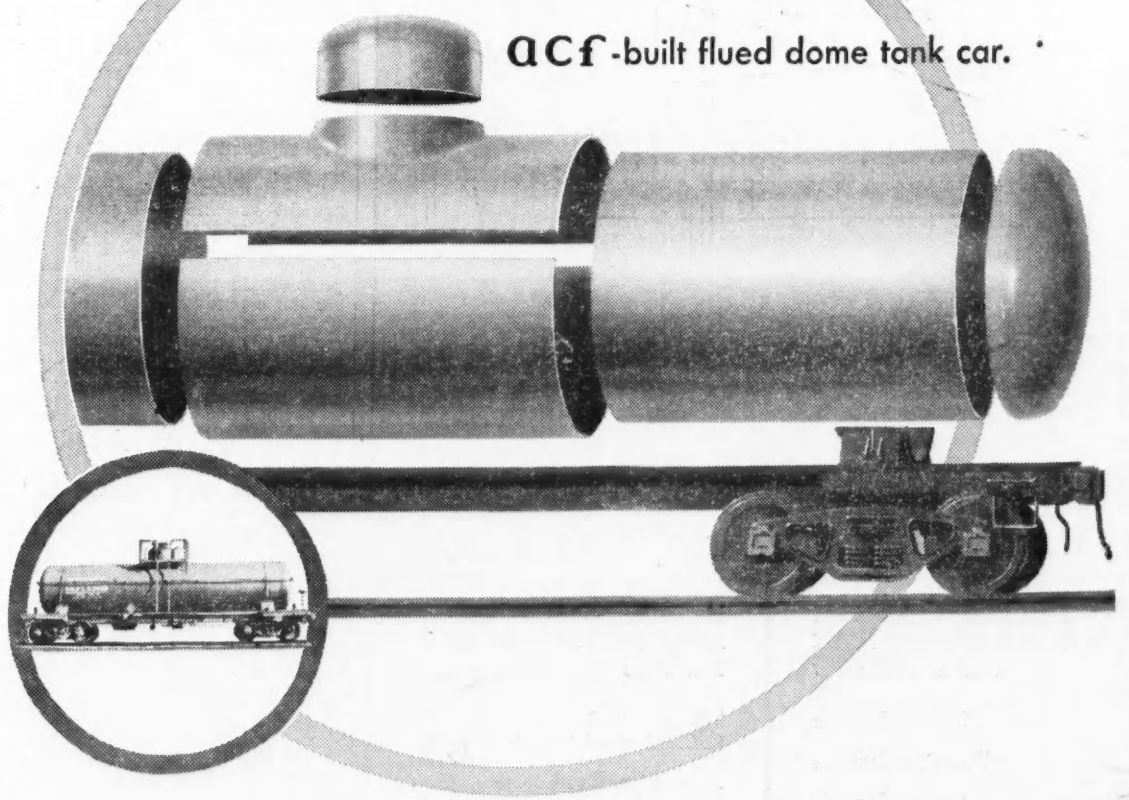

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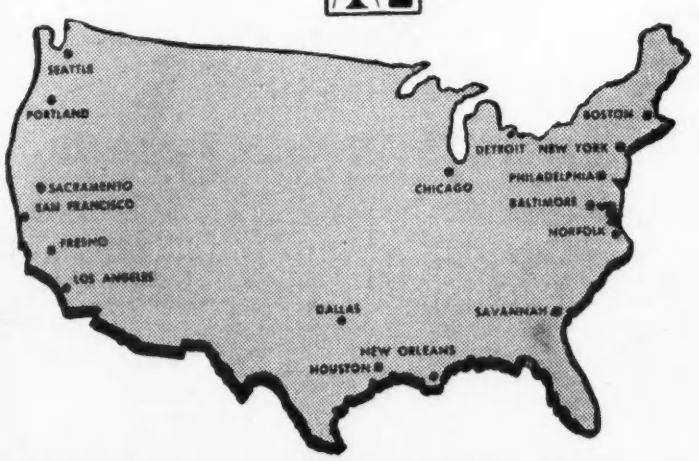

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Peanut Acreage Hearing Held by Agriculture Dep't

A hearing was held April 29 by the Department of Agriculture on revising earlier determinations of the acreage allotment and marketing quota for the 1955 crop peanuts in order to permit the production of increased quantities of peanuts to meet the prospective shortage. Details of the meeting were not available at OPD's press time.

The department established a national acreage allotment of 1,610,000 acres for the 1955 crop peanuts and a national marketing quota of 740,600 tons in an announcement issued September 30, 1954. Since that time it has become evident that the quantity of peanuts from the 1954 crop would be insufficient to meet demand. An increase in the import quota was granted last March and another increase is now under consideration by the Tariff Commission for recommendation to the President.

Spray Albumin Production Is Recorded for Denmark

Sherwood O. Berg, agricultural attache, American Embassy, Denmark, reported to the Foreign Agricultural Service last week that Danish spray albumin production in the period January to mid-April 1955 amounted to 110,000 pounds. He added that 44,000 pounds of crystalline albumin had been produced in the same period.

Total albumin production in 1954 was estimated at 165,000 pounds. About 77,000 pounds of albumin have been exported so far this year. The United States imported 194,000 pounds of dried egg albumin from Denmark in 1953 and 63,000 pounds in 1954, but it is not expected that Denmark will export much albumin to the United States in 1955, Mr. Berg said.

Whale Oil Output Down, Sperm Higher Last Year

Total production of whale and sperm oil during the 1954-55 Antarctic season was around 362,690 and 52,830 short tons, respectively, according to preliminary data reported to the Foreign Agricultural Service.

This represents a decrease of nearly 10 percent in whale oil production when compared with the final 1953-54 figure of 399,665 tons. Sperm oil production, however, was almost twice the 26,990 tons produced in the previous season.

Pelagic production by the nineteen expeditions operating in 1954-55 accounted for 329,720 tons of the whale oil produced and 52,070 tons of sperm oil. The remaining quantities resulted from south Georgia short-station operations.

Chemical Buyers' Talks

—*Continued from page 7*

Vendor in Technical Service." F. G. Schmitt, director of purchasing for the chemical division of Merck & Co., Rahway, N. J., will present a talk entitled "Stimulating and Evaluating Your Supplier's Technical Contribution."

The all-day parley will conclude with a business meeting of the chemical buyers' group, at which new officers will be elected and plans for next year will be discussed. Mr. Reinier will preside at the business session.

Among other features of interest to the chemical industry at NAPA's four-day convention will be a discussion at the first general session on May 30 of what the association's business survey reveals. Chester F. Ogden, manager of purchases for the Detroit Edison Company, Detroit, Mich., and chairman of NAPA's business survey committee, will discuss the findings of a recent study made on the value of the association's monthly business reports.

Purchasing Department Audits

The general convention session on the morning of the thirty-first will have two talks of chemical interest. Bradford Cadmus, managing director of the Institute of Internal Auditors, New York, will discuss "Auditing the Purchasing Department" and Harold F. Jones of the purchasing department of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., will talk on the picking, placing and paying of purchasing personnel. Mr. Jones is chairman of NAPA's committee on education.

At the general convention session on the morning of June 1, Carter C. Higgins, president of Worcester Pressed Steel Company, Worcester, Mass., will deal with the question of "Make or Purchase." Robert C. Swanton, purchasing and economic consultant of New Haven, Conn., will discuss "Cost of Purchasing; Cost of Carrying Inventory." Stuart F. Heinritz, editor of *Purchasing*, will explore the subject, "Profit-Making Developments in Purchasing Policies and Procedures."

Proprietary Ass'n Program

—*Continued from page 7*

there will be luncheon for the scientific section and the committee on foreign trade, after which both groups will hold meetings.

The meeting on the second day will open with reports, after which Dr. Frederick J. Cullen, executive vice-president, will speak on "View From Washington." James Hoge, counsel, will talk on a subject as yet unannounced, and James Peckham, of A. C. Nielsen Company, will have as his topic "Dollar, Dollar, Who Has Got A Dollar." Mr. Mintener will then speak on "The Food and Drug Administration—A Protector of Public Health."

The final day's program will open with committee reports and the awarding of the FDC golf trophy. The following addresses will then be given:—"Skywriting, Sandwichmen and Blotters," by Edgar Kobak; "How to Tailor the Advertising Budget to the Product," by Robert F. Elder, and "Life's Quiz Program," by Dr. William H. Alexander, pastor of the First Christian Church, Oklahoma City, Okla.

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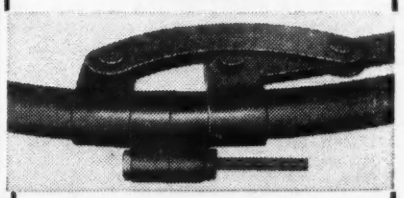

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Agricultural Chemicals

Recent crop reports have been alternately bright and gloomy, depending on changes in the weather. Fruit and early vegetable crops have been damaged by a severe cold snap while extensive acreages of wheat have been blown out. However, it is expected that total crop output in 1955 has not been greatly affected, according to the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago.

Producers of fertilizers and pesticides continued to feel the delay in buying interest due to cold weather last week, and inventories of several of the large volume plant foods were said to be building up awaiting the orders of mixers and farmers for direct application. Prices in general held up steadily in the face of the delays, and were expected to continue unchanged for the remainder of the consuming season.

After a decline in price which ranged downward from $6.75 per unit January 10 to $5 per unit April 25, dried blood rose last week as a result of buying interest drawn by the low prices. Although replacement demand for the animal proteins has been largely absent, trade sources feel that the next few weeks should see an improvement. Fishmeal is expected to drop sharply with the coming of the menhaden season.

Price structures for some of the large volume pesticides remained shaky last week, although there was a definite pickup in demand. BHC and DDT were priced at levels which could be shaded for large lot needs, and the position of the latter was made even weaker following reductions in monochlorobenzene. However, the attitude of the trade was to wait and see whether consumer interest would come in strongly during the next month.

Animal and Plant Foods

Ammonia, Anhydrous—Buying interest was seasonally active last week after a slow start witnessed by producers during the previous month. It was felt in the trade that cold weather plus caution on the part of buyers had set the season back from three to four weeks for this as well a. other fertilizers. Last week it was noted that farmers were ordering more heavily for direct application. Plenty of material was on hand to fill requirements.

Ammonium Nitrate—Producers reported that there was an adequate supply on hand this year as opposed to a comparatively poor position in previous years. Inventories were reported plentiful in some areas, particularly those affected by cold weather in recent weeks. However, it was felt that withdrawals against contract requirements during the next few weeks would fairly well take up available production and stocks.

Ammonium Sulfate—Cokeoven material was reported in a good supply position in some producing areas, which was an unusual situation in view of the season. It was said that spot material was not available in large quantity in any one district, however, and that contract commitments were large enough to keep producers sold up for the remainder of the period. Quotations held steady and unchanged.

Animal Proteins—The long decline in dried blood finally brought in some midwestern consuming demand, resulting in higher prices at Chicago. Dried blood there was quoted at $5.25 per unit-ton. Nitrogenous tankage recovered from declines, and although it had previously sold a low as $3.65 per unit was raised to $4.10 per unit effective May 1. Material was available only on contract, with quotations nominal, and was slightly higher in the midwest.

Fishmeal and scrap remained nominal, with old crop supplies nearly all cleaned up. Prices were expected to decline sharply in a few weeks, with the bringing in of the new menhaden catch along the Atlantic seaboard. Tankage prices steadied after a long period of declines, and although not much replacement inquiry was noted, it was felt that business would improve during the next few weeks.

Calcium Phosphate, Dibasic—Feed demand was about steady on contract. Prices were unchanged.

Nitrogen Solution—Consuming demand was strong. Prices held at $130 per ton for 37-40.8 percent solution.

Phosphate Rock — Suppliers were lengthy, although demand showed some improvement during the week. Prices were steady and without change.

Price Trends

Advanced

Blood, dried, Chicago, 25c. per unit-ton.

Reduced

Nitrogenous tankage, 15c. per unit-ton.

Comparative Price Indexes

(1909—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 30, 1954
110.80	110.79	111.07	112.95

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Superphosphate — Normal stocks continued in excess of demand, even though there was some increase in contract withdrawals last week. Triple supplies remained tight, with consuming interest active for prompt and future delivery. Triple superphosphate was quoted at 98c. per unit-ton, f.o.b. works.

The following figures in short tons (2,000 pounds of 100 percent a.p.a.) indicate production, disposition, and stocks of superphosphate, as reported by the Bureau of Census.

Normal	Production	Shipments	Stocks
February	144.737	73.504	235.843
January	143.228	69.273	234.300
February '54	143.847	83.330	238.381
Enriched			
February	3.585	1.420	6.852
January	3.667	964	6.476
February '54	*	*	*
Concentrated			
February	61.225	61.813	101.135
January	61.125	63.528	102.861
February '54	43.010	43.283	44.974
Wet-Base Goods			
February	638	522	3.712
January	997	270	3.524
February '54	607	676	2.970
Total			
February	210.185	137.259	347.542
January	209.017	134.035	347.161
February '54	187.464	127.829	286.325

*Data for enriched superphosphate included with normal prior to July, 1954.

Los Angeles Market

Los Angeles.—Demand continued good for ammonium nitrate and ammonium sulfate with supplies tight. Steady inquiry was reported for 16 20 grade ammonium phosphate. Castor pomace remained nominal at $42.50 per ton with no offerings available. Domestic fish meal was easier at $2.47½ per unit; other organic material continued weak with slow demand.

Pesticides

According to the Cooperative Economic Insect Report, pea aphid, clover leaf weevil and alfalfa weevil infestations have been extremely severe in northeastern counties in Virginia, and have reached emergency proportions. A fungus disease which usually controls the clover leaf weevil is not effective this spring. Alfalfa weevils are extremely heavy in several counties and pupation is occurring.

A serious epidemic of curly top, a virus disease transmitted by the beet leafhopper, occurred on sugar beets in southwestern Kansas in 1953. In 1954 it was widely distributed over the great plains area, causing considerable loss to growers of susceptible crops. Based upon current conditions it is anticipated that the majority of the beet leafhopper spring migrants likely to move north into Kansas and adjacent states during 1955 will come from southeastern New Mexico and adjacent areas of Texas.

BHC—Quotations were officially held at ¾c. per gamma unit, although it was said in the trade that some stocks had moved out at shaded prices. The attitude of producers was one of caution as to future pricing, and most were inclined to wait and see results of the seasonal influx of business into the market.

2,4-D—Buying interest for this herbicide was seasonally normal. Prices were not too steady as a result of competitive conditions.

DDT—Technical powdered material was maintained at 27c. per pound, bagged, although producers were quick to say that the current price structure was shaky. Four factors appeared to be involved:—1) competition among a large number of sellers, 2) a late start in buying due to adverse weather conditions, 3) cautious buying interest shown by formulators reflecting farmers' close to the vest attitudes, and 4) a 1½c. per pound drop in the price of monochlorobenzene. Makers were content to hold prices at present levels until seasonal buying trends showed themselves more clearly.

Dieldrin—Quotations were unchanged, with buying interest active. Supplies were in good balance with demand.

Endrin—Rapidly increasing popularity brought material into short supply, although it was pointed out that consumers were able to get what they needed with the minimum delay. Contract quotations held firm and unchanged.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Industrial Organic Chemicals

Price quotations in the markets for industrial aliphatics remained stable. A number of sources were beginning to notice a little tightness developing for glycols and carbon tetrachloride. Both are picking up in demand and have also lost some output due to labor disputes.

One of the strikes is over and the other continued at press-time. Even where work was being resumed, production was not expected to be recouped immediately. The excellent start to the antifreeze season magnified the situation for ethylene glycol. There was considered to be ample total production in the industry to eventually handle the demand. But, tightness was a part of the picture until operating schedules are readjusted to new demand levels, it was said.

Acetone was still moving well and showing both weakness and strength in price. Some of its softness was felt to be localized. Ethyl alcohol continued to move well to various outlets. Prices were firm. The esters of ethanol and butanol moved very well.

CMC sales were very good. A strike in this market ended without consumers being "hurt," it was said. Demand for refined glycerine held up nicely from all directions. Crude grades were short and firm in price. Resin demand was good for glycerine, formaldehyde, paraformaldehyde and PE.

Methanol moved at an excellent pace to formaldehyde producers and for antifreeze canning outlets. The pace from the latter direction was stepping up. Perchloroethylene enjoyed a good steady demand and was seemingly unaffected by a labor tie-up. Vinyl acetate monomer moved at an excellent pace.

Acetone—There continued to be reports that some acetone has been selling below the market price on occasion and contrary statements that some large buyers, after shopping around, have not been able to get less than the 7c. tankcar price. Consequently, the market quotations were unchanged. And, whether the present price is slightly firmer, or still just a bit weak, was partly guesswork.

One factor was certain. The volume of material sold has not diminished. General solvent demand was holding up very well. Sustained sales were influential in maintaining the price structure. The profit margin on acetone has also been narrowed during previous reductions, so that producers' resistance stiffened as quotations got lower. Thus, lowering of prices involved a lot more than just adding stimulus to demand, it was said.

Some of the producers have been moving acetone at approximately the same levels as they were making it. The fact that there are new sources in the market with substantial new production made it more difficult to move the total output; for some have not yet fully developed their channels of consumption.

During normal times, some of the extra acetone has frequently gone into government outlets at prices below the industrial market. However, government needs are not sufficient to move all of the excess output currently. Bids for this business have often been competitive.

It was felt by some acetone sources that part of the weakness was localized in specific areas. Some of the industrial weakness of the New England area led to price shading, it was said. Although there has been some recovery of textiles, it was said that the markets were not fully back into shape in this area.

Alcohol — Producers related that the market was not changed to any appreciable extent. Prices seemed firm enough. There was no expectancy of an increase, but, prices were not expected to be generally reduced either.

Demand was holding up well from many directions. Producers felt that ethanol had a fairly good market. There was ample production for all requirements.

Butyl Acetate—Producers indicated that the market for n-butyl ester and the alcohol were quite good. Production was moving out at a good pace. There was a similarly good demand for ethyl acetate. Prices of these solvents were firm at former listings.

Carbon Tetrachloride—Demand from such outlets as propellants and refrigerants has been good and was showing a constant increase, producers indicated. A slight amount of tightness in supplies was reported to be starting to show as a result of a labor shutdown at one maker's plant. However, the duration of the strike will largely determine the extent of its influence on chlorinated solvents and glycols, it was said.

CMC—Sales continued to hold up to an excellent level. Producers moved their production along at a good rate. There has been enough operating capacity to take care of consumption needs.

A protracted strike at one producer's plant failed to cause any tightening of the market. However, the dispute has been settled and work schedules were being resumed. A little delay was anticipated from this direction as production momentum has to be gained slowly, it was said.

Meanwhile, none of the consumers were known to have been hurt for lack of material during the shutdown. Demand was reported increasing for USP material from ice cream requirements.

Dimethylamine—Producers indicated that this amine enjoyed a fairly steady market. Demand for rubber end-use was down a bit. However, there was a slight improvement in esters of 2,4-D.

Ethanolamines—Producers were moving their production along in this market. It was said that demand was steady and reasonably good. There was enough production capacity to handle current demand. Prices were firm without change.

Ethylene Glycol—Producers indicated that this market is beginning to tighten up a bit. A couple of strikes in the industry resulted in some lost production. One of the disputes was settled a week ago. But, getting into production would take a while, it was felt.

Present increases in demand due to a pickup in buying for the antifreeze canning season have begun to put a little pressure on the market. Some producers already said they were in a tight supply position and others reported that they have been able to meet commitments, but, could readily sell more material than they have production capacity for.

Most trade sources indicated that they were looking for an excellent antifreeze season this year. The carryover of stocks of previous years have been adjusted and the last season was a good one. Glycol producers felt that the additional cars on the roads were helping out a great deal too. Canners were taking a regular volume of material without hesitation, it was said. Prices were considered very firm at present levels. No revisions were currently anticipated.

Ethylene Oxide—This market was said to be approaching tightness. Producers of glycols were using a substantial volume of the total oxide output for their glycol producion. Other industrial uses were consuming a steady amount of material.

It was felt that a continued upsurge in antifreeze needs of glycol would eventually result in tighter supplies here. Currently, there was enough oxide around to fill all immediate requirements.

In general, there was enough capacity to take care of all oxide and ethylene glycol needs. But, the trade had not been producing to full capacity and building up much stock, it was felt. Thus, this surge in demand and lost production from two sources caught the market unawares, it was added. It was expected that the new requirements will be met before a drastic supply situation develops. The market did look quite healthy sources added.

Formaldehyde—Demand was well sustained from synthetic resins. Producers indicated that they were moving the material out about as fast as it was being made. There was no letup in demand after the April 1 price increase, which mildly

This market reports on industrial aliphatic organic chemicals. Reports on industrial aromatic organics may be found in the Coal Chemicals market, while reports on fine and rare organic chemicals appear in the Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals market.

Price Trends

Advanced
None
Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 30, 1954
130.45	130.45	130.45	132.28

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

surprised some trade sources. There is a little tightness in the market now.

Buying interest has been strong from adhesives outlets as well as for synthetic resins used for other end-uses. Prices were firm at the present level. Demand was expected to hold in line with overall business trends.

Glycerine—The market for refined material was unchanged. Demand was strong. Supplies still were a bit snug. Crude grades remained in short supply. There did not seem to be any critical aspect to the entire picture. Consumers were getting material for production. Buying interest was well diversified.

Methanol—There was a certain amount of tightness in the market. A couple of major suppliers reported that they haven't had any real difficulty in meeting current orders. However, there was not a great deal of extra material around.

Trade sources indicated that demand from industrial outlets required a consistently good volume of methanol. As long as synthetic resins and adhesives hold up well, no significant drop in demand was looked for from this quarter. In addition, buying for antifreeze outlets has been picking up momentum. Supplies were not expected to get seriously short at the moment. But, producers expected business to hold up very well.

Paraformaldehyde—Demand was holding up quite well. The volume of USP material continued to move along at the same rate from week-to-week. Demand for the flake material was reported to be excellent. The regular volume of powder was substantially less than the flake sales, but holding steady. Most of the various grades of paraformaldehyde were enjoying the activity from synthetic resins production. Prices were firm without change.

Pentaerythritol—"This was another market enjoying good resin demand, and somewhat dependent upon automobile production," a source stated. Trade sources felt that PE has improved substantially in the first four months of this year.

Prices were felt to be stable at current levels. There was adequate production to take care of consumption requirements. It was generally felt that the market for PE would go along with the overall trend in resins and business levels.

Perchloroethylene—With the dry cleaning season coming on, demand was showing signs of picking up producers related. Extensive distributive channels for this solvent have prevented an early reaction resulting from a strike at one plant. Prices were firm where they were previously.

Vinyl Acetate—Producers reported that business was good for the monomer. Demand was well sustained and at an excellent level. Prices held firmly to former quotations. Production has been adequate to take care of consumer needs.

USDA Post to Pendleton

Secretary of Agriculture Benson has named Edmund E. Pendleton, jr., assistant to Assistant Secretary of Agriculture Earl L. Butz, who is in charge of the Department of Agriculture's marketing and foreign agricultural services.

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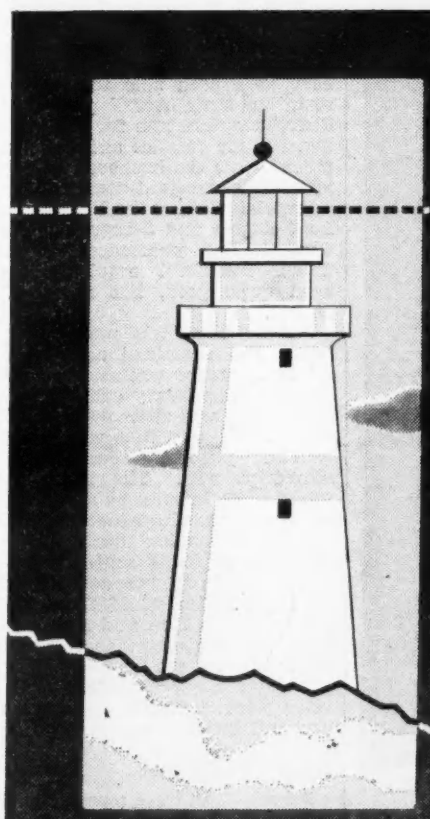

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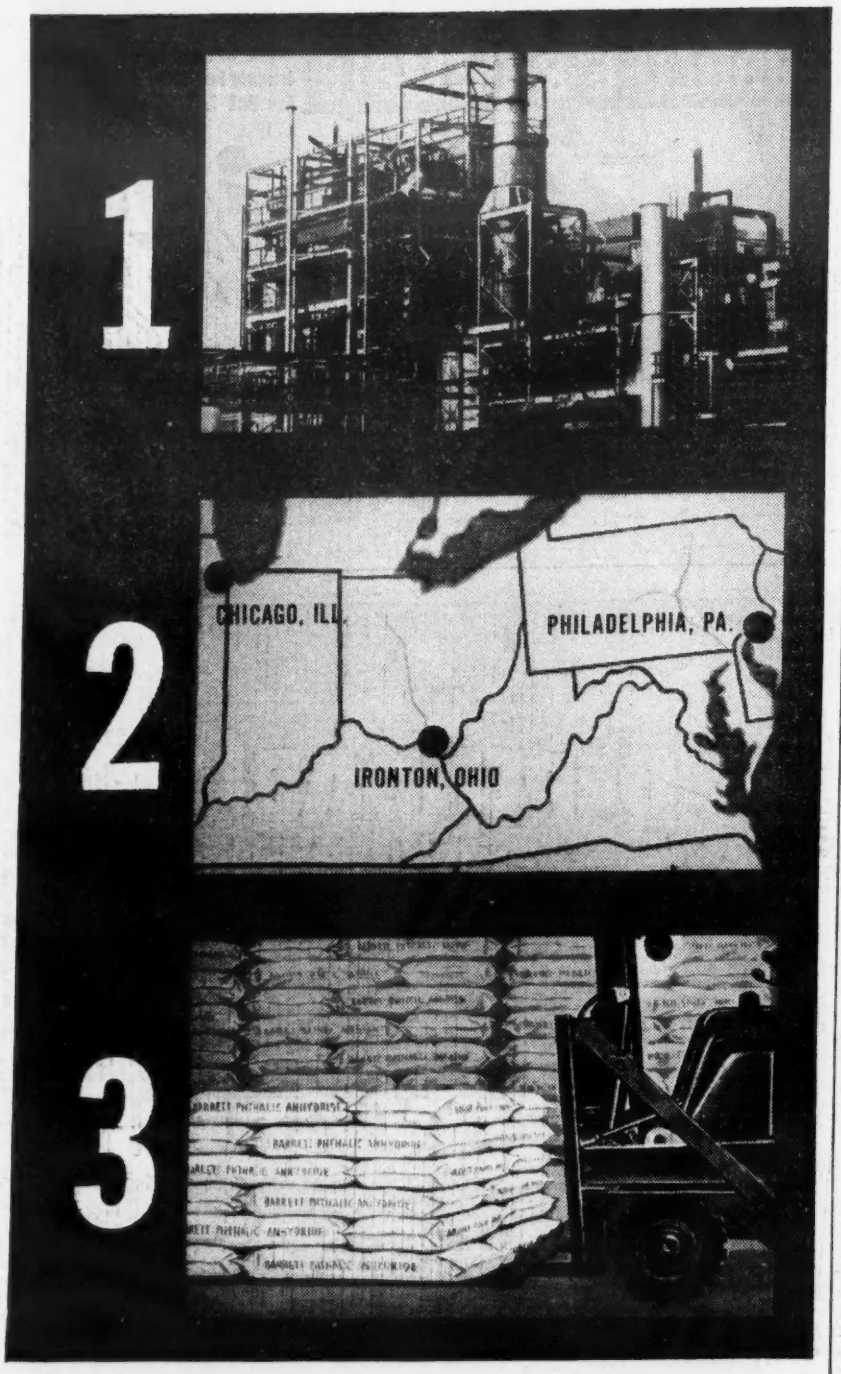

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CHEMICAL PROGRESS WEEK—MAY 16-21

Coal Chemicals

Prices were quiet once again for coal chemicals. None of the markets looked especially weak. Hence, there aren't any price reductions expected in the near future. There was a good amount of strength noted for some materials. But, price increases were not expected either.

Tar acid demand continued strong. Cresols and cresylic acid sold very rapidly, with a number of fractions in short supply. Importers did a steady business in ADF cresylic. Crude naphthalene was still in relatively short supply. Most producers were getting enough naphthalene for their own phthalic anhydride output. But, naphthalene suppliers had no trouble selling all of their crude, and could still move more material.

Phenolic resins and adhesives have improved the picture for technical and USP grades of phenol. This activity was expected to remain in line with overall business trends.

The call for aromatics has been rather good from industrial outlets. Production of these light oils picked up with higher steel operations, creating a little surplus at times. But, the markets have been able to hold up and maintain their overall price structure. Benzol requirements for synthetic rubber, styrene plastics and for synthetic phenol were the backbone of the market. Xylol received good interest from industrial finishes and some demand for 3-degree and 5-degree xylols from dyestuff and pharmaceutical outlets. Toluol industrial requirements have been quite good, but short of total output.

Rubber chemicals moved very well because of sustained activity in that market. Demand was said to be slightly less than the heavy calls of February. But, it still was at a good level. MBTS, MBT, DOTG and DPG were among the general purpose accelerators that moved so well. The latter two received more interest as a result of better movement of synthetic rubber.

Steel production during the week ending May 1 was scheduled to be at 96.0 percent of theoretical capacity, or an index rating of 144.2, according to the American Iron and Steel Institute. This was equivalent to 2,316,000 tons of ingots and castings, compared with actual output of 2,284,000 tons the previous week, 2,278,000 tons one month ago and 1,637,000 tons one year ago.

Basic Products

Benzol—Most trade sources felt that the market for this aromatic was strong enough to hold its present position through the end of this quarter. There were no significant surges in demand anticipated. And, there were ample sales in various consuming outlets to indicate that buying interest would be able to hold up in the weeks immediately ahead.

Buying activity has been well supported by the volume of business that has been done in the rubber industry during this quarter. A surge was reported in synthetic rubber output during February. The volume since then was not quite as hectic, but has held up extremely well, trade sources indicated. Consequently, styrene and other chemicals used in synthetic rubber production continued to be very active.

Other outlets for benzol, such as synthetic phenol and detergents, were improved. Demand from these directions was fairly good. Producers noted that the call from insecticides was spotty. A late start in buying was reported to be a part of the spotty insecticide picture. However, a definite improvement in demand was seen for insecticides, which was expected to be eventually reflected in the benzol market.

It was also noted that the pickup for benzol from this direction may not be precisely parallel to improvement for insecticides because stocks of finished products held are likely to absorb some of the additional volume. Hence, additional benzol for new production wouldn't be needed in equal proportion to added insecticide demand.

Styrene for synthetic rubber and plastics and synthetic phenol are representative of a larger share of total benzol requirements. Thus, slight differences in the call from insecticides are not expected to make too much change in the overall benzol market.

Cresols—Prices remained firm at previously established levels. Sustained call from cresylic resins, tricresyl phosphate, wire enamels and flotations outlets totaled enough to keep some fractions in tight supply. The demand has been heaviest for meta-para fractions. Strong call for m-p-cresol was a part of this market picture for many months. Some sources felt that the added buying interest from tricresyl phosphate on top of a well developed cresylic resin outlet was a large factor in the general tightness of the market. Cresols were also influenced by overall business levels.

Cresylic Acid—A strong tar acid demand continued to keep several grades of coaltar and petroleum acid in tight supply. A good portion of the demand has been for meta-para fractions. But, trade sources indicated that they have been moving some other grades relatively well. o-Cresol normally does not get into a short supply situation, because of discontinued uses several years ago, it was said. However, supplies of ortho were considered to be at a satisfactory level by most suppliers. There were a number sales being made in this market, it was added.

Importers relate that they were still doing a good volume of business in ADF acid. Consumers have been able to get enough ADF cresylic for their requirements. And, prices have been firm.

Naphthalene—Domestic producers were still relatively short of crude naphthalene. Demand levels from phthalic anhydride have been consistently high. Producers moved their 78-degree naphthalene output right out to fill these orders and were unable to fortify their inventory position in the meanwhile. Most trade sources did not foresee any immediate change in the situation.

Demand for industrial refined naphthalene was said to be holding up well. Refined naphthalene for moth control has improved a bit with the beginnings of the season of its use. Definite warm weather that stays warm is usually the signal for housewives to start packing away winter garments. At this time, the moth control season reaches peak demand. Prices of ball and flake material were unchanged and were not expected to be moved.

Importers related that there has been no basic change in the market for hot-pressed 78-degree naphthalene. Consumer resistance to a 7c. price continued to be strong and the availability of material for sale below that figure was limited. It was reported that there has been some material moving at the 6¾c. price. But, European suppliers are not offering much material for the third quarter at prices consistent with selling prices here.

Phenol—Demand from phenolic resins and adhesives has shown some improvement in recent months. Producers of natural material were moving their output along. Demand for these technical grades was pretty much in line with overall business and the movement of tar acids.

The call for USP synthetic phenol was fairly good currently and slightly better than it was a couple of months ago. Phenolic resins for shell molding, other phenolics for molded plastics such as those used in the automobile industry, and

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 30, 1954
114.68	114.68	114.68	114.56

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Coal Chemicals

Estimated output of coal chemicals recovered from cokeoven operations during the week ending May 1, was as follows:—

Ammonia liquid, NH_3	lbs.	1,083,132
Ammonium sulfate	lbs.	39,147,474
Benzol	gals.	3,744,541
Coaltar	gals.	17,175,374
Creosote oil	gals.	959,345
Naphthalene, crude	lbs.	2,645,936
Pyridine, refined	lbs.	27,852
Toluol	gals.	736,530
Xylol	gals.	196,511

resins for varhishes were all showing some degree of improvement.

There was ample production capacity to take-care of all anticipated needs. There was also enough material around to fill immediate requirements, but, there did not seem to be any significant surplus. Most producers considered the phenol market to be in fairly satisfactory position.

Toluol — Although high production levels of light oils are evident for this aromatic, the side effects of some surpluses in the market have not been far reaching, yet. Producers indicated that present demand from lacquers and other solvent uses for toluol was very good. However, industrial demand is not quite sufficient to handle all of the production capacity that the industry has built up in defense programming.

Producers pointed out the fact that the government was taking the bulk of toluol production under directives in the first quarter a year ago. Hence, without this sizable government outlet, suppliers have still been able to keep a large volume of toluol moving and have maintained the overall price structure of the market. This was not accomplished without weaknesses showing up here and there. But, the surprising display of strength was noted in the recovery of some of the industrial solvent business.

Intermediates

Di-o-tolylguanidine — Greater activity for GR-S synthetic rubber and continued high general levels in the rubber industry have boosted demand for DOTG. Producers related that demand was not quite as hectic as it was in February, but was still at a very strong level. Prices were firm without change. And, production of the rubber chemicals, such as this accelerator, was at approximately the same pace as demand.

Diphenyl Guanidine—Producers related that the market for guanidine rubber accelerators was very strong. The increase in use of synthetic GR-S rubber has boosted the volume of sales for DPG and DOTG, it was said. The present competative price position that synthetic rubber enjoys over natural material has been instrumental in building up this volume.

The high rate of activity in the rubber industry during the first quarter and continuing this quarter has kept all rubber chemicals moving along very nicely. The rate was especially high in February, but, has only subsided moderately since. The level currently was considered quite good.

Mercaptobenzothiazyl Disulfide — Demand was sustained at a very good level. Producers said that they were moving production right out to fill orders. Present activity was said to be slightly less vigorous than it was during February, but, was still at a very good pace.

Both MBTS and MBT enjoyed good demand as general purpose accelerators. Total production in the rubber industry moved other rubber chemicals at a good rate too. In general, trade sources did not anticipate that there would be any sudden changes in demand for rubber chemicals. Price schedules for MBTS and mercaptobenzo thiazole (MBT) were firm at previous listings. Production was just about equal to the volume of orders, so, there was no surplus around.

Monochlorobenzene — Producers indicated that demand has been slow for mono. Some sources have seen a little activity. However, the spotty market for insecticides was not conducive to steadiness for monochlorobenzene.

It has been reported that the start of the insecticide season was a few weeks late, but was definitely noticeable now. It was felt that this pickup may not be fully reflected in increased demand for monochlorobenzene. So far, there has been no significant reaction in the market due to the price drop the previous week. It was little early to tell if it would provide an additional spur, it was felt.

Phthalic Anhydride — Strong demand continued to move phthalic as fast as it was being made. Producers still were not out of the tight supply position. But, it was felt that the peak buying period had been reached and the market was not going to get any tighter. In addition, most sources looked for a gradual lessening of pressure in the market and a return to a better supply picture.

Activity in the automobile industry has contributed a great deal to phthalic's current shortage. Sustained demand there for alkyd resins was providing the call for phthalic. Plasticizer activity also kept phthalic moving.

A labor dispute, which temporarily held up production at one plant, was settled before the strike had time to show any effects on the market. Hence, no further complications were expected from this direction, beyond the normal delays in getting production back up to capacity.

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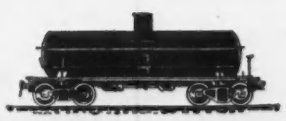

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Olive Oil Group Seeking Early International Parley

The working party on olive oil of the Food and Agriculture Organization has agreed to call an early international conference whose aim will be to put an agreement into effect this year.

A report on a meeting of the working party, which was held in Rome from March 7 to March 18, was published in last week's issue of *Foreign Crops and Markets* of the Foreign Agricultural Service. Agricultural attache Raymon Ogg, American Embassy, Rome, attended the meeting as an official observer for the United States.

The working party set up two commissions—a technical commission and an economic commission. The technical commission reviewed the principles regarding the grades and standards set up at the previous meeting. The principal problem here was how certain lower grades of Italian oil should be fitted into the system. The French, the Spanish, and the Greeks wanted to have them excluded from the category of pure olive oil. The Italians resisted this. Finally a compromise was worked out accommodating the Italians.

The economic commission concerned itself with the problems of evening out over a period of time the variations in olive oil supplies which result from an alternation of bumper crops and short crops of olives in the Mediterranean area. The group was unanimous in favoring an olive oil agreement that would set up an olive oil council, establish grades and standards and take other measures to make olive oil a more readily marketable commodity. This would include:—(1) the development of central markets or even commodity exchanges in the principal olive oil producing countries; (2) the development of a code of fair trade practices and standards; (3) the creation of an international arbitration board; (4) the adoption by the various countries of an international form of sales contract; and (5) the development of a form of "warrant" that should give to international lenders assurance that they could sell the stocks pledged as security in foreign markets without interference by any trade or exchange controls of the producing countries.

HIF's Medical Care Cartoon Presented to Health Leaders

"Second Sight Sam," an animated color cartoon about a side show seer who could foresee everything except his own hospital expenses, was given its color premiere April 29 at the Johnny Victor Theatre, New York, by Health Information Foundation. The film, created and produced by Academy Award winning United Productions of America (U.P.A.) was presented to leaders in the health, welfare, insurance and Blue Cross fields.

George Bugbee, H.I.F. president, spoke briefly at the premiere, pointing out that the five-minute film followed the foundation's nationwide survey of family medical costs and vountary health insurance coverage. This film was designed to stress the importance of being prepared to meet the costs of illness through voluntary health insurance. "'Second Sight Sam'" will be released in the public interest without charge for television use and as an introduction for meetings of groups concerned with local health problems and voluntary health insurance," Mr. Bugbee said.

"Second Sight Sam" shows its hero, a circus mind reader, boasting that he has never been sick a day in his life and despite his second sight, being rushed to a hospital with pneumonia and with no health insurance. Sam's life becomes complicated when the bills come in and he is just about to break open Junior's piggy bank when his infant prodigy, Casper, tells him the facts about voluntary health insurance.

Chemical Funds for China

Nationalist China was issued an authorization for $2,000,000 last week by the Foreign Operations Administration for purchase of chemicals and chemical preparations, excluding alcohol, fertilizers, synthetic rubber and toilet preparations. Purchases will be made on a world-wide basis under authorization number 84-390-99-70-5254.

American Resinous Chemicals Offers New Heat Seal Solution Coating

American Resinous Chemicals Corporation, Peabody, Mass., has developed "Arcco C 607," heat seal solution coating for use on glassine, aluminum foil or coated papers. "Arcco C 607" may be applied as a strip, spot or overall coating and is of interest to manufacturers of wrappers for candy bars, cakes, or any type of glassine bag or wrap, the company states.

Schenley Labs Appoints Robison to Research Post

Dr. Robert S. Robison has been appointed head of microbiological research for Schenley Laboratories, Inc., Lawrenceburg, Ind. Dr. Robison was most recently a post-doctoral fellow on the staff of the Institute of Microbiology at Rutgers University. Following three years as a research assistant in the Cornell department of agronomy, Dr. Robison was associated with Heyden Chemical Corporation for five years as a staff microbiologist. He joined Dr. Selman Waksman's department of microbiology at Rutgers in 1951.

Obituaries

Andrew E. Hay

Andrew E. Hay, formerly manager of the Canadian division of Pratt & Lambert, Inc., died April 25 in Buffalo, N. Y. He was seventy-five years old.

Mr. Hay joined the company in 1915, traveling in the western provinces of Canada. In 1919 he was made sales manager of the Canadian division, a position he held until his retirement in 1949.

William Angamar Larner

William Angamar Larner, who had been active in many industrial enterprises and for the last fifteen years had been president of Larner Engineering Company, a New York export-import firm dealing largely in chemicals and pharmaceuticals, died April 27 in Brooklyn, N.Y.

During the 1920's, Mr. Larner was associated with the late Alexis I. duPont, of the Wilmington, Del., chemical family in the reorganization of a number of companies. In that connection he was president of Southern Menhaden Fisheries Corporation, Delvatex Oil & Petroleum Company, Vesper Oil & Gas Company and Hamilton Gas Company.

George W. MacPherson Phillips

George W. MacPherson Phillips, chemical engineer with the Department of Agriculture's eastern utilization research branch, died April 24 in Philadelphia. He was sixty-seven years old.

Mr. Phillips was an authority on heat transfer processes in food technology and in 1950 received the distinguished service award of the Department of Agriculture for developing a flavor-recovery process. During World War II he directed studies of the recovery of natural rubber from plants. Earlier in his career he had worked for E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del.; American Cyanamid Company, New York; and W. M. Grosvenor Laboratories, Inc., New York.

Frederick C. Adams, editor of the *Paint, Oil & Chemical Review,* died April 27 in Evanston, Ill. He was thirty-four years old.

Kenneth R. MacKinnon, president of Ebasco International Corporation, New York, died April 27 in that city. He was 67 years old.

John R. Miller, retired traffic manager of Allied Chemical & Dye Corporation, New York, died April 26. He was sixty-five years old.

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Textile and Leather Chemicals

Business in textile and leather chemicals last week consisted of limited buying for the most part, with some specific activity for egg derivative materials. An increase in prices was noted in egg albumin, with flake and powder advancing 4 cents per pound. Egg yolk was raised 2 cents per pound in one quarter, while other sellers quoted unchanged prices.

Actual sales of potato starch were held to a bare minimum by the absence of Maine and Idaho starch on the market while imported starch from Holland was commanding more interest. Danish product is unavailable, and in the same status of the domestic material. The trend to substitute top quality Brazilian tapioca flour for potato starch picked up momentum steadily, and trade sources stated that they expected the policy to continue through the summer months. Demand for corn starch and dextrin was fairly active for immediate delivery.

Slight improvement was noted for tanning material replacements, though actual trading was still slow. Chestnut extract demand was still spotty, chiefly for immediate needs. Buying interest was reported slightly better for myrobalans, and quebracho extract suppliers reported increased inquiry. Valonia trading was inactive and offers for shipment were liberal at current levels. Business in the wattle market was limited to an occasional sale for immediate shipment. Chemicals remained in the same status, with moderation prevailing over most of the market.

Higher prices have been named for fancy worsted fabrics by most manufacturers. Old prices were entirely too low, according to mill sources though the new prices would only slightly help in raising profits as the advance came too late for the current season. Production of men's clothing during the current season, November-May inclusive is running about 7 percent higher than a year ago, according to the Clothing Manufacturers Association.

Chemicals

Bichromates—Moderate demand was reported for prompt requirements. Market was steady at prevailing prices.

Sodium Acetate—Quotations were unchanged, and deliveries against contracts were moved in fair volume.

Sodium Hydrosulfite — Buying interest was fairly active, but actual trading was restricted to immediate delivery. Market was steady at current prices.

Sulfonated Oils—Sulfonated oils prices were unchanged and steady, despite the recent decline in buying interest. Business was confined to immediate needs.

Sizing Materials

Albumin Blood — New sales continued limited, according to trade sources. Withdrawals against former orders moved in steady volume. Stocks were adequate to cover present consumer demand. Prices ranged from 65c. to 80c. per pound, as to quantity.

Corn Dextrin—Business volume was reported in fair to good condition, with immediate requirements being filled with little difficulty. Prices were steady and unchanged in all grades. Gum was quoted at $8.95 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, New York delivery; canary $8.69; dark $8.79, and white, $8.53, same basis. Less carlots were 15c. per 100 pounds higher.

Corn Starch—Moderate sales were reported for prompt requirements. Prices were maintained at prevailing levels. Pearl was quoted at $7.14 per 100 pounds, paper bags, carlots, and powder, $7.29 per 100 pounds, New York basis. Smaller quantities were 15c. per 100 pounds higher. Visible corn supply was lower, declining 3,111,000 bushels to 33,958,000 bushels for the week ending April 22, compared with 22,438,000 bushels for the corresponding week last year, according to the Chicago Board of Trade.

Egg Albumin—Steady demand created a firmer tone as prices were advanced 4c. per pound for flake and powder. Flake prices rose to a range of $1.68 to $1.72 per pound, as to quantity and powder to $1.72 to $1.76 per pound. Technical grade remained unchanged at 70c. to 85c. per pound, as to seller and quantity. Trading in this material was said to be spotty.

Price Trends

Advanced

Egg albumin, flake, 4c. per lb.
powder, 4c. per lb.

Reduced

None

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 30, 1954
103.99	103.98	102.11	95.64

(For Current Prices see page 9)

Egg Yolk—Prices were raised 2c. per pound in one quarter, while other sellers quoted at former levels. Spot stocks ranged from $1.12 to $1.16 per pound, depending on seller and quantity. Competition was keen. Business was reported fair, and confined to actual needs.

Potato Starch—Although consuming inquiry was fairly active, actual sales were held to a bare minimum by the scarcity of Maine and Idaho starch on the market. The high cost of low grade potatoes continued to affect domestic production, and indicated the uncertain situation prevalent in most areas. The previous week's report that some consumers were taking top grade tapioca flour from Brazil as a substitute for potato starch was corroborated last week. Sources stated that production during the spring and summer was not optimistic and it was difficult to predict when conditions would improve. Danish starch was still listed as unavailable, but Holland continued to supply a good portion of high quality material. Inventories of Dutch product were said to be building up in the interested areas. A nominal price of 7¼c. per pound, carlots, f.o.b. mills, was named for Maire starch. Idaho starch continued nominal at 6¾c. per pound, same basis. Prevailing quotations of foreign material were unchanged, with Dutch starch listed at 7.90c. to 7.95c. per pound, carlots, exdock, duty paid, for prompt shipments, and French starch at 7.35c. per pound, same basis.

Tapioca Flour—As interest in tapioca flour from Brazil by domestic potato starch producers became more vigorous the market situation became steadier and better balanced. Some tapioca flour traders said that present condition would probably prevail throughout most of the summer and early fall. Brazilian top quality material was firm at 6¼c. per pound, carlots, exdock, for prompt shipment. Consumer demand for Siamese grades was limited. Prices were held at 6½c. per pound, carlots, exdock, and medium at 5.90c., same basis. Javanese lagged a bit last week, but AAA material maintained its previous listing of 6.10c. to 6.15c. per pound, carlots, exdock.

Tanning Materials

Chestnut Extract — Business was still spotty, chiefly for immediate needs. The market was steady at current levels. Liquid 25 percent tannin was quoted at 4c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. works; 4¾c. per pound, barrels, carlots, and 5.10c. barrels, less carlots; powdered 60 percent tannin, 10.32c. per pound, bags, carlots, and 11.02c. bags, less carlots; same basis.

Mangrove Bark—Trading interest was spotty, with prices held at former listings. African bark was quoted at $68.50 per ton, ex dock, for prompt shipment. Colombian at $58 per ton, and Ecuador, $55, same basis.

Myrobalans—Buying interest was reported slightly better for prompt shipment. Assorted JI's were quoted at $66 per ton, exdock, crushed, $78 to $80, and Bombay $60, same basis. Solid extract was maintained at 7¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Quebracho Extract—Increased inquiry was reported for prompt shipment. Trading was still quiet. Solid ordinary was held at 11 21/32c. and clarified 64 percent at 12 23/64c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Valonia—Trading was reported inactive, and offers for shipment were liberal, at recent levels. Cups ranged from $46 to $48, exdock. Beards were in limited supply and nominal at $66 to $68 per ton, same basis. Extract was firm at 8c. to 8¼c. per pound, exdock, plus duty.

Wattle—Consuming inquiry for replacements has improved, with business limited to an occasional lot for immediate shipment. All grades were maintained at former prices. Fair average bark was quoted at $98 per ton, exdock, and merchantable at $94 per ton, same basis. East African extract, 60 percent tannin, was quoted at 9¾c. per pound, exdock, plus duty and South African at 10c. per pound, same basis.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

MUTUAL BICHROMATES

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Potassium Bichromate

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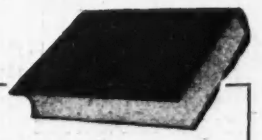
by Rob Roy McGregor

Administrative Fellow, Silicone Fellowship, Mellon Institute

238 pages, 5½ x 8, 29 illustrations, 31 tables, $6.00



Shows how silicones are being used in such industries as:

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Heading the Corning Glassworks Fellowship on the chemistry of organosilicon compounds for the past 15 years, Mr. McGregor has been granted 23 patents on silicone products and processes. He speaks with authority as he explains simply and in as non-chemical language as possible all the commercial products available—silicone fluids, silicone compounds, silicone lubricants, silicone resins, silicone rubbers, and "bouncing putty"—shows you their chemical and physical behavior—describes methods of applications in your own and allied industries.

To guide you right to the information you need, a 20-page list of industries tabulates all the known uses of silicones, a variety that ranges from electrical insulation to car polishes, from de-icing elements on jets to silicone-based paint, from water-repellent fabrics to eyeglass tissues—a variety that sees "Contains Silicone" appearing on the labels of more and more products every day.

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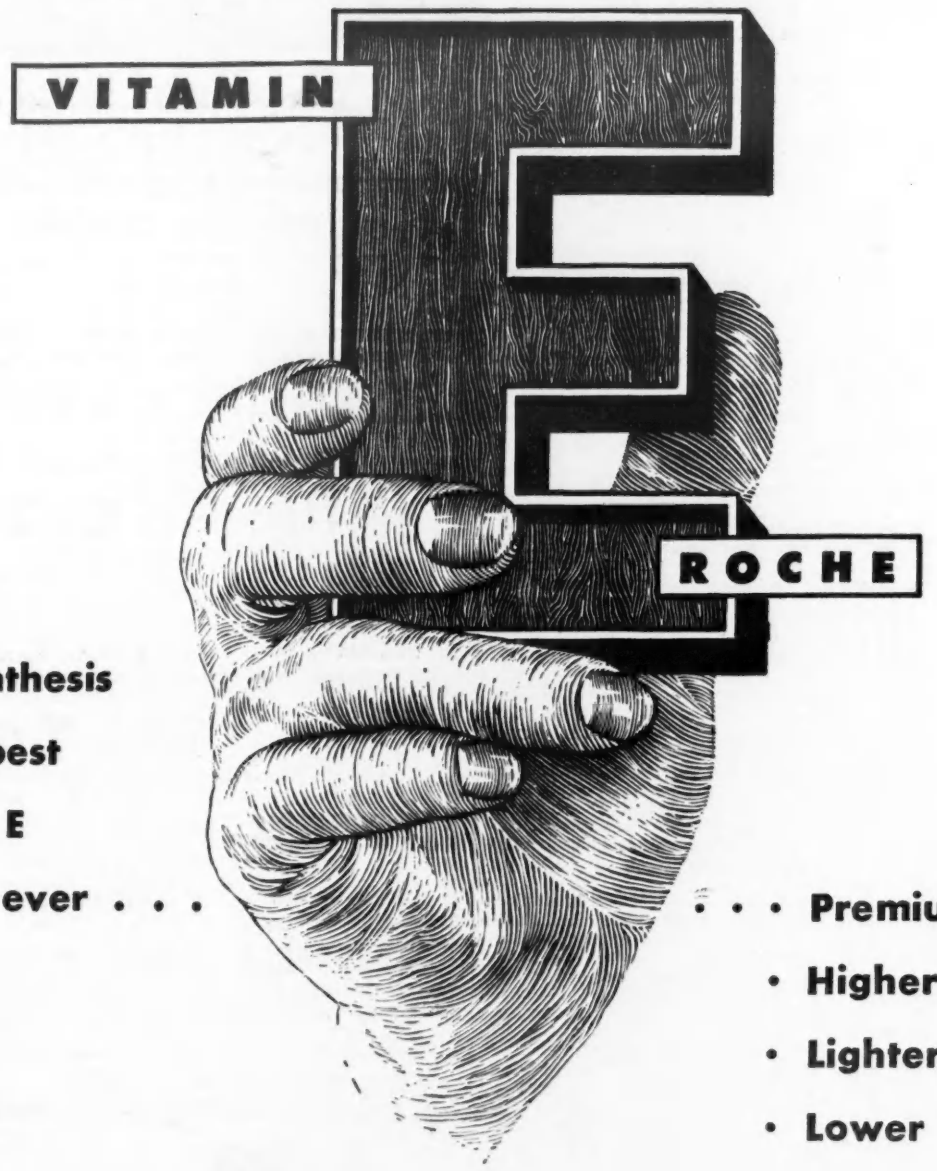

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Drugs, Fine Chemicals, Botanicals

A reduction in carotene price schedules was reported last week. Technical grade carotene of a potency of 1,350,000 A units per gram, was reduced 7 cents per gram. The microcrystalline in oil grade, which has a potency of 400,000 A units per gram was reduced 3 cents per 1,000,000 units. On the whole, business was active in the drugs and fine chemicals market, although there were some items, consumption of which was seasonally slow. Crude iodine was reported moving well with price schedules holding firm. An earlier report of price shading proved groundless.

Natural menthol prices continued to exhibit strength despite routine buying by consumers. The principal factors behind this seeming anomaly were the steady rise in synthetic laevo menthol prices and the fact that Japanese menthol had, for all practical purpose, been priced out of the market.

Synthetic vitamins were moving at good levels, for the most part. Ascorbic acid was in steady demand and the approach of summer was expected to see a rise in consumption of this item by frozen food processers. Vitamin A continues to move steadily into consuming channels, the largest of which is the fortification of margarine. Thiamine salts and pyridoxine were in good demand with supplies ample.

While competition in the ethical drug field was not expected to lessen in 1955, little or no additional declines in penicillin and streptomycin were forcseen this year. Further weakness in hormone prices is possible in view of the fact that competition has become fierce and that production costs of some compounds have become very negligible. The outlook for drugs and fine chemicals this year is favorable, on the whole, and consumption levels, if anything, will probably increase. The use of penicllin and streptomycin in the field of human medicine has about reached its peak but the application of these compounds in veterinary medicine, stock feeds and the more recent developments in the treatment of plant diseases were expected to boost overall consumption of these items to higher levels.

The sulfa drugs continued to move along at excellent levels. The use of these compounds has increased substantially in the past two years. Aspirin was in steady demand with supplies adequate and prices steady.

Acetylsalicylic Acid—Demand for acetylsalicylic acid was reported good, on the whole. Although the greatest consumption of aspirin occurs during the cold weather months, the late Spring with its changeable weather, has resulted in substantial inquiry. Supplies were ample and expected to continued adequate to meet the needs of pharmaceutical manufacturers. Prices were firm and expected to remain steady in the immediate future.

According to the Tariff Commission, the preliminary total production figure for 1954 amounted to 13,632,469 pounds while production in January, 1955, aggregated 1,194,453 pounds.

Antibiotics—Demand for penicillin and streptomycin was reported at routine levels. With the cold weather past, demand for antibiotics has declined seasonally in line with the drop in the incidence of illness. While prices inclined toward weakness, little or no additional decline was expected in penicillin or streptomycin this year.

Antibiotic manufacturers continued to direct considerable attention to extending the application of streptomycin in the prevention of plant diseases. Singular success was achieved last year in the treatment of certain plant blights and diseases. The potential for antibiotics in the treatment of plant fungus diseases was said to be considerable and demand for streptomycin and possibly other antibiotics could be boosted appreciably if results are as good as anticipated.

The preliminary total for penicillin and salts production in 1954 amounted to 454,190,271,000,000 International units, according to the United States Tariff Commission. Production of penicillin in January, 1955, totaled 40,029,390,000,000 units. The 1954 preliminary total production of dihydrostreptomycin and streptomycin were also given. The former aggregated 75,838,196 grams and the latter, 163,583,420 grams. Production in January included 6,202,039 grams of streptomycin and 15,379,593 grams of dihydrostreptomycin.

Price Trends

Advanced

None

Reduced

Carotene, tech., 1,350,000 A units per gram., 7c. per gram. microcrystalline in oil. 400,000 A units per gram, 3c. per 1,000,000 units.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 30, 1954
67.18	67.18	67.34	71.91

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Ascorbic Acid—Demand for ascorbic acid was reportedly at good levels. Despite a slight seasonal decline in demand from the pharmaceutical industry, the approach of Summer has resulted in an increase in inquiry for ascorbic acid from frozen food processors. Ascorbic is used with citric acid as an anti-oxidant in frozen food preservation. This industry should hit its annual seasonal peak in a few months. Ascorbic acid price schedules remained unchanged.

Total production of ascorbic acid as reported by the Tariff Commission in a preliminary report aggregated 1,911,192 pounds while production in January amounted to 135,317 pounds.

Carotene—Prices were cut on two grades of carotene last week. Technical carotene of 1,350,000 A units per gram potency was cut 7c. per gram, bringing the current schedule to 48c. per gram. Microcrystalline carotene in oil, of a potency of 400,000 A units per gram, was cut 3c. per 1,000,000 units and was currently listed at 30c. per 1,000,000 units. Carotene in carrot oil, 5,000,000 to 8,000,000 A units per gram, held unchanged at 18c. per 1,000,000 units.

Ethyl Ether—Demand for USP ethyl ether was reported to be routine. Supplies were adequate to cover consumer requirements and prices were steady.

The United States Tariff Commission, in a preliminary report, placed production of technical and USP grades of ethyl ether, combined, at 33,745,705 pounds in 1954. Production during January this year amounted to 3,154,044 pounds.

Iodine—Contrary to a previous report, there was no current price shading from established schedules in crude iodine. The spot price for domestic and Chilean crude was $1.45 per pound. Demand was reportedly running at good levels while supplies were ample to accommodate consumer needs.

Menthol—The market in Brazilian menthol continued quite firm last week despite the absence of any sizable demand from consumers. The scarcity of Japanese menthol and the steadily rising cost of synthetic menthol have been pertinent factors in pushing Brazilian menthol prices higher in face of dull inquiry. It appeared that Brazilian menthol prices have advanced mainly as a result of the rise in synthetic laevo menthol prices. The raw material from which the laevo material is manufactured is citronella oil, the price of which has steadily advanced to extremely high levels. Whether the market will continue to advance depends upon the strength of consumer interest in the weeks to come. Generally, overall demand declines during the warm weather months but the tight situation in laevo menthol could be a determining factor in stimulating more consumer interest than usual.

The spot market in Brazilian menthol ranged from $8.85 to $9 per pound with the lower-priced material rapidly disappearing into consumer hands.

Molasses—Gulf area demand for feed molasses remained moderate to slow during the week ending April 26, 1955. Buying continued on a hand-to-mouth basis at most points with the New Orleans price mostly 10½ cents per gallon. East and West coast prices held steady and unchanged. Demand for blackstrap was generally moderate at East coast terminals and good on the West coast. Market conditions for hydrol and citrus molasses were unchanged. Prices for beet molasses in the Utah and Idaho area were increased $2 per ton—from $28 to $30.

High-test molasses production continued in Cuba with 33 mills in production on April 25. As of the same date, 99 mills had completed blackstrap production. About 190,000,000 gallons of high-test molasses are expected from the current crop if weather conditions continue favorable. Imports of 1955 blackstrap from

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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Cuba amounted to 21,900,000 gallons as of April 15, 1955, leaving a balance of approximately 48,000,000 gallons yet to be exported.

Production of blackstrap from the 1955 Cuban sugar crop amounted to 166,700,000 gallons as of April 15, 1955, which compares with 183,100,000 produced a year ago. Production of high-test molasses amounted to 28,400,000 gallons as of the same date. Yield of blackstrap per short ton of raw sugar as of the above date was 37.9 gallons ad was 42 gallons as of the same date last year.

Nicotinic Acid—Demand for nicotinic acid was going well. The recent reduction in price appears to have boosted demand, according to some trade sources. Supplies were keeping apace of inquiry, on the whole. Current price schedules were quite firm.

Production of nicotinic acid (niacin) and nicotinamide (niacinamide) last year aggregated 2,145,344 pounds according to a preliminary estimate by the Tariff Commission. Production during January, 1955, was 168,491 pounds.

Pyridoxine—Demand for this vitamin (B_6) was routine. Supplies were adequate for consumer needs and prices steady.

Production of pyridoxine totaled 24,596 pounds in 1954, according to a preliminary estimate by the Tariff Commission. Production in January, 1955, aggregated 2,063 pounds.

Silver Nitrate—There were no price changes in this compound last week. Supplies were adequate for current demand while demand was routine.

Production of silver nitrate (100 percent $AgNO_3$), according to the Bureau of the Census, totaled 5,317,000 ounces in February compared to 5,775,000 ounces in January and 5,580,000 ounces during February, 1954. Stocks at producing plants aggregated 2,982,000 ounces at the end of February compared to 3,608,000 ounces on hand January 31, 1955.

Sulfa Drugs—The sulfonamides were reported to be in good demand. Supplies were ample for current inquiry and expected to continue while prices were unchanged.

The Tariff Commission has reported a preliminary total of 3,299,836 pounds of sulfa drugs produced last year. Production in January this year aggregated 220,355 pounds (bulk material only).

Thiamin—Demand for thiamin salts was steady. Supplies were adequate to cover consumer requirements while prices were unchanged. A considerable quantity of thiamin was understood to go into the fortification of flour and cereal foods. Its use in this application has been increasing in recent years.

Production of thiamin derivatives (B_1), as reported by the Tariff Commission, amounted to 244,760 pounds last year while production in January aggregated 21,454 pounds.

Botanicals

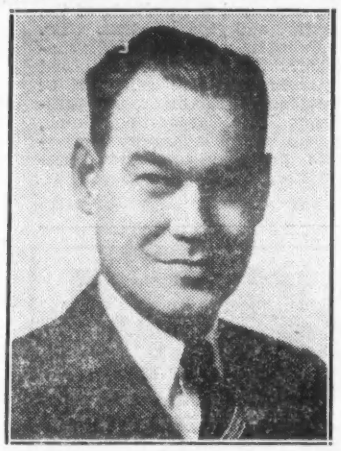
Perhaps the most notable development in the botanicals market has been the unusually wet weather which has prevailed during the past two weeks or more. To date, collection of botanical roots has been hampered. By this time, shipments of new crop material should have begun to arrive but those received have been few and small. Unless the weather changes, the excessive moisture could be damaging since most botanicals have to be dried or cured before they are ready to be used or warehoused.

As far as the labor situation is concerned there appears to be sufficient manpower. Last year, there was a surplus of labor for botanicals collection. It was estimated that between 40,000 and 50,000 miners were out of work last year. Coal production went down to the level of the late 1930's and jobs dropped below the depression level. When lay-offs came, out-of-work miners and their families turned to gathering botanicals.

The surplus of labor in the coal areas caused botanical production in the coal fields to jump sharply with the result that collection of roots and herbs — particularly roots — reached a total so large that dealers were forced to cut buying prices to curb collection and by discouraging further gathering, to avoid the surplus stocks that might depress the market.

Cascara Sagrada Bark—There was no notable change in this item. Supplies were adequate for current needs and prices steady. Reports were heard that collection

Ayerst Labs Vice-President



Dr. John B. Jewell has been appointed a vice-president of Ayerst Laboratories, New York. Dr. Jewell has been associated with the Ayerst organization since 1936 and became medical director of Ayerst Laboratories in 1950.

of new crop material is late due to wet weather conditions.

Chamomile Flowers—The supply situation continues tight. Offerings from central Europe have been few and quality, in many instances, poor. There appears to be less interest shown by shippers at origin. This factor has been decisive in contributing to the short supply of many botanical items originating in that area.

Elder Flowers—There was no change in this item last week. Supplies remain adequate while inquiry was at seasonal levels.

Ipecac Root—Prices continue firm on ipecac root while the supply situation was tight. The outlook was for a continued shortage in this item in the immediate future. Europe has been a heavy buyer of ipecac in the past year and prices have reached high levels. It had been thought that European requirements had been met and that there would be more root available to buyers here but there has been little apparent improvement in the supply situation, it was said.

Licorice Root—The spot supply situation was reported to be in good shape with imports steady. Demand for this item is your round and not subject to as much seasonal fluctuation as found in other botanicals.

Orris Root—Spot supplies remain on the tight side, according to trade sources. Current stocks on hand will have to meet consumer needs until the new crop is shipped in September. Stocks at origin were not believed large and a continuation of the present short supply situation was expected. Prices were firm.

Sarsaparilla Root—Demand continued to exceed supply, with little or no likelihood that the supply-demand ration will ever again approach a balance. Sarsaparilla root has been chronically short in recent years. Occasionally there are small arrivals from Mexico but the extended shortage of root in that country has placed a severe strain upon the supply of root from Jamaica. It was understood that there is very little root available for spot sale since every shipment that comes in is previously contracted for. Importers report than they have a long waiting list of buyers for this popular flavoring botanical.

Spectroscopy Courses Set For MIT Summer Session

An intensive program in infrared spectroscopy, to be given from July 18 to July 29 during the 1955 summer session at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, has been announced by Prof. Ernest H. Huntress, director of the summer session.

"The program, to be offered jointly by the institute's spectroscopy laboratory and department of chemistry," says Prof. Huntress, "is designed for those who wish an introduction to infrared instrumentation and laboratory methods and for those interested in the use of infrared spectra in the solution of chemical problems."

It will consist of two integrated one-week courses, one on "Technic of Infrared Spectroscopy" and the other on "Applications of Infrared Spectroscopy." Both are to be under the direction of Dr. Richard C. Lord, director of the MIT spectroscopy laboratory, and Dr. Foil A. Miller, in charge of the spectroscopy laboratory at the Mellon Institute of Industrial Research.

Guest experts from academic and industrial laboratories, who will participate in the presentation of material related to their special fields, will include Prof. John Strong, of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.; Dr. Norman Wright, of Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., and Dr. Stanley Francis, of Texas Company, at Beacon, N. Y. Application forms and full information may be obtained from the summer session office, room 7-103, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge 39, Mass.

DuPont Vice-President Retires After 37 Years

Charles A. Cary has retired as a vice-president and member of the executive committee of E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., after a career of thirty-seven years that began on the production line of a black powder plant. He retains his position as a member of the duPont board of directors.

Mr. Cary, who has reached retirement age, has been a vice-president and member of the duPont executive committee since 1946, when he stepped up from the post of assistant general manager of the rayon department, now the textile fibers department. He had had at that time more than twenty years on duPont's textile fibers manufacturing and management activities.

Parke, Davis & Co. Shifts Canada Sales Headquarters

Parke, Davis & Co., Ltd., has shifted its Canadian sales administration and the Walkerville sales branch to new Toronto facilities. About fifteen persons were transferred from Walkerville, but approximately 200 others remained in the manufacturing plant at Walker road and Sandwich street under the direction of George S. Shannon, superintendent.

Gordon B. Hambley, manager of Canadian sales operations, said his staff would be ready for business today at the new location, 350 Evans avenue (Queen's Highway at Kipling), Toronto. The pharmaceutical firm has erected a 20,000 square foot branch office and service warehouse there.

Vita-Zyme Elects Ohlmeyer Pres.

Donald W. Ohlmeyer has been elected president of Vita-Zyme Laboratories, Inc., Chicago. B. L. Sarett, former president, is now chairman of the board.

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Fats, Oils, Oilseeds Rise In Exportation Is Reported

Exports of fats, oils and oilseeds amounted to approximately $380,000,000 in value for the nine-months period, July-March, representing a gain of 50 percent over a year ago, the Foreign Agricultural Service reported last week.

The main reason for the increase was larger shipments to Europe, especially to the Netherlands, West Germany, the United Kingdom, and Italy. Appreciable gains were also made in exports of some products to Cuba, Yugoslavia and Austria.

For the past three months lard exports averaged about 50,000,000 pounds, somewhat above the monthly average for an of 1953-54. July-March shipments of nearly 300,000,000 pounds this year compared with about 280,000,000 last year. Lard supplies were plentiful, prices favorable, and the market active.

Exports of soybeans have been running ahead of last year, while those of soybean oil have been lagging. Estimates for bean exports through March this year total 41,000,000 bushels, about 15 percent more than last year; foreign demand was strengthened by lower prices in the wake of a record crop. On the other hand, oil exports totaling 21,000,000 pounds through January, were only about 60 percent of a year ago, partly as the result of foreign preference to import beans and crush abroad and partly as the result of price relationships favoring lard and cottonseed oil.

Estimates based on Commodity Credit Corporation sales for export indicate that through March this year cottonseed oil exports totaled over 500,000,000 pounds, three times the level of a year ago. Last month's estimate of 525,000,000 pounds for total shipments through February was based on purchases that were subsequently postponed.

Plasticizer Unit Expanded By Thiokol at Trenton Plant

Thiokol Chemical Corporation, Trenton, N. J. has expanded its capacity for production of plasticizers "TP-90B" and "TP-95" at its Trenton plant. The plasticizers are used in GR-S, neoprene and acrylonitrile-type rubbers, natural rubber and vinyl resins. According to the company they are capable of maintaining high resilience over a wide temperature range, are compatible with elastomers, and do not appreciably impair their physical properties even at high concentrations.

It was also reported that Thiokol has reopened its polysulfide liquid polymer plant at Moss Point, Miss., after a temporary shutdown. The reopening came as a result of increased demand for polysulfide liquid polymers, it was said.

Apparatus Makers See

—Continued from page 5

countered in the use of our products for research and process control." Mr. Albert continued.

Turning to the shortage of high school science teachers in America, he stated that a predicted national shortage of close to 60 percent in the science teaching field this year might well be considered the crux of the country's ever increasing shortage of professional scientists.

Cooperation With Scientific Groups

In officially welcoming Dr. Walter J. Murphy, editor of the American Chemical Society publications and Warren H. Brand, president, and William H. Kushnick, executive director of the Instrument Society of America as guests of the annual SAMA meeting, Mr. Albert pointed out the importance of continued working relationships between apparatus makers and professional scientific groups throughout the country. "We hope that you gentlemen will inform members of your organizations that we are sincerely anxious to cooperate more closely with them in the continued enhancement of our common ideals for the growth and progress of our scientists and engineers," he said.

That the guaranteed annual wage is an "additional program for placing greater responsibility upon the employer for minimizing certain kinds of unemployment" was the opinion expressed by Dr. George W. Taylor, professor of industry at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania, and impartial chairman of the men's clothing industry in Philadelphia. He addressed the association's manufacturers' session.

Discussing the general subject, "Attracting and Selecting Young Technical Talent," Ernest F. Upton, jr., chief product engineer of Minneapolis-Honeywell Regulator Company, Brown Instrument Division, Philadelphia, covered "Recruiting in a Market Where Demand Exceeds the Supply." Dr. Allen R. Cullimore, president emeritus of Newark College of Engineering, discussed the attitude of the college faculty and the student. Dr. George K. Bennett, president of Psychological Corporation, New York, reviewed scientific practices in the selection of technical people. R. E. Ohaus, vice-president of Ohaus Scale Corporation, Union, N. J., chairman of the laboratory apparatus section's program committee, presided.

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Rep. Miller Introduces His Additives Bill

—Continued from page 3

order based upon the evidence submitted. Appeal from this order may be made to the Circuit Court of Appeals.

• Either the secretary or the applicant may request an advisory committee, to be selected from representatives of science, industry, and government.

• The applicant may elect to market the additive at the risk of having an injunction proceeding brought against him by the secretary.

Several courses remain open in the event an advisory committee is requested by the secretary or by the applicant. If the report of the committee is favorable to the applicant and is affirmed in an order by the secretary, the applicant may proceed to market the product. If the repart is favorable but the secretary does not acquiesce, the applicant may either request a public hearing, appeal the order to the Circuit Court of Appeals, or place the product on the market at the risk of an injunction by the Secretary.

Heart of Enforcement Provision

The heart of the enforcement provision of the bill is found in section (c) under the heading. "Action on the Report of Investigation to Show Safety."

"As soon as practicable after the filing of the report, and in no event more than 120 days after," the section reads, "the secretary shall notify the person filing the report whether in his opinion, on the basis of the data before him, the new food additive would or would not present any reasonable likelihood of hazard to the public health under the conditions and the normally expectable circumstances of intended use, and, where appropriate, shall specify conditions under which use of the new food additive would be deemed unobjectionable. Opinions of the secretary rendered under this paragraph shall be published provided that, in the case of an adverse opinion, the person filing the report shall be given an opportunity to withdraw the report without prejudice, and if the report is withdrawn no opinion shall be issued or published.

"Any opinion rendered by the secretary under this section may be modified or withdrawn whenever necessary to protect the public health on the basis of new facts upon written notice to the person filing the report.

"At any time within said 120-day period, the person filing the report may require that the report be referred to an advisory committee or the secretary may make such a referral.

No Action Means Approval

"In the event the secretary takes no action on the Report of Investigation to Show Safety within 120 days after the date of filing, the report shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of this section.

"In evaluating the Report of Investigation to Show Safety the secretary shall consider, among other relevant data, for the sole purpose of appraising the acceptability of any exposure reasonably likely to result from the intended use, the following:—

"(1) The benefits of use of the new food additive: provided, however, that the secretary may not base an adverse opinion solely on the ground that the report failed to establish functional value;

"(2) The probable consumption of the new food additive and any food in or on which it is intended to be used as a component;

"(3) The cumulative effect in the diet of man of the new food additive and where relevant because of their use in or on food, of any chemically or pharmacalogically related substance or substances; and

"(4) Appropriate safety factors for applying experimentation data to practical use in appraising the likelihood of the hazard to the public health."

Rep. Miller's Statement

Rep. Miller commented that the procedures established in his bill "adequately serve to protect the public health without requiring the secretary to write an issue licensing regulation covering the use of new food additives or new packaging materials. The bill provides practical control mechanisms for the secretary without permitting strangulation of industrial research by capriciousness in the department."

New packaging materials have been treated separately in the bill because the potential hazard from packaging material is very much less in degree in that only trace contamination generally may be involved. The bill provides that persons proposing to offer new packaging materials must notify the secretary ninety days prior to shipment and file a "Report of Investigation to Show Safety." The new material could be used unless the secretary, within sixty days, notified the applicant that the material appeared to be hazardous to public health. The applicant then would be required to follow the procedures applicable to new food additives.

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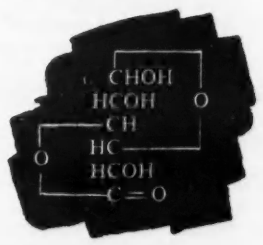

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BLACK—1,204 bgs, Credit Suisse, Casablanca
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CASHEWNUT SHELL LIQUID—120 tons, Fidelity Union Trust Co, Cochin
100 dms, Mitchel Beck Co, Lourenco Marques
CASSIA—270 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Rotterdam
661 bgs, Rotterdam
4,197 pkgs, Rotterdam
CASTOR BEANS—455 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Gonaives
777 bgs, Spencer Kellogg, Port de Paix
16,228 bgs, Baker Castor Oil Co, Salvador
OIL—399 tons, Spencer Kellogg, Lobito
200 tons, Baker Castor Oil Co, Santos
400 tons, Recife
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—25 tons, Chase National Bank, Naples
4,037 bgs, Chase National Bank, Naples
CHLORAL HYDRATE—30 dms, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
p-CHLORO-m-CRESOL—10 kgs, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CINNAMON QUILLS—100 bls, Wessel Duval & Co, Colombo
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CITRONELLA OIL—23 dms, Garrigues Stewart & Davies, Keelung
14 dms, Magnus Mabee & Reynard, Colombo
2 dms, Felton Chemical Co, Colombo
50 dms, Orbis Products Corp, Keelung
CLAY, BURNT—732 bgs, Markath Trading Co, Liverpool
CLOVE—80 bls, Zanzibar
LEAF OIL—15 dms, Gillespie & Co, Tomatave
25 dms, Maywood Chemical Works, Tomatave
5 dms, Bank of Manhattan Co, Tomatave
OIL—9 dms, George Lueders & Co, Mombasa
7 dms, Lo Curto & Funk, Mombasa
COALTAR DYES—11 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
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41 cks, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
COCOA LEAVES—139 bls, Merck & Co, Mollendo
COCONUT OIL—300 tons, American Trust Co, Zamboanga
325 tons, Manila
CODLIVER OIL—170 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Alesund
COPAL GUM—179 bgs, Archer Daniels Midland Co, Manila
250 bgs, S Winterbourne &.Co, Matadi
250 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Matadi
58 bgs, O G Innes Corp, Manila
COPPER CYANIDE—50 dms, Antwerp
CORIANDER OIL—1 cs, George Lueders & Co, Rijeka
SEED—270 bgs, K I Litster, Casablanca
CORN SILK—46 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
COTTON LINTERS—344 bls, Cowa Trading Co, Recife
1,094 bls, Antwerp
m-CRESOL—28 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
o-CRESOL—10 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
CRESYLIC ACID—922 dms, H A Gogarty, Liverpool
140 dms, James E Fox, Liverpool
CUBE ROOT—16 bls, Gillespie & Co, Callao
CUTTLEFISH BONE—200 cs, Guaranty Trust Co, Lisbon
DAMMAR GUM—50 cs, Archer-Daniels-Midland Co, Bangkok
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DESOXYCHOLIC ACID—17 dms, James D Irwin Co, Buenos Aires
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ENULA ROOT—10 bls, S B Penick & Co, Rijeka
EPSOM SALT—25 bgs, Acarento International Co, Rotterdam
FISHLIVER OIL—3 dms, Albumina Supply Co, Yokohama
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FUEL OIL—111,987 bbls, Royal Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
281,361 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Punta Cardon
104,158 bbls, Paragon Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
10,000 bbls, Asiatic Petroleum Corp, Curacao
120,236 bbls, New England Petroleum Corp, Punta Cardon
388,100 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
85,000 bbls, Esso Export Corp, Aruba
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GLUESTOCK—31 bls, Karr Ellis & Co, Liverpool
370 bgs, Karr Ellis & Co, Liverpool
260 bls, Havana
GLYCERINE—100 dms, Bunge Corp, Callao
GRAPHITE—250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucible Co, Colombo
250 bgs, C Pettinos, Colombo
250 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Colombo
500 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Hong Kong
550 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Mombasa
1,250 bgs, Joseph Dixon Crucile Co, Tamatave
3,750 bgs, C Pettinos, Tamatave
600 bgs, Asbury Graphite Mills, Tamatave
GYPSUM—400 bgs, Hammill & Gillespie, Liverpool
10,921 tons, U S Gypsum Co, Hantsport
HO OIL—1 dm, Fletcher Trust Co, Keelung
HOOF, HORNMEAL—902 bgs, Wilson & Co, Santos
1,052 bgs, A M Goldstein, Buenos Aires
INOKAWA OIL—16 dms, United Global Corp, Chilung
IPECAC ROOT—5 bgs, Curacao Trading Co, Port Limon
IRON GLUE—69 dms, Van Oppen & Co, Liverpool
LACTOSE—200 dms, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
500 kgs, Nestle Co, Liverpool
200 dms, Liverpool
LAUREL LEAVES—100 bls, Max Van Pels, Rijeka
LEMONGRASS OIL—14 dms, Grace National Bank, Cochin
LIVERMEAL—547 bgs, Wessel Duval & Co, Buenos Aires
LOCUST BEAN GUM—400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Genoa
MACE—28 cs, Rotterdam
MAGNESITE—2,600 bgs, Golwynne Chemical Corp, Madras
MAGNESIUM CARBONATE—1,200 bgs, Reheis & Co, Liverpool
75 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Liverpool
SULFATE—120 bgs, L D Peters & Sons, Liverpool
MANGROVE BARK—2,432 bgs, Gerhart L Kobark, Dar es Salaam
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MYROBALANS—1,572 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Bombay
EXTRACT—200 bgs, River Plate Corp, Liverpool
NAPHTHALENE — 400 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Antwerp
667 bgs, Gallard Schlesinger, Liverpool
707 bgs, Standard Naphthalene Products, Liverpool
NAPHTHOL—5 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
16 dms, Rotterdam
NIGER SEED—133 bgs, Levy & Levis Co, Visakhapatnam
400 bgs, Walter Co, Visakhapatnam
59 bgs, Massawa
p-NITRO-o-TOLUDINE—2 dms, Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Rotterdam
NUTMEG—61 bgs, A G Dunn, Rotterdam
68 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Macassar
250 bgs, Rotterdam
OCOTEA CYMBARUM OIL—29 dms, Bank of London & S A, Rio de Janeiro
23 dms, Flora Essential Oils Co, Itajai
OLEYL ALCOHOL—116 dms, Olympic Shipping Co, Liverpool
OLIVE OIL—258 dms, Atlantic Bank of N Y, Piraeus
200 dms, J Ossola, Casablanca
100 dms, De Rosa Inc, Casablanca
200 dms, Uddo & Taormina, Casablanca
100 dms, Pasterne & Co, Casablanca
PALM OIL—409 tons, Canada Packers Ltd, Matadi
1,131 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
PALMKERNEL OIL—821 tons, Balfour Guthrie, Matadi
294 tons, Matadi
PAPAIN—294 hlf chts, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
10 cs, Chas L Huisking & Co, Colombo
PAPRIKA—100 bgs, P H Petry, Rijeka
100 bgs, Griffith Lab, Rijeka
PEATMOSS—1,400 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
250 bls, Trans Spere Trading Co, Bremen
400 bls, C Gastmeyer, Rotterdam
1,000 bls, Gellco Inc, Bremen
2,092 bls, Marine Midland Trust Co, Bremen
1,900 bls, E J Lang, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—3 bgs, Borneo Sumatra Trading Co, Singapore
1,088 bgs, Alleppey
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206 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Singapore
PERU BALSAM—1 dm, Wessel Duval & Co, Puntarenas
PETITGRAIN OIL—25 cs, Bertrand Freres, Buenos Aires
PETROLEUM, CRUDE—397,000 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Puerto La Cruz
102,600 bbls, California Oil Co, Las Piedras
PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE—1,500 bgs, Fallek International Corp, Naples
POLLACKLIVER OIL—85 dms, Arista Oil Products Co, Yokohama
50 dms, Wilbur Ellis Co, Yokohama
POLYVINYL CHLORIDE—3,795 bgs, Naples
POTASSIUM CYANIDE—178 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
POTATO STARCH—435 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Havre
PYRETHRUM EXTRACT—100 dms, McLaughlin Gormley King Co, Mombasa
90 dms, John Powell & Co, Mombasa
FLOWERS—100 bls, John Powell & Co, Mombasa
PYRIDINE—1 dm, Chemical Bank, Rotterdam
PYRITES—337 cks, American Metal Co, Lexioes
QUARCUS MOSS—68 bls, Givaudan Corp, Rijeka
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—7,264 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
1,874 bgs, Tanimex Corp, Buenos Aires
1,100 bgs, R J Vogel Co, Buenos Aires
2,170 bgs, International Products Corp, Buenos Aires
1,000 bgs, Buenos Aires
RAUWOLFIA ROOT—898 bgs, Ciba Pharmaceutical Products, Matadi
RICE STARCH—400 bgs, Aurora Manufacturing Co, Trieste
100 bgs, American Key Products, Trieste
ROSEMARY LEAVES—123 bls, Lisbon
SAGE LEAVES—200 bls, Becker Mayer Seed Co, Dubrovnik
30 bls, M J Golombeck, Dubrovnik
OIL—3 bbls, Dubrovnik
49 cs, Antwerp
SALICYLIC ACID—20 dms, R J Saunders & Co, Rotterdam
SANDALWOOD—240 bgs, George Lueders & Co, Madras
OIL—18 cs, Lo Curto & Funk, Madras
9 cs, Schimmel & Co, Madras
9 cs, J H Schroder, Cochin
SAPONIN—5 cs, A K Peters Co, Liverpool
SEEDLAC—950 bgs, Gillespie Rogers Pyatt, Bangkok
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637 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Bangkok
250 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Bangkok
425 bgs, Mac Lac Co, Bangkok
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2,500 bgs, Bangkok
SERPENTINA ROOT—378 bgs, Meer Corp, Bangkok
SESAME SEED—3,944 bgs, Independent Halvah & Candies, Puntarenas
876 bgs, A Sahadi & Co, Salvador
SHARKLIVER OIL—30 dms, Collett Week Corp, Keelung
SHELLAC—856 bgs, Wm Zinsser & Co, Calcutta
100 bgs, Bunge Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Schwab Bros, Calcutta
50 bgs, Colony Import & Export Corp, Calcutta
200 bgs, Calcutta
SIENNA—14 bbls, Leghorn
SILVER SULFIDE—210 bgs, Chemical Bank, Antofagasta
SOAP BARK—38 bls, Duncan Fox & Co, San Antonio
152 bls, S B Penick & Co, Valparaiso
SODIUM AMIDE—2 cs, Fisher Scientific Co, London
p-AMINO SALICYLATE—10 kgs, Naumes Forwarding Service, Rotterdam
BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
BICHROMATE—1,000 bgs, Ferro Metal & Chemical Corp, Durban
CYANIDE—435 dms, American Cyanamid Co, Liverpool
300 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
PERBORATE TETRAHYDRATE—800 dms, Chemcal Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
400 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
SULFITE ANHYDROUS—50 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
STARCH—100 bgs, Bank of Manhattan Co, Rotterdam
300 bgs, Morningstar Nicol, Rotterdam
STRAMONIUM LEAVES—40 bls, Prentiss Drug & Chemical Co, Rijeka
40 bls, Produce Brokers New Co, Rijeka
TALC—1,100 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Leghorn
15,900 bgs, Charles Mathieu, Genoa
TAPIOCA—556 bgs, Madagascar Agencies, Tamatave
FLOUR—1,000 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
1,000 bgs, Manhattan Paste & Glue Co, Bangkok
600 bgs, Harry F. R. Dolan, Bangkok
1,500 bgs, C & W Trading Co, Itajai
833 bgs, Harry F R Dolan Jr, Itajai
5,230 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Itajai
TARTARIC ACID—100 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
TETRAMETHYL THIOUREA—6 dms, Heemsoth Kerner, Liverpool
THYROID POWDER—5 dms, Harrisons & Crosfield, London
TRAGACANTH GUM—504 bgs, Sovereign International, Khorramshahr
TRICHLOROETHYLENE—300 dms, Miny Corp, Venice
766 dms, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool
TRI-HYDROXYBENZOL—5 kgs, Harrisons & Crosfield, London
TURMERIC—300 bgs, Wm E Martin, Jacmel
48 bgs, Van Loan & Co, Jacmel
150 bgs, Wm E Martin, Port Au Prince
78 bgs, Chemical Bank, Callao
40 bgs, Chemical Bank, Cochin
40 bgs, Irving Trust Co, Cochin
80 bgs, Cochin
160 bgs, Alleppey
ULTRAMARINE BLUE—10 bbls, Esca, Rotterdam
50 dms, Fezandie & Sperrle, Rotterdam
UREA—3,000 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
VANILLA BEANS—3 cs, L A Champon & Co, Mombasa
21 cs, L A Champon & Co, Tamatave
VIOLA HERB—2 bls, Meer Corp, Rijeka
VITAMIN B—2 cs, Shriro Trading Co, Bangkok
WATTLE EXTRACT—555 bgs, Barkey Importing Co, Mombasa
WOOL GREASE—35 dms, Rotterdam
27 dms, Hummel Chemical Co, Liverpool
ZINC AMMONIUM CHLORIDE—10 bbls, Lo Curto & Funk, Liverpool
ZIRCON SAND—3,600 bgs, International Titanium Corp, Brisbane
3,600 bgs, Lo Curto & Funk, Brisbane

Baltimore

LOCUST BEAN GUM—100 bgs, Wm M Allison & Co, Rotterdam
TAPIOCA FLOUR—500 bgs, Geismar & Co, Bangkok
500 bgs, Harry F R Dolan, Bangkok

Boston

ALUMINUM SULFATE—500 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Liverpool
CRESYLIC ACID—79 dms, Liverpool
MANIOCA FLOUR—2,200 bgs, General Foods Corp, Marseille
MYROBALANS EXTRACT—50 bgs, River Plate Corp, Liverpool
POLYVINYL ACETATE RESIN—15 bbls, Terra Chemicals Inc, Hamburg
SODIUM BICARBONATE—999 bgs, Chemical Manufacturing Co, Liverpool

Los Angeles

CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
COPRA—500 long tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
1,455 long tons, Procter & Gamble Co, Cebu
CAKE—5,600 bgs, Wilbur Ellis Co, Manila
MOLASSES—14,274 tons, Southwestern Sugar & Molasses Co, Kaohsiung
OLIVE OIL—50 csks, F & M Importing Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—300 bls, John Schumacher Co, Breman
POPPY SEED—50 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT — 160 bgs, Harvey J Boutin & Son, Gothenburg
TAPIOCA FLOUR—1,670 bgs, Internatio Rotterdam, Bangkok
UREA—600 bgs, C M C Chemicals Inc, Middlesbrough
500 bgs, Guaranty Trust Co of New York, Antwerp
689 bgs, Atkins Knoll & Co, Antwerp
WHITING—1,600 bgs, Antwerp

Norfolk

MYROBALANS EXTRACT—400 bgs, River Plate Corp, Liverpool

Philadelphia

BONE—350 tons, Transatlantic Animal By-Products Corp, Buenos Aires
ASH—1,222 bgs, Credit Suisse, Buenos Aires
MEAL—12,136 bgs, Credit Suisse, Rosario
CASEIN—1,000 bgs, White & Co, Buenos Aires
CASTOR OIL—214 tons, Rohm & Haas, Bombay
CHESTNUT EXTRACT—595 bgs, American Dyewood Co, Marseille
500 bgs, Gallagher & Ascher, Marseille
COTTON LINTERS—1,335 bls, First National Bank, Antwerp
CRESYLIC ACID—200 dms, Rotterdam
FLUORSPAR—1,492 tons, Mercantile Import Export Co, Huelva
GYPSUM—640 bgs, Beway Co, Liverpool
MOLASSES—684,762 gals, Antilla
521,633 gals, Preston
693,927 gals, Pastelillo
NAPHTHALENE—1,634 bgs, M W Hardy & Co, Rotterdam
1,984 bgs, C Kurz & Co, Gdynia
1,997 bgs, Tar Residuals Inc, Gdynia
300 bgs, M Friedman, Antwerp
3,098 bgs, M Friedman, Rotterdam
3,790 bgs, Rotterdam
461 bgs, Antwerp
OLIVE OIL—85 dms, Guaranty Trust Co, Seville
PEATMOSS—1,200 bls, Keer Maurer, Bremen
1,300 bls, Premier Peatmoss Corp, Bremen
945 bls, E Dunwoody, Hamburg
PETROLEUM CRUDE—236,419 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Pamatacual
239,336 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Amuay Bay
120,595 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Puerto La Cruz
111,490 bbls, Atlantic Refining Co, Banias
125,840 bbls, Esso Standard Oil Co, Aruba
207,050 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Mena Al Ahmadi
117,170 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Las Piedras
220,500 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Mena Al Ahmadi
912,489 bbls, Gulf Oil Corp, Puerto La Cruz
266,519 bbls, The Texas Co, Las Piedras
120,589 bbls, The Texas Co, Covenas
338,345 bbls, The Texas Co, Sidon
150,004 bbls, Socony Vacuum Oil Co, Las Piedras
POTASSIUM SILICATE—32 dms, Penna Salt Co, Rotterdam
QUEBRACHO EXTRACT—960 bgs, River Plate Corp, Buenos Aires
SHELLAC—60 bgs, Dings & Schuster, Bremen
SODIUM BICARBONATE—500 bgs, Liverpool
TAPIOCA FLOUR—2,400 bgs, Stein Hall & Co, Bangkok
UREA—1,000 bgs, Nylos Trading Co, Genoa
WHITING—27 tons, Pluess Staufer, Antwerp
108 tons, Antwerp
ZIRCON SAND—51,061 bgs, Brisbane

San Francisco

p-AMINO SALICYLATE—20 dms, State Mercantile Co, Bremen
CARAWAY SEED—100 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
CASEIN—500 bgs, J B Spellacy, Sydney
CASSIA—104 pkgs, Rotterdam
COPRA—1,000 tons, American Trust Co, Cebu
500 tons, American Trust Co, Legaspi
CAKE—2,000 bgs, Balfour Guthrie, Cebu
2,000 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, Cebu
7,000 bgs, Lu Do & Lu Ym Corp, Cebu
EPSOM SALT—500 bgs, Mattoon & Co, Bremen
FISHMEAL—2,174 bgs, Marine Animal By-Products Co, Chimbote
GINGER—80 bgs, Alleppey
NICKEL SULFATE—9 cks, Antwerp
OLIVE OIL—50 dms, R Vanucci, Rotterdam
50 dms, Veronica Oil Co, Rotterdam
PEATMOSS—500 bls, Trans Sphere Trading Co, Bremen
PEPPER, BLACK—160 bgs, Mincing Trading Corp, Cochin
240 bgs, Cochin
POPPY SEED—100 bgs, B C Ireland, Rotterdam
SESAME SEED—1,107 bgs, Pacific Vegetable Oil Corp, San Jose
OIL—50 ctns, Wo Kee & Co, Kobe
SODIUM GLUTAMATE—100 dms, Bank of California, Yokohama
TAPIOCA FLOUR—700 bgs, American Key Products, Bangkok
TURMERIC—102 bgs, Alleppey
VANILLA BEANS—51 cs, First National Boston, Papeete
10 cs, Thurston & Braidich, Papeete
55 cs, Marine Midland Trust Co, Papeete
3 cs, Papeete

Lead, Zinc Industries Didn't Slump in 1954

—*Continued from page 5*

ports of foreign concentrates have enabled domestic smelters to offset the drop in US mine production.

• "United States consumption of primary lead (excluding stockpile purchases) was at its peak in 1950. The estimate for 1955 indicates a substantial gain over 1954—possibly as much as 14 percent. Total consumption of lead, including secondary, does not vary so greatly, but the more or less constant volume of secondary supply makes for wider swings in demand for primary lead.

• "Foreign consumption of primary lead will be about 25 percent greater in 1955 than it was in 1950. Foreign demand follows a different pattern than in the United States—cables and building requirements are more important abroad, while in this country batteries and high-test gasoline are of first importance.

• "Unless the relationship of domestic and foreign prices changes materially, imports of lead into the United States are likely to be lower in 1955 than in 1954. Combined imports of lead in ores and concentrates plus refined metal are estimated at between 350,000 and 400,000 tons this year, as against 438,000 tons in 1954 and 547,000 tons in 1953.

• "Although actual statistics as to foreign lead stocks are not published, it appears that such stocks as were accumulated in 1952 and 1953 have been liquidated. There is thus no reservoir from which a sudden large flood of imports could be drawn."

Balance Seen Achieved

Mr. Strauss concluded his talk by emphasizing that the apparent balance between production and consumption has been achieved on the basis of the price levels that have been in existence for the last months. A material increase in prices, he declared, particularly of zinc, would stimulate mine production and would discourage certain classes of consumption. Imbalance might then recur with all the troubles attendant on increasing stocks, he stated.

In his address, "Outlook For Zinc and Lead in 1955," Dr. Joseph Zimmerman, of the *Daily Metal Reporter*, reported that the government's stockpiling purchases have helped to improve the markets statistically and pricewise. There is a danger, he continued, in leaning on the government for a solution to the trade's problems, because the cures may frequently be worse than the disease.

"All the news from Washington," Dr. Zimmerman stated, "seems to indicate that the government will continue stockpiling lead and zinc after June 30 and that its old formula of a combined price of 27 cents a pound for the two metals may be stretched to bring it up to 28 cents a pound."

Gov't Stockpiling Discussed

"The present consumption of lead is somewhere between 100,000 and 105,000 tons a month," Dr. Zimmerman pointed out. "In addition," he continued, "the government stands ready to buy about 10,000 tons monthly for the stockpile, so that there is an outlet each month for 110,000 to 115,000 tons of lead. The supply of lead from domestic mines, from scrap recovery and from imports amounts to approximately 90,000 to 95,000 tons monthly. The deficit has been made up by the producers drawing on their own reserves."

"The statistical position of zinc, while greatly improved from what it was last year, is not so good as it is in lead. The trouble is that the high rate of domestic production and imports create a supply that is in excess of consumers' needs. The domestic slab zinc output and the net imports of slab zinc create a supply of approximately 100,000 tons a month whereas consumption is somewhere between 85,000 and 90,000 tons a month. Were it not for the fact that the government has been buying each month approximately 15,000 tons for the stockpile, the stocks in the hands of the producers would have increased rather than decreased," he concluded.

Mining Discoveries Told

The "Potential Sources of Lead and Zinc" was the subject of a talk by Carl E. Dutton of the United States Geological survey. Mr. Dutton reported that detailed mapping in eastern Tennessee indicated potential areas for exploration, and ore that has been estimated to contain more than a half million tons of zinc metal is at a depth of about 900 feet below the surface. "In the Metaline district of Washington," Mr. Dutton continued, "determination of the pattern of ore distribution was followed by exploration of potential areas and discovery of lead and zinc ore hidden at a depth of about 2,000 feet. In the Coeur d'Alene district of Idaho, recent recognition of a distinctive pattern in the distribution of ore bodies will almost certainly be a further aid for selection of favorable areas for exploration.

"At Eureka, Nev., determination of the amount and direction that ore-bearing rock has been offset by displacements of the earth's crust is a 3-D jig-saw puzzle, and the prize for the correct answer was a discovery which it has been estimated may amount to 2,000,000 tons of ore at a depth of about 1,100 feet below past mining. The chemical action that commonly accompanies some ore bodies may generate a small but instrumentally detectable amount of heat, and this method was used at Tintic, Utah, as the basis for extension of a mine working that had been abandoned because it appeared to have been unsuccessful, but it subsequently entered a predicted ore zone."

Metals Use Rise Favored

In his address entitled "Let's Increase Metal Consumption," John D. Sullivan of Batelle Memorial Institute, pointed out that at the turn of the century, per capita consumption of primary zinc in the United States was about 2 pounds annually, and that present-day consumption is on the order of eleven to twelve pounds. The rise in usage of lead has brought per capita consumption of that metal up to thirteen to fifteen pounds annually, Mr. Sullivan stated.

"We cannot deprecate what has been done by the chemical industry and agriculture," Mr. Sullivan concluded, "but without our metal economy they would be still in the aboriginal state. Metals contribute so much to the manufacture and distribution of consumer products, and to the construction of plants supplying us with other useful and new products, that no one can contradict the dogmatic statement, we should and must consume more metals'."

At last week's annual meeting of the American Zinc Institute, the following directors were elected for the term ending 1958:—H. D. Carus, Mathiessen & Hegeler Zinc Co., La Salle, Ill.; C. M. Chapin, jr., St. Joseph Lead Co., New York; M. L. Havey, New Jersey Zinc Co., New York; R. G. Kenly, New Jersey Zinc Sales Company, New York; S. H. Levison, American Smelting & Refining Co., New York; F. S. Mulock, U. S. Smelting, Refining & Mining Co., Boston; R. F. Orr, Athletic Mining & Smelting Co., Fort Smith, Ark.; O. A. Rockwell, Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; C. H. Winship, Jr., Phelps-Dodge Corporation, New York; and H. L. Young, American Zinc Sales Company, St. Louis, Mo.

Andrew Fletcher, president of the St. Joseph Lead Company of New York, last week was elected president of the Lead Industries Association at its twenty-seventh annual meeting in Chicago. Mr. Fletcher succeeds J. B. Haffner, former president of the Bunker Hill & Sullivan Mining & Concentrating Company of Kellogg, Idaho.

Mr. Fletcher has been for many years a recognized leader in the non-ferrous metals industry. Besides being president and trustee of the St. Joseph Lead, he is chairman of the Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America, vice-president and treasurer of the American Mining Congress, and past-president of the American Institute of Mining & Metallurgical Engineers.

The representative of the lead mining, smelting and manufacturing industries also elected as vice-presidents:—K. C. Brownell, president, American Smelting & Refining Company, New York; J. A. Martino, president, National Lead Company, New York, and M. M. Zoller, vice-president, Eagle-Picher Company, Cincinnati, Ohio. Robert L. Ziegfeld was re-elected secretary-treasurer.

Ammonia Production Facility

—*Continued from page 5*

which will be sold as such to meet the growing demand in the Island for anhydrous ammonia. The balance will be converted to aqua ammonia, ammonium sulfate and possibly other products for use by agriculture and other industries.

Mr. Gonzalez said that the project has been under study a long time and expressed appreciation for the cooperation and assistance of the various agencies of the government of Puerto Rico in bringing plans to a successful conclusion. The Lummus Company, New York, is designing and will construct the plant. Cox & Weinrich, Washington, D. C. are consulting engineers for Gonzalez Chemical Industries.

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- DIMETHYLTELLURONIUM DIIODIDE
- 2,6-DIMETHYLTHIANTHRENE
- 2,4-DIMETHYLTHIAZOLE
- DIMETHYL ZINC
- α,α'-DINAPHTHYL
- β,β'-DINAPHTHYL
- 4,4'-DINITRO-1,1'-BINAPHTHYL
- 2,2-DINITROBIPHENYL
- 1,5-DINITRONAPHTHALENE
- 1,8-DINITRONAPHTHALENE
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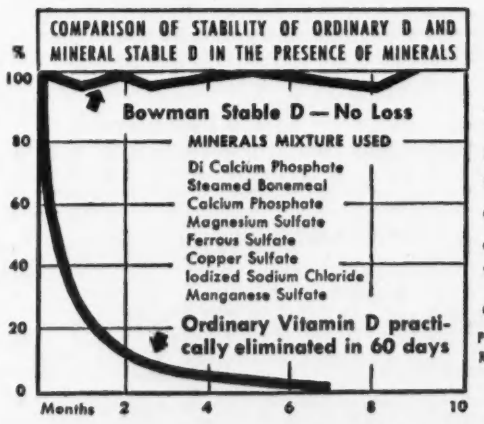

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Essential Oils, Aromatics, Flavorings

Price changes in the essential oils group last week included a 5 cents advance in pimento leaf oil. Reports from origin were that oil of pimento leaf was growing scarcer with supplies in the spot market strongly held. Lemongrass oil was reduced 20 cents per pound while wormseed oil was 50 cents lower.

The citrus oils group continued in the doldrums last week as unseasonable weather kept buying on a more or less hand-to-mouth basis. Lime oil was said to be selling at the lowest price in years but demand continues sloppy. Reports from the West Indies indicate that producers of lime oil have become very discouraged over the low prices currently holding sway. There was a good possibility that production of lime oil in that area will be curtailed thus easing problems which have emanated from overproduction. Unrectified clove leaf oil was reduced again last week reflecting unstable economic conditions at origin rather than any surplus in supply. As a result, USP eugenol was lower by 15 cents. Eugenol is made from clove leaf oil, it was pointed out. Another aromatic chemical to be reduced was ionone. Declining costs of lemongrass oil were behind the lowering of ionone prices, it was said. Alpha ionone was off 25 cents, with beta ionone down 20 cents. Methyl ionone was reduced 10 cents per pound.

In the seeds and spices market, activity was somewhat limited last week preceding the spice trade convention. One of the more outstanding price changes was in Moroccan coriander seed which was sharply advanced, rising 5¾ cents per pound. Indian celery seed was advanced 2 cents per pound while Ceylon cinnamon No. 2 was 2 cents higher. Jamaica ginger grades Nos. 2 and 3 were both increased 1 cent, on spot, continuing the rising price trend of recent weeks. Offerings from origin continued scarce. Black, Malabar pepper was advanced 3 cents, in the first substantial price change in several weeks.

Among the items reduced, Vanilla beans were the most prominent. Bourbon vanilla was off 50 cents per pound while Tahiti beans declined 40 cents and Mexican cuts, 25 cents. Mexican vanilla prices have held stronger than Bourbon vanilla since it was understood that the primary reason behind the decline in the Bourbon variety was the necessity for shippers to raise ready cash to meet loans which have fallen due.

Essential Oils

Clove Leaf—The spot market continued to decline last week on unrectified clove leaf oil. The weakness was ascribed to economic conditions at origin rather than due to any oversupply of this oil.

Dillweed—Demand for this flavoring oil was seasonally slow. Supplies were adequate for current inquiry and prices unchanged.

Geranium—Origin continued to exhibit strength. The spot market was quite firm and the prospects of further price advances were considered likely in view of the tight position reported from origin.

Guaiacwood—The spot market appeared to gain strength but pricewise, there was no change. The current market ranged from $1.40 to $1.90 per pound.

Lavandin—The market was quiet with prices holding at firm levels. Supplies were adequate to cover consumer requirements and expected to continue in the immediate future.

Imports Detained by FDA

Week Ended April 22

New York

Chillies (9 lots), 1,359 bags: filthy.
Cloves (20 lots), 1,302 bags: filthy.
Cassia (5 lots), 378 bags: filthy.
Fennel seed (2 lots), 100 bags: filthy.
Fenugreek seed, 200 bags: filthy.
Ginger, 254 bags: filthy.
Gum karaya (14 lots), 305 bags: filthy.
Kola nuts, 226 bags: moldy and wormy.
Mace, 7 cases: insects.
Nutmegs (8 lots), 421 bags: moldy and wormy.
Paprika (18 lots), 1,340 bags: filthy.
Rauwolfia root, 448 bags: no name of product or directions for use.
Turmeric (7 lots), 470 bags: moldy.

Price Trends

Advanced

Celery seed, Indian, 2c. per lb.
Cinnamon, Ceylon, #2, 2c. per lb.
Coriander seed, Moroccan, 5¾c. per lb.
Ginger, Jamaica, 1c. per lb.
Oil, pimento leaf, 5c. per lb.
Pepper, black, Malabar, 3c. per lb.

Reduced

Anise seed, Mexican, 1c. per lb.
Spanish, 1c. per lb.
Caraway seed, ½c. per lb.
Eugenol, USP, 15c. per lb.
Ionone, alpha, 25c. per lb.
beta, 20c. per lb.
methyl, 10c. per lb.
Oil, lemongrass, 20c. per lb.
Wormseed, 50c. per lb.
Poppy seed, Argentine, ½c. per lb.
Iranian, 1c. per lb.
Turkish, ½c. per lb.
Vanilla beans, Bourbon, 50c. per lb.
Mexican, cuts, 25c. per lb.
Tahiti, 40c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 30, 1954
136.63	136.79	136.79	147.28

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Lemon—Demand remains about the same as in preceding weeks. The seasonal jump in inquiry has not exhibited itself to any great extent. It was expected that the first warm spell will see consumption pick up.

Lemongrass—The spot market continued to ease. Current prices were down 20c. from previous levels. Prices ranged from $2.05 to $3 per pound.

Lime—This market continued depressed. Prices were currently at $3.30 to $4.75 per pound, depending upon quality, quantity and sellers' ideas. Lime oil was reportedly at its lowest price in history and was considered one of the best buys in flavoring oils.

Ocotea Cymbarum—The supply situation continued tight although consumer demand has eased to some degree. It appeared that current price levels would continue to hold for several months in view of the shortage of camphor oils.

Pimento Leaf—Spot prices advanced 5c. per pound in face of continued tightness in supply. Current quotations ranged from $2.60 to $3.10 per pound. It was understood that offerings from origin have been limited and spot supplies were held in strong hands.

Spearmint—The spot market was steady last week with the low of the market at $4.25 per pound. Demand was good, according to trade sources and supplies were none too plentiful.

Wormseed — Spot prices declined 50c. per pound last week in face of sluggish demand. The current market ranged from $4.50 to $5.75 per pound.

Aromatic Chemicals

Eugenol—The recent declines in unrectified clove leaf oil were reflected last week in a 15c. reduction in the price of eugenol. The current price ranged from $2.20 to $3.25 per pound.

Ionone—The ionones were reduced last week, reflecting lower raw material costs. Alpha ionone was reduced 25c. while beta ionone was off 20c. per pound. Methyl ionone was reduced 10c.

Miscellaneous

Anise Seed—Mexican anise seed declined 1c. per pound on spot and was currently quoted at 32c. per pound. Spanish seed was off 1c. and was listed at 35c.

Caraway Seed—Prices slipped ½c. last week in face of sluggish consumer demand. The spot market was currently quoted at 18c. per pound.

Celery Seed — Indian celery seed advanced 2c. per pound last week to 19c. while French seed was off 1c. at 40c. to 41c. per pound.

Cinnamon—Ceylon No. 2 cinnamon advanced 2c. on spot last week and was currently quoted at 56c. The "0000" grade of cinnamon was firmer at 75c. to 76c.

Clove—Clove was easier last week although prices held unchanged at the weekend. The current market on both Madagascar and Zanzibar cloves was 48c. per pound.

Coriander Seed—Moroccan coriander seed prices advanced very sharply last week in the absence of lower priced stocks. The current price was 15c. per pound an increase of 5¾c. per pound. The price hike was one of the greatest ever reported during the period of a week. Shipments of new crop Moroccan seed were not anticipated until July-August and it appeared likely that the market would continue strong in light of these conditions.

Fennel Seed—There were no changes in the spot market although there appeared

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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to be some tendency toward easing. Consumer inquiry was routine while supplies were adequate to cover hand-to-mouth buying needs.

Ginger—There was some continued evidence of strength in this commodity. Sierra Leone ginger was unchanged but showed added firmness. Jamaica grades were advanced 1c., on spot, with No. 2 ginger currently selling at 45c. and No. 3, 44c. per pound. Nigerian split ginger was unchanged at 30c. to 31c.

Mace—There was no change in spot prices which held at $1.40 for both the East and West Indian varieties. It was reported that imports from Indonesia continue irregular and that stocks are on the short side. Consumer demand, however, remains quiet.

Nutmeg—There was an easier trend reported in this item due to sluggish inquiry. Prices have not declined, as yet, although there was a possibility that the market would come down in the not distant future.

Paprika—The market was steady and unchanged last week. Roumanian paprika held at 28c. while Spanish was quoted at 36c. to 38c. and Yugoslavian, 26c. per pound.

Pepper—Black pepper showed an increase in strength last week, advancing 3c. per pound to 46½c.-47c. This strength grew out of reports that first half of April shipments of Malabar were small, approximately 200 tons. It will be recalled that the total March shipments from India were about 550 tons. This would be a very important development if there had been no shipments of Lampong during this period. However, in March it is estimated that approximately 250 tons were shipped from Singapore and a similar quantity is likely to come out in April.

Pimento — There were no changes in this spice last week. Jamaican pimento was currently quoted at 85c. while Mexican quality was steady at 68c. per pound.

Poppy Seed—Argentine poppy seed was easier, declining ½c. to 22½c. last week. Turkish seed was also ½c. lower while Iranian poppy seed was down 1c. per pound.

Vanilla Beans—The spot market has continued to ease on Bourbon beans in response to a decline in offering prices in Madagascar. It was understood that the principal reason behind the lower prices in Madagascar was due to fact that shippers there have been forced to sell at more attractive levels in order to raise enough cash to pay off on bank loans which have been falling due. At any rate, this development has been a boon to buyers here with Bourbon bean prices currently 50c. lower than previously reported. Bourbon vanilla beans were currently quoted at $8.25 to $8.75 per pound. Despite the decidedly more attractive prices on vanilla compared to those in force at the beginning of this year, nevertheless, many buyers have continued to buy on a more or less hand-to-mouth basis since it is almost axiomatic that no one buys heavily in a falling market. Mexican vanilla bean prices have held more firmly than the Bourbon variety. It appeared that Mexican vanilla holders were not subject to the same financial stress as those in Madagascar. This factor was believed to be one of the principal reasons that Mexican prices have held more firmly. Currently, Mexican whole vanilla was quoted at $9.75 to $10 per pound while Mexican cuts were priced at $9 to $9.50. Tahiti beans were priced at $7.60-$8.

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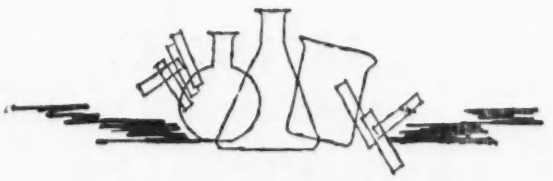

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Esso Standard Oil Adopts Record $133 Million Budget

A record physical capital budget of $133,000,000 has been adopted by Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, for new and improved manufacturing and marketing facilities in the eighteen states where it operates, it was announced last week by Stanley C. Hope, president. It is expected that the major portion of the budget will be spent in the next two years.

Of planned expenditures of $100,000 in refinery plant and equipment, Mr. Hope said, $66,000,000 will go to new and improved fuel products manufacturing equipment at Esso's six refineries. Among new facilities to be installed are fluid hydroforming, hydrofining and fluid coking units developed by Esso Research & Engineering Company. Coking units increase the yield of higher value products and components of gasoline and heating oil from present crude runs. Hydroforming and hydrofining facilities are designed to anticipate quality requirements of gasoline of future cars as well as to effect quality improvements in other products.

Three million dollars will be directed to the extension and improvements of pollution control programs. A substantial part of this expenditure will include the installation of basic units and auxiliary equipment to control the emission of undesirable components of stack gases.

Label Standard Asked

—Continued from page 7

grams at a single dose of fifty milligrams or less per kilogram of body weight when a given chemical is administered orally; or when administered by inhalation under certain conditions; or by continuous contract with the skin for twenty-four hours or more.

"Of necessity," Mr. Hill warned, "the definition is arbitrary and may be revised as the science of toxicology advances. In every case, data on human experience, when available, take precedence over animal data."

Industry's part in combatting the problems of air pollution should be brought before the public in order to stop the blame placed on industry for a condition for which it is not entirely responsible, H. G. Mangelsdorf, director and general manager of manufacturing for Esso Standard Oil Company, New York, told the gathering.

"Less than five percent of the newspaper articles on the subject deal with the industrial viewpoint and accomplishment," Mr. Mangelsdorf pointed out. "The reader is getting only one side of the story. In this situation inference and innuendo can lead to development of public prejudice and an unfavorable attitude toward industry."

"There is reason to believe that the public as a whole is uninformed and that industry is largely to blame for this situation," he concluded. "It appears that industry definitely has a public relations problem. A fundamental factor in overcoming public hostility lies in developing and exhibiting the will to be a good neighbor in the community. This requires education and acceptance of responsibility at all levels. The individual has the right to expect an abundant supply of fresh air, yet the factory owner has the right to use the atmosphere as a receiver of waste materials. If facts are presented clearly and objectively, the people of the community will have a better understanding of the complexity of the problem and will develop a more sympathetic attitude toward industry that is willing to abate air pollution.

The precautionary measures to protect the people living near the Nevada atom bomb testing grounds have been so thorough that no one outside the restricted test site of some 4,600 square miles has been injured during the past five major series of nuclear detonations, and allowed claims for blast damage to structures amounted to only $48,000 so far, according to Gordon M. Dunning, of the Biophysics Branch, Division of Biology and Medicine, of the Atomic Energy Commission. Dr. Dunning, a health physicist, made this disclosure while discussing in some detail the efforts undertaken to protect the civilian population from any possible ill effects of the Nevada tests.

"No method ever has been, or ever can be, devised that will permit an exact advance prediction of human hazard. Threshold limits, no matter how accurate and well-documented, serve only as a guide and a yardstick," Dr. Miriam Sachs, of the New Jersey Department of Health, declared. In substantiating her statement, Dr. Sachs quoted from a preface to a list of threshold limits compiled by the American Conference of Governmental Industrial Hygienists in 1948 which stated that "people vary greatly in their response to drugs and toxic substances. Therefore, it is a figment of the imagination to think that we can set down a precise limit below which there is complete safety and immediately above which there may be a high percentage of cases of poisoning among those exposed. The values have been set at a level below which it is fair to expect reasonable protection and above which it is reasonable to expect that we can have occasional cases of poisoning."

Rhodia Mid-Continent Area Engineering Post Is Filled

Rhodia, Inc., New York, has announced the appointment of Paul Brna as its engineering representative in the mid-continent area. Mr. Brna is a trained specialist in the application and scale of essential oils, flavors, aromatic chemicals, and organic chemicals for the industrial reodorants field. For eight years he was chief chemist for Chicago Pharmacal Company. He spent six years in sales work with Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, and was associated with Roubechez, Inc., before joining Rhodia.

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Oils, Fats and Waxes

Trading in oils and fats continued on a hand to mouth basis last week. While business was light the tone of the market was generally steady. Crude cottonseed oil for nearby delivery was in tight supply and prices were slightly higher. Crude peanut oil was lifted sharply due to scarcity of domestic oil and higher cost of imported. Interest at the higher prices however, was negligible. Corn oil was firmer with cottonseed. Soybean oil was irregular and lower.

Improved trading in tallow for export account stiffened the market, resulting in a fractional advance, while greases closed unchanged. Domestic demand was fair but faded at the higher levels. Lard market was easy, but closed steady.

Higher cost of flaxseed and lower prices for linseed meal, strengthened linseed oil and quotations were raised fractionally for all positions. Lower prices for oiticica oil resulted in a good volume of business. The advance in linseed oil also was a contributing factor. Consumers purchased moderate lots of imported and domestic oils at prevailing quotations.

Trading in oilmeals lacked snap, and was confined to actual requirements. Cottonseed meal was fairly steady due to government support, while soybean meal was easier and off about $2 per ton.

Further weakness developed in carnauba wax on spot due to offers of wax on consignment at concessions. Prices declined 2 cents per pound for crudes and 1 cent for refined grades. Crude beeswax was scarce and higher, which was reflected in refined grades. Japan wax continued inactive and easy, declining another cent per pound.

Price Trends

Advanced

Acid, linseed, 2/5c. per lb.
Oil, corn, crude, ½c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Cottonseed, crude, ¼c. per lb.
refd., ¼c. per lb.
Linseed, 2/5c. per lb.
Peanut, crude, 2½c. per lb.
refd., 1¾c. per lb.
Tallow, ½c. per lb.
Wax, crude Afr., 2c. per lb.
refd., yellow, 2c. per lb.

Reduced

Cocoa butter, 2c. per lb.
Oil, oiticica, ¼c. per lb.
Soybean, crude, ½c. per lb.
refd., ½c. per lb.
Soybean meal, $1.50 per ton.
Wax, carnauba, Ceara, 2c. per lb.
Parnahyba, 2c. per lb.
refd., pure, 1c. per lb.
tech., 1c. per lb.
Yellow, 2c. per lb.
Japan, 1c. per lb.

Comparative Price Indexes

(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 30, 1954
105.57	106.67	107.97	123.44

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Vegetable Oils

Castor—Domestic grades were in light demand, chiefly for prompt delivery, prices were unchanged at the recent decline. No. 1 Brazilian was in steady request. Prompt shipment was quoted 12½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Coconut—Crude oil was steady at 11¾c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Pacific coast for nearby shipment; 11⅝c. May and 11½c. June. At New York, tankcars were offered 12¾c. per pound, prompt delivery.

Corn—Trading was reported light. Crude was raised to 13¾c. per pound, tankcars, mills, prompt shipment. Refined was maintained at 17¼c. per pound, tankcars, New York delivery.

Cottonseed—Firmness of crude oil continued to be reflected in bleachable cottonseed oil futures last week, especially old crop deliveries. Trading was moderate and mixed. Prices were fractionally higher for old crop while new crop received little attention. Cash oil was higher with stronger crude and refined salad was raised to 16⅞c. per pound, tankcars, New York, prompt delivery.

Offers of crude were light and market was fractionally higher. Crushers tendered the bulk of production to he government under the support program. Sales and bids were reported at 13⅜c. per pound, tankcars, Valley, and 13c. and 13⅛c., in Texas, according to location and 13¾c. North Carolina.

The Department of Agriculture has announced details of an agreement providing for the sale to Argentina of approximately 20,000 metric tons of cottonseed oil, valued at about $5,800,000. Sales will be made by private United States traders. The Argentine agreement is the seventh to be announced. Programs with Turkey, Yugoslavia, Chile, Peru, Pakistan, and Spain were announced previously.

Sales and prices of prime summer yellow cottonseed oil futures in tankcars (60,000 pounds) on the N. Y. Produce Exchange for the week ended April 29 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
May	109	15.40	15.13	15.42@15.45
July	126	15.30	15.09	15.30S
September	44	14.56	14.45	14.52@14.55
October	6	14.05	13.98	14.05@14.10
December	10	14.02	13.95	13.94@13.98
January	7	14.00	13.90	13.99S
March	8	14.00	13.91	13.90@13.94

Total sales, 310 contracts.

Linseed—Further advances in flaxseed strengthened this market and crushers lifted oil prices ⅖c. per pound. Trend of seed has been upwards, advancing 8c. per bushel during the past ten days. Low prices for meal also was a contributing factor. Raw oil was higher at 12.8c. per pound, tankcars, Minneapolis April-June delivery, (and 13c., ex warehouse.) Consuming demand for oil was negligible and confined to withdrawals against current contracts.

Flaxseed—Market was lower off 5c per bushel.

Minneapolis. — The flaxseed market was easier and declined to $3.25 per bushel, Minneapolis. Offerings were light. Purchases in the spot cash market were only six cars and 13,230 bushels in oddlots.

Receipts and shipments of flaxseed, in bushels, were as follows:—

	Receipts 1954-55	Receipts 1953-54	Shipments 1954-55	Shipments 1953-54
Past week.	96.250	189.000	33.250	50.200
Since Sept. 1	20.119.000	15,603.900	4.583.500	3.156.900

Oiticica—Business was reported fairly active. Tankcars were available from 12c. to 12¼ per pound, New York, according to seller prompt and later delivery. Drums were held at 13½c. to 14c. per pound, depending upon quantity and seller.

Olive—Trading was restricted to actual needs. Spanish oil was unchanged at $2.35 to $2.40 per gallon, drums, spot, duty paid.

Palm—Buying interest was reported quiet. Drums were unchanged at 12¾c. to 13¼c. per pound, as to quantity, and tankcars, 11¼c. per pound, New York, prompt delivery.

Peanut—Scarcity of domestic and higher cost of imported oil stiffened this market. Crude oil was advanced to 18c. per pound, tankcars, southeast, mills. Refined oil was firmer at 21c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis.

Rapeseed—Trading was reported slow. Refined was held at 16c. per pound, tankcars, New York. May and June delivery and 15¾c. July forward.

Soybean—Trading was limited last week and the market developed an easier tone. Crude was off fractionally, with light sales at 11½c. per pound, tankcars, Decatur, spot; 11⅜c., first half May; 11¼c., second half; 11c. bid, June and 10⅛c. bid, October-December. Refined salad was lower at 14½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, prompt delivery.

Sales and prices of crude soybean oil futures on the N. Y. Produce Exhange in tankcars (60,000 pounds) for the week ended April 29 follow:—

	Sales	Cents per pound High	Low	Close
May	41	11.25	11.20	11.20@11.32
July	17	10.85	10.75	10.83S
October	5	10.22	10.16	10.22S
December	15	10.10	10.03	10.10@10.17
March	6	10.13	10.05	10.13S

Total sales, 84 contracts.

Tung—Business was reported fair for prompt delivery. Market was steady and unchanged. Sales of imported oil were noted at 23⅜c. to 23½c. per pound, tankcars, New York basis, as to seller. Domestic oil also was in moderate request on the basis of 22⅜c. to 22½c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. mills. Drums were maintained at 24⅞c. to 25¼c. per pound, spot, according to quantity. The government last week sold 500,000 pounds of tung oil at 22c. per pound, tankcars, f.o.b. Bogalusa and Avondale, La., and 23c., Cleveland, O.

Miscellaneous

Castor Beans—Shipments were quoted nominally from $105 to $110 per ton, c. and f., New York.

Imports of castor beans and castor oil at New York and Philadelphia last week were as follows:—

	Pounds Beans	Oil
Last week	2.619.000	2.426.000
Previous week	.....	1.100.000
Corresponding week, 1954.	.....	1.002.000
Total this year	41.257.895	27.034.000
Corresponding period, 1954.	23.279.900	11.806.000

Cocoa Butter—This market continued unsettled. Prices were easy, dropping to

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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59c. to 65c. per pound, spot depending upon quantity.

Copra—Market was quotably unchanged and steady. Shipments were maintained at $160 per ton, c.i.f. Pacific coast.

Fats and Greases

Greases—This market eased late in week and slight advance was not sustained. Yellow grease was quoted at 6¾c. per pound, tankcars, delivered; house 6½c.; brown, 5⅝c.; choice white, all hog, 8½c. and not all hog, 8c., same basis.

Lard—Market was firmer at the close, regaining early losses. Cash lard was quoted at 12.90c. per pound, drums, Chicago.

Oleo Oil—Trading was reported slow. Extra was offered at 15¾c. to 16c. per pound, drums, and oleo stearine, 11½c. to 11¾c., barrels, according to quantity.

Tallow—Increased trading to cover exports to Pakistan and Formosa raised the quotations ⅛c. for better grades. Domestic business was moderate before the advance. Soapers were on the sidelines. Bleachable fancy was higher at 7⅝c. per pound, tankcars delivered; extra, 7⅜c.; special, 7⅛c. and No. 1, 6⅞c. Edible was unchanged at 10¾c., same basis.

Cake and Meal

Cottonseed Meal—Sellers have tried to get the price of meal up about $1 per ton in the southwest last week. There was slightly better scattered buying interest but was still relatively slow and advances are barely held if at all. Meal forty-one percent was quoted at $60 per ton sacked Memphis; $62 Alabama points; $65 Georgia and South Carolina mills for immediate May shipment.

Linseed Meal—Offerings were sharply reduced and the market was steadier.

Minneapolis.—While trading was slow, reduced offerings late in the week created a steadier tone and quotations were more or less nominal at $53 per ton, bulk, carlots, f.o.b., Minneapolis, and expeller meal at a premium of about $4 a ton.

Shipments of linseed meal, in pounds, were as follows:—

	1954-55	1953-54
Past week	9,960,000	11,700,000
Since Sept. 1	475,140,000	485,650,000

Soybean Meal — Price increases met with very stiff resistance and usually were not maintained. Mixed feed demand was slow with little hope of improvement in the immediate future. Meal forty-four percent unrestricted billing was lower at $57 per ton immediate May; $57 June; $56 July-September; $54 October-November - December basis Decatur. Southeastern meal remained unchanged at $60 per ton bulk Mississippi Valley points for April-May shipment.

Waxes

Beeswax—Crude was stronger due to scarce and higher cost of replacements. African crude was lifted to 64c. to 65c. per pound, for prompt delivery. Offers from Central and South America also were scarce and merely nominal. Refined grades were firmer. Yellow was lifted 2c. per pound and other grades were expected to follow suit.

Carnauba—This market was easier, due to offers of wax on consignment at price concessions. Replacements from Brazil were 2c. above the spot market. Buying interest also lacked improvement as consumers continued to operate in a hand to mouth manner. No. 3 Ceara crude was lower at 60c. to 62c. per pound, spot and Parnahyba at 64c. to 66c. per pound, as to quantity. Refined grades were off 1c. per pound. Yellow also became weak and lower. Yellow Ceara declined to 64c. to 66c. and Parnahyba to $1.01 to $1.03 per pound, according to quality and quantity.

Japan — Prices for spot stocks were easier, and dropped to 41c. to 43c. per pound, depending upon quantity. Demand was slow.

MCA Adds 2 Members

The Manufacturing Chemists' Association has announced the addition of two new members. They are the chemicals department of Quaker Oats Company, Chicago, and the petrochemicals department of Standard Oil Company (Ohio), Lima, Ohio.

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Petroleum Derivatives

Aromatic solvents were moving fairly well, but production outdistanced sales to a sufficient extent that supplies continued to build up. Demand for benzol continued to pick up during April, considered by many the best sales month. Plastics manufacturers were buying good quantities of material. Competition was felt by the smaller producers of cleaners' naphtha. Business was reported off from previous years. Heptane and hexane sales remained about the same as usual, with military and government buying offering the key to a better situation.

The paint industry continued to buy large quantities of mineral spirits, but producers stated that plenty of material was available. The automobile industry was the chief customer of mineral spirits producers, according to industry sources. A good reordering pace was noted throughout the partial aromatics market as consumers, particularly the car manufacturers, continued to buy much of the available material. Insecticide makers demand was off as compared with buying last spring.

The toluol export market continued to show weakness, producers reported, chiefly because of the availability of material from iron curtain countries at lower prices. Domestic demand was slow, also, with little change expected in the near future. Purchasers of xylol appeared less reluctant to add to their inventories, helping to keep the market in good tone. Material was said to be available in good quantity, although interest was considered active. Propane and butane moved slowly, with warmer weather the main factor in a recent price drop in the group 3 area and a general sales decline. The waxes remained in very close balance, with production capacity moving at high speed and material moving at a good buying rate.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100—1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 30, 1954
104.32	104.32	104.32	104.75

(For Current Prices see Page 9)

Solvents and Diluents

Benzol—Business followed the anticipated pattern for the month of April, usually the best sales month for solvents, and increased at a good rate, according to some producers. Stocks were reported still very high, but production of benzol material increased synonymously with the increase in sales. Particular consumers who were reported buying good quantities were the plastics manufacturers. The bright outlook is expected to continue for the next few weeks, according to sources. No price changes were noted over the past week.

Cleaners' Naphtha — With business in the dry cleaning industry off slightly, a good deal of competition was encountered among producers of cleaners' naphtha. The greatest pressure from competition was felt by the smaller producers in the market, it was reported. Suppliers reported that somewhat more effort was needed in moving material into domestic users' hands. Prices remained unchanged at previous levels.

Heptane—The outlook for sales of both heptane and hexane remained somewhat questionable over the week, in regard to soybean crush. If meal demand holds up, on the basis of military and government demands, the situation was expected to be considerably clarified. However, industry sources indicated that it was difficult to say just when and why the condition would change. Prices were unchanged.

Mineral Spirits—Material was reported moving fairly well, but at a rate that failed to strain producers' capacity to supply. This would be a competitive market for quite some time, informed sources in the industry reported, because of the extensive producing capacity in operation. But because of the overall demand increase, particularly from the automobile industry, the general outlook appeared satisfactory. No change was noted in price listings.

Partial Aromatics—Demand for most partial aromatics held up pretty well over the past week, as consumers reordered at a good pace. Volume was reported good by suppliers, and the automobile industry continued to buy much of the available material. Other buyers, particularly the insecticide makers, reported they did not need as much material as was previously anticipated. Quotations were unaltered.

Toluol—The export market continued to show a good deal of weakness which appeared to affect most major producers in this country with interests in foreign sales, it was reported. Iron curtain countries offered bids to most European countries, and this situation made it difficult for producers involved in exporting toluol material. Domestic demand was described as lagging a bit, with no changes being considered in the near future, sources indicated. Prices were maintained at previous levels.

Xylol—Industrial consumers maintained an active interest in this material, with the result that orders were considered at about the best level of the year by some observers in the industry. Many purchasers appeared less reluctant to add to their inventories, helping to produce the current good market tone. Material was amply available for present consuming demand and would likely remain so for some time to come, unless the volume of use increased more sharply than it has in the past few weeks. A steady price picture was in evidence.

Crude Oil Stocks

Stocks of domestic and foreign crude petroleum at the close of the week ended April 16 totaled 271,425,000 barrels, according to data reported to the Bureau of Mines. Compared with the total of 269,051,000 barrels for the preceding week, this represents an increase of 2,374,000 barrels comprising an increase of 989,000 barrels in stocks of domestic crude and an increase of 1,385,000 barrels in stocks of foreign crude.

Lighter Fractions

LPG's—The market remained in weak condition due to the warmer weather. Sales were expected to remain the same for the summer months. Prices were not changed over the past week, after the recent ½c. decrease in the group 3 area. The daily average production of natural-gas liquids in February was 31,500,000 gallons, 200,000 gallons per day more than in January and 1,900,000 gallons more than a year ago. The daily average production of liquefied gases at refineries was 4,900,000 gallons, 600,000 more than a year ago. Demand for liquefied gases for fuel and chemical uses was four percent higher than in January 1955 and thirty-one percent higher than in February 1954, according to the Bureau of Mines. Stocks of liquefied gases totaled 231,000,000 gallons, a decline of 48,000,000 during the month. Of this total, 117,000,000 gallons were in underground storage.

Waxes

Microcrystalline — Some manufacturers reported that sales were quite good, and a very close balance was noted throughout the market. Demand was said to be good and production capacity was moving at high speed. The outlook, according to industry sources, will continue to be favorable because of the domestic buying of material for use in food containers and other products, and also because of the good amount of export material.

Paraffin — Crude scale and refined grades were unchanged in price over the past week. Producers expected no changes and stated the industry as a whole will continue its drive for stability in quotations. Stocks were said to be good and material is being replaced as it is sold. Consumers maintained an active interest on both the domestic and foreign market scenes.

Los Angeles Petroleum Market

Los Angeles.—Demand for high melting point paraffin waxes was well maintained with no surplus of any grade reported. Prices were firm with no change expected in the near future. Solvents and diluents witnessed steady demand with supplies adequate to meet present requirements. Listings were firm and unchanged.

For Late Market Developments, See Page 4

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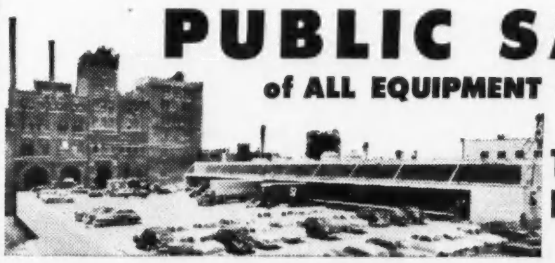

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Protective Coatings Materials

Price advances of ½ cent per pound were slated for May 1 on black, brown and yellow synthetic iron oxides. These increases did not affect the current OPD price index, because that figure reflects price listings as of April 29. The new iron oxide quotations were made necessary by advances in the manufacturing costs that have accrued for some time. Producers had tried to hold the price line against the upward pressure for some time, because of competition from foreign producers.

Increases in listings were scheduled for May 15 for certain tungstated pigments, namely, blue methyl violet toner, blue victoria toner, green brilliant thioflavin, and red rhodamine. The increases were set at 15 cents per pound for the first two materials, and at 20 cents for the latter two. Other pigment prices were steady. Lead and zinc pigments were considered quite firm, because of the underlying strength in the metals. Demand for colors continued at a very good level, with the result that most makers took a very optimistic view of the present quarter's business.

A price schedule was announced for acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl citrate from a source now offering it commercially. In 425-pound, non-returnable drums, the material was quoted at 60 cents per pound, freight allowed to destination. Dioctyl phthalate supplies were estimated to be in fairly close balance with demand, but there was no actual pinch in material. Most makers found that they could ship in sufficient quantity to keep consumers satisfied. Phthalic anhydride, however, continued to be quite tight in supply. Orange grades of shellac weakened slightly, due to an easier attitude on the part of holders in Calcutta for forward shipment. Declines would have to be slight and gradual, however, because dealers in this country were working from stocks on hand which were purchased at higher costs. Casein was unchanged in price, in a market that was quiet and featureless.

Price Trends

Advanced
None

Reduced
None

Comparative Price Indexes
(100=1949 average)

Last week	Prev. week	Last month	April 30, 1954
97.14	97.14	97.12	96.53

(*For Current Prices see page 9*)

Synthetic Resins

The following figures show production in pounds for February, and list January's figures for comparison, as reported by the Tariff Commission:—

	Production †February	January
Phenolic and other tar acid resins:—		
Laminating resins	10,328,623	*8,672,063
Adhesive resins	1,068,126	979,042
Protective coating resins, modified, unmodified, except by rosin	2,279,802	*1,959,996
Urea and melamine resins:—		
Adhesive resins	9,710,489	9,260,337
Protective coating resins, straight, modified	2,887,509	*2,833,025
Styrene resins:—		
Protective coating, resins, straight, modified	8,228,063	*7,909,726
Vinyl resins:—		
Total, all types	51,650,358	*53,781,795
Alkyd resins for protective coatings:—		
Phthalic anhydride types, unmodified	22,412,417	*21,483,146
Modified with tar acids, rosin and or other materials	6,794,397	6,947,103
Polybasic acid types except phthalic:—		
Unmodified	1,544,600	1,979,441
Modified with tar acids, rosin and or other materials	471,250	602,912
Rosin modifications for protective coatings:—		
Rosin, rosin esters, unmodified ester gums, etc.:—		
Esterified with glycerol	1,075,228	*1,613,988
Esterified with other alcohols	2,025,307	2,020,025
Rosin, rosin esters, modified:—		
Modifications with phenolic and other tar acid resins	1,779,513	1,689,578
Modifications with maleic and fumaric acids	2,969,776	*3,365,323
All other modifications	2,969,776	3,365,323
Coumarone—indene and petroleum polymer resins	19,159,530	18,323,510
Miscellaneous synthetic plastics and resin materials:—		
Protective coating resins (including epichlorohydrin, acrylic, polyester, silicone and other resins)	343,997	*438,193

†Partly estimated. *Revised.

Prime Pigments

Aluminum Paste, Powder—February shipments, by producers to customers, of atomized and grained aluminum powder totaled 2,206,000 pounds, compared with January's revised total of 1,921,000 pounds, according to the Department of Commerce. Flaked powder shipments in February were 394,000 pounds, compared with 325,000 pounds the month before. Paste shipments for February amounted to 2,116,000 pounds, as compared with the 1,219,000 pounds reported for January.

Antimony Oxide—Use in fire resistant plastics and fabrics has shown a steady increase over the recent past, it was reported by sources in the industry. The amount taken for paints, however, has become smaller, with the exception of fire retardant paints. Material was reported available in amounts as needed, and remained unchanged in price over the week.

Bone Blacks—Demand was rated as only fair to steady by informed sources last week. This situation offered contrast, therefore, to most other materials in the pigments market, where business has been generally found to be moving ahead at a very good speed. Bone black production remained easily able to fill the present needs of suppliers.

Carbon Blacks—Demand for carbon blacks has continued more than satisfactory, with all grades sharing in an active call. Paint grades have been going fine, it was reported. One manufacturer stated that the second quarter already looked quite good from a sales viewpoint. Rubber and ink grades, also, were experiencing an active demand. The market for carbon blacks was steady from a price standpoint, with second quarter price listings remaining even with those for the first.

Iron Oxides—Prices for synthetic iron oxides were slated to go up ½c. per pound on May 1. Affected were black, brown and yellow pigments. The new quotation for black in carlot quantities was set at 13½c. per pound; for brown, at 14¼c.; for the light yellow at 11½c.; and for dark yellow at 11c. Advances in the manufacturing costs of these pigments, accruing gradually for some time, have been held responsible for the forthcoming changes in quotations. Manufacturers had tried to hold the price line firm against the upward pressure for some time, because of competition from foreign producers, it was reported, but have been unable any longer to refrain from putting the advances into effect. Synthetic red iron oxide was not affected.

Lead Pigments—The spring painting season was reported in full swing, after getting off to a somewhat slower start than usual. Buying demand for all lead pigments has picked up, it was reported. Price schedules remained unchanged over the week. Producers reported that as yet they had encountered no pressure to alter quotations, and could see no changes currently in the making.

Lithopone—Prices remained steady over the past week, as the industry reported an active demand. No changes in quotations were expected, it was reported, unless the ore should change.

Titanium Dioxide—Slight delays in shipments of some orders were reported by certain makers, although no actual shortage was said to be in existence or in the making. Consuming demand has continued at very high levels by comparison with any other year, it was stated. Prices were steady.

Tungstated Colors—Price advances were scheduled for May 15 for certain tungstated pigments, namely, blue methyl violet toner, blue victoria toner, green brilliant thioflavin toner, and red rhodamine. The increases were set at 15 cents per pound for the first two, and at 20 cents for the latter two. Advances in the cost of tungsten metal, which have been effected in the recent past, together with the extreme tightness in supplies of this metal, have been responsible for the forthcoming pigment increases. Demand for these colors has been quite good, it was reported by the makers.

Zinc Pigments—The oxide was steady in price and was not expected to move unless the metal again advanced. Demand has continued to pick up and has reached a level described as very good by sources in the industry. Requirements in the paint industry have spurted ahead, now that the full effects of the spring season are being felt. Zinc dust prices were firm

(*For Latex Market Developments, See Page 14*)

at 15¼ cents per pound in carlot quantities, and 15¾ cents for l.c.l. shipments.

Zirconium Oxide—Price listings were unchanged over the week in a steady market. Demand was reported above that of the first of the year, but was not straining the market's available production.

Lacquer Materials

Acetyltri-2-ethylhexyl Citrate—A price schedule was announced for this material from a source which is now offering it commercially. In 425-pound, non-returnable drums, material was quoted at 60c. per pound, with freight allowed to destination. Shipments west of Denver, Colo., were priced 1½c. per pound higher.

Dioctyl Adipate — Recent sales have been slow, according to an informed source in the industry. This was attributed to the fact that the material is still in the relatively new category, and as a result, the rise in sales demand has been gradual.

Dioctyl Phthalate—Supplies were estimated to be in fairly close balance with demand throughout most of the producing industry during the past week, but it was stated that there was no actual pinch in material. Most makers found that they could ship in sufficient quantity to keep consumers satisfied. However, the tightness in phthalic anhydride, as well as in the related alcohol, have produced a situation considerably different from that of a few months back. Prices remained quite firm at present listings.

Sebacates—Consuming demand was reported remaining on a solid footing over the past week. Users have ordered in good volume and have been supplied from an adequate production. Makers' inventories have been kept at a comfortable level, but have not proved unmanagable it was stated in the industry. Prices were considered quite realistic at their present levels.

Naval Stores

Rosin, Gum

(USDA, per 100 lbs.)

	Apr.22 Fri.	Apr.25 Mon.	Apr.26 Tues.	Apr.27 Wed.	Apr.28 Thur.
Drums—					
F	...	...		$8.06	...
K	...	...	$8.28§	8.23	$8.20
M	...	...		...	8.13 5§
N	$8.45	...	8.38§		8.20
WG	8.25	...	8.26§	8.33§	8.25
WW	8.35	$8.40	8.37§	...	8.36§
Bags—					
G	...	8.15	...	...	...
H	7.98	...	...	...	...
I	...	7.93§	...	...	...
K	...	...	...	8.11	...
M	...	8.15	8.09§		...
N	...	...	8.20	8.30	...
WG	...	...	8.25	8.35	...
WW	...	8.32	8.65	...	...

Tankcars (for week ended April 22)—K, $8.22; N, $8.41½; WG, $8.26; WW, $8.43.

Sales, USDA

735* 854* 1,647* 1,059* 579*

New York

(per 100 lbs., c.i., Friday)

B through M, $9.10; N, $9.15; WG, $9.20; WW, $9.35

Turpentine, Gum

(USDA, per gal., 7.2 lbs.)

Price	.56½	...	.564§	.564§	.56¾
Sales	4,000¶	...	30,000¶	16,000¶	8,000¶

New York, Friday, per gal. 7 lbs., tankcars, 62½c., l.c.l. 73c.

*Drums equivalent. ¶Gallons. §Average price.

Natural Resins

Copal, Dammar Gums—Most grades retained their firm position as prices at the

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MALEIC MODIFIED ESTERS
Lacros 294, Lacros 1016, Lacros 1418
Lacros 1420, Crosby 1015, Crosby 1417
WOOD ROSINS
All Grades
GLOSS OILS
Gloss Oil B, Gloss Oil 60, Gloss Oil 65
EPON ESTERS
Eplex 10, Eplex 15, Eplex 16
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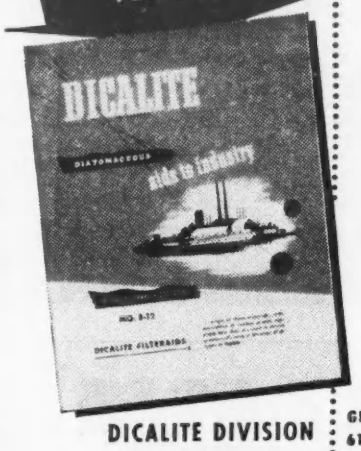

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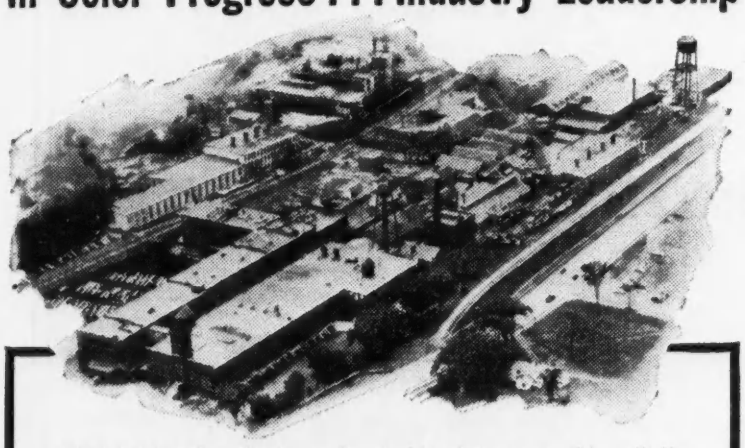

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sources continued firm and consumers in this country maintained an active inquiry.

Shellac—Orange grades weakened a bit, due to a slightly easier attitude on the part of holders in Calcutta for forward shipment. Dealers in this country, however, were working from stocks on hand, purchased at higher costs, which prevented any sizeable decline in quotations. Some further easing was expected in the weeks ahead, but it would be a slow and gradual decline, dealers in this country stated.

Miscellaneous Materials

Casein—Holders in the Argentine presented a fairly solid front and resisted offers below those currently in effect. However, stocks in that country were known to be large and it was uncertain whether the present range of 22c. to 22¾c. per pound, duty-paid, New York, could be held. The picture would be clarified when the amount that France can offer is known, it was stated.

Archer-Daniels Sets Up New Products Department

Archer - Daniels - Midland Company, Minneapolis, Minn., has announced the formation of a new products development department. Dr. George K. Nelson, formerly with Celanese Corporation of America and Shell Development Company, has been named director of the newly-created department, which is being expanded under Mr. Nelson's direction.

In his new position Dr. Nelson will evaluate the market potential for new products developed in ADM research laboratories and will be responsible for the introduction of new products. He also will supervise the company's market research activities. Other major functions to be performed by the department will be uncovering new markets for products now manufactured by ADM and determining what new products and processes are needed in industry. Before joining ADM, Dr. Nelson spent two years with the Celanese chemical division's product development department as assistant manager. Prior to that he had done product development work for Shell Development Company.

National Lead Co. Appoints New Public Relations Head

Carlton H. Rose has been appointed director of public relations of National Lead Company, New York. Mr. Rose was employed by the company in 1924 as a technical representative for the Pacific coast branch. In 1932 he was transferred to the Brooklyn, N. Y., research laboratories as a research chemist, and subsequently became head of the pigment and paint department of the laboratories. Mr. Rose was named manager of National Lead's specification department in 1949. In 1950 he was transferred to the Washington, D. C., office, where he became manager in the following year.

US Fish Research

—Continued from page 3

could be expanded if more were known about this nutritional miracle, which is so essential for the healthy development of baby chicks and which makes livestock grow at an astonishing rate. It has been shown, for example, that thirty-five pounds of fish meal and 350 pounds of corn will put the same weight on a pig as 640 pounds of corn fed alone.

"During the war years when there was a scarcity of fish meal, a new industrial fishery production was developed when it was discovered that liquid waste contained the unknown growth factor. Last year about 153,000,000 pounds of fish solubles valued at some $7,000,000 were produced from the liquids which formerly had been thrown away.

"Present methods of evaluating the nutritional quality and feeding value of fish meal and fish solubles are time consuming and not entirely satisfactory. One of our approved Saltonstall projects will seek to develop a rapid method of nutritional evaluation and reliable quality standards for fish meal and fish meal equivalents.

Research Programs Started in January

"The research programs aimed at improving markets for fish meals and oils and obtaining fuller knowledge about menhaden resources used in producing industrial fisheries products got under way in January with an allocation of $273,000, one of the largest allocations we have made under the Saltonstall-Kennedy act.

"Among the institutions already offered firm contracts to carry on this research are the University of Delaware, Maryland State College, the University of Connecticut, the University of Cincinnati, Northeastern University, the University of Minnesota, the University of California and the Alaska Fisheries Experimental Commission. Negotiations are continuing with John Hopkins University, North Carolina State University, the Armour Research Foundation, Texas A. & M. Research Foundation, Pennsylvania State University, University of Florida, Florida Southern College, Duke University, the University of Virginia and Leigh University.

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1—Davis Inconel Heat Exch. 195 Sq. Ft.

8—Surface Condensers & Receivers, 100 to 175 Sq. Ft.

5—Unused Pfaudler 100 Gallon Glass Lined Vacuum Receivers.

1—Carrier Atmos. 8 Truck Dryer.

8—Devine Double Dr. Vac. Shelf Dryers, 17 & 20 Shelf 59"x78".

1—Allbright-Nell 4'x9' Double Drum Dryer.

8—C.I. Filter Presses, 12" to 30".

2—Sweetland Filters, #10 & #12.

3—Sparkler Stainless Filters 8-6.

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2—Day 150 Gal. Stainless Steel D.A. Mixers.

3—Rotex Screens 20"x48" to 40"x120".

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2—Schaller 93.8 sq. ft. nickel Heat Exchangers.

5—Pfaudler 2300, 1200, 500 and 150 gal. glass lined Tanks.

1—316 S.S. Hopper, 7500 gal.

2—Karbate Centrifugal Pumps Series 3A, 5 HP XP motors.

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1—Link Belt Roto-Louvre 7'5"x20', stainless steel.
2—Hersey 4'x30', 3'x20' S.S. Hot Air Rotary.
3—Struthers-Wells 5'x15' nickel Rotary Vacs.
1—Devine 2'x4' Vacuum Drum, 316 S.S.
1—Stokes 138H Vacuum Shelf with 10—44"x40" shelves.
1—Devine double door Vacuum Shelf with 17—59"x78" shelves.
2—Stokes Rotary Vac. 3'x15', 30"x8'.
1—Devine Rotating Vacuum 5'x10'.
3—Rotary Dryers 5'x30', 5'x40', 4½'x50'.

MIXERS

3—Baker Perkins 100, 50 gal. double arm, jacketed.
1—Day #30 Imperial double arm, 75 gals.
7—Sprout Waldron S.S. jacketed, Powder, 67, 27 and 10 cu. ft.
1—Struthers-Wells 6'x9' S.S. Rotating, jacketed.

MILLS

1—Patterson 6'x8' porcelain (Berylite) lined Mill, 50 HP, NEW.
5—Mikro Pulverizers #4TH, #3TH, #2TH, #2DH.
1—Hardinge 6'x22', Conical, steel lined.
3—National 10"x20", 6"x12" Two-Roll Mills with motors.

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1—Sharples PN14 Super-D-Canter, 316 S.S.
1—DeLaval AC-VO continuous 304 S.S.
2—Sharples C-20, C-27, Super-D-Hydrators, 316 S.S.
2—Bird 18"x28" solid bowl, continuous, 310 S.S.
3—Sharples P16 Monel and S.S. Pressurtite Super Centrifuges.
1—AT&M 40" Suspended, 347 S.S., perforated basket, TEFC motor.
3—Tolhurst 40", 32", Suspended, steel, perforated basket, M.D.
1—Bird 40" Suspended, rubber covered, imperforate basket, M.D.
1—AT&M 36" center-slung, rubber covered, perforated basket.

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1—Pfaudler 100 gal. glass lined jacketed agitated.
1—Buflovak 800 gal., 347 S.S., jacketed, agitated.

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2—Oliver 8'x10' Monel Rotary Vacuum.
1—Oliver 8'x6' S.S. Rotary Vacuum, UNUSED.
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1—Sparkler 33-S-17 Filter, Steel.
1—Niagara 110-20 Filter with 12 S.S. leaves.
2—#3 Sweetland S.S. Filters with 12—25" dia. leaves 75 sq. ft.
2—#5, #7 Sweetland Filters with S.S. covered leaves.
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4—Copper Bubble Cap Distillation Towers—66" dia. x 27 plate; 48" dia. x 40 plate; 60"—48" dia. x 27 plate; 48"—30" dia. x 44 plate.

22—Ross and Patterson Shell and Tube Condensers and Heat Exchangers, Copper tubes — from 69 to 1320 sq. ft. pressure type.

25—Taber & Ing-Rand Bronze Centrifugal Pumps with motor.

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3—Rotoclone size 20, type W. Exhausters and Dust Collectors, 40 HP motor.

2—Fuller-Kinyon Pumps, 6" type E.

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1—Drag Conveyor, 8" x 16" x 65'

Lithopone Mfg. Plant

1—Traylor Rotary Kiln, 10'6" D x 105' L x ¾" welded shell.

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1—Allis Ch. Contin. Steel Ball Mill, 6' D x 16' L.

3—Pebble Mills, Contin., 4'6" D x 12' L.

2—Charlotte #50 Colloid Mills.

1—Humbolt Colloid Mill, Jacketed, 50 HP.

1—Bird 36 x 50 Solid Bowl Centrifuge.

1—Sperry 30" C.I. P&F Filter, 46 ch., hydr. closer, vis. cl. disch.

2—Richardson Convey-O-Weigh Scales.

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- Sharples Super-D-Hydrators; Models C20 and C27 in Stainless.
- Sharples Super-D-Canter Type 316 SS; Model PN 14.
- DeLaval Nozzle Ejector Stainless Centrifuge or Yeast Separator.
- Bird 36"x50" Centrifugal Filter; Rubber Cov. & S.S.; 40 HP.
- Bird 18"x28" Continuous Steel Centrifuge with solid conical bowl.
- Bird 40"x60" Continuous Stainless Steel Centrifuge 50 H.P. plus accessories.
- Horizontal Vulcanizer 6'x10'; Simplex Door; ASME-U69; at 125#PSI.
- Buflovak Stainless Clad Vac. Filter-Dryer; Jktd; 78"x58" complete.
- Colton Model #5½ Single Punch Tablet Press; 3"x1½" die; 5 HP.
- Ross Stainless Steel Heat Exchanger; 1100 sq. ft. surface area with 284 tubes.
- American Ring Roll Pulverizer with 50 HP 3/60/220-440 V motor.
- International Type X24 Pebble Mill 8'x8' with 50 HP gearmotor.
- Patterson Buhrstone Lined Pebble Mills; 5'x8'; 6'x6' and 6'x8'.
- Hardinge Conical Ball Mill 10' diameter x 48" face.
- Stokes Rotary Jacketed Vacuum Dryer; 30"x10' complete.
- Struthers Wells Stainless Single Drum Dryer, 5'x4', complete with accessories.
- Buflovak Single Drum Stainless Lab Dryer; good for vacuum; 12"x18".
- Buflovak Single Drum Flaker, 48"x28" jacketed for cooling; 2 HP.
- Buflovak Filter-Dryer; Stainless; 78"x58" agitated; complete with Condenser, Pump, Cooler, etc.
- Bartlett-Snow Pan Dryer; 10'x4'; Jacketed, good for vacuum.
- Everdur Dry Pan, 750 Gal.; 7'5"x2'7½"; jacketed; scraping agitator.
- Stainless Steel Jacketed Drum; 10'x60".
- Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer; 28 shelves; 58"x78".
- Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer; 17 shelves; 40"x43".
- Devine Vacuum Shelf Dryer No. 12; shelves 40"x42".
- Squier Stainless Clad Rotary Atmospheric Dryer; 30"x20'.
- Bagley & Sewell Double Drum Dryer; 28"x60" with Accessories.
- C.E. Two Stage S.S. Flash Drying System; 1000 lbs. evap. per hour.
- Raymond Flash Drying System including No. 47 Imp Mill, Dust Collector, Cyclone Gas Fired Heater and accessories.
- Louisville Steam Tube Dryer; 54"x40' with Cooler 38"x20'.
- Rotary Jacketed Vacuum Dryer; 52"x102"; Dust Collector & access.
- Copper 2000 gal. Vacuum Pan; coil heated.
- Zaremba INCONEL Double Effect Evaporator; 60"x17' and 84"x15'6".
- Swenson Quadruple Effect Evaporator; Long Tube Vert. Film Type.
- Stainless Steel 63 cu. ft. Ribbon Mixer; 36"x100".
- Sprout Waldron 283 cu. ft. Steel Ribbon Mixer; 5'x10'.
- Readco 210 gal. Jacketed Heavy Duty Double Ribbon Mixer, 30"x68".
- Sprout Waldron Stainless Ribbon Mixer; Continuous Cylinder; 28"x12'.
- W. & P. Type Heavy Duty Double Arm Jktd. Mixer; 100 gal. working.
- Baker Perkins 200 gal. Jacketed Double Arm Mixer; size 17; BB/V11.
- Stainless Tumbling Barrel Mixer 5'x5'; baffled interior; 3 HP.
- Lancaster Mix Mullers; Type EAG3 and EAG4 with accessories.
- Stainless Steel Bubble Cap Column; 16 sec.; 8⅝"x19'; complete.
- Aluminum Column; Bubble Cap; 60 plates; 27½" dia. x 36' high.
- Two Struthers Wells Stainless Vacuum Pans, 5'x12'8" high, with Calandria section 350 SS 2" tubes; 630 sq. ft. 200PSI.
- Pfaudler Glass Lined Reactor; 400 Gal. Type EL; 4'x4'; steam Jacketed.
- Monel Reactor, 765 gal., 5'x5'; Jktd.; Agtd.
- Stainless Resin Kettle; 500 Gal. with Condenser and agitator.
- Lead Lined Reactor; 1850 Gal., 6'6"x6'6"; Jacketed and agitated 10 HP motor.
- Buflovak Cast Iron 600 Gal. Reactor; coils-in-wall; 5'x5'.
- Lead Lined Reactors; 1,000 Gal. 4'x6'; Jktd.; Agtd.
- Two Stainless Jacketed & Agitated Pasteurizing Kettles; 46"x30".
- Four Glass Lined 100 Gal. 31"x36" Jktd. Kettles.
- Copper Single Effect Calandria Evaporator; 10'x16' with 1640 sq. ft. surface area.
- Pfaudler Glass Lined Jacketed Reactors; 150 gal., 400 gal., 1000 gal.
- Monel 750 gal. Reactor; Jacketed and Agitated; 5'x5'.
- Lancaster Stainless Lined Rotary Reactor; 300 PSI; Int. 50"x17'.
- Dopp Cast Iron Jacketed and Agitated Kettles; 650 gal.; 61"x68".
- Bethlehem Cast Iron Sulphonator; 79"x74½"; with Coils in Jacket.
- Orville Simpson Rotex Sifters; 30"x60"; 60"x84"; 40"x120".
- Robinson Unique Gyro Sifters; 20"x69", 20"x86"; 40"x60".
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PEBBLE MILLS—16 gal. jar—30x42—60x48 porcelain lined.

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20—Jacketed Kettles—Stainless, Copper, Aluminum.
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1—Robbins Vibrex 3x6 Vibrating Screen, single deck.
1—Copper Evaporator, steam jacketed, 9'1"x3'9".
60—New Pressure Cookers, 18"x18" & 24"x28".
150—Pumps—steam and electric.
1—New Glass Nash Centrifugal Pump, 180 gpm.
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1—6x8 Sturtevant Jaw Crusher.
1—Ribbon type Mixer, steam jacketed.
1—Hardinge Conical Ball Mill, 6'x22".
1—Abbe Ball Mill, 140 gal., Buhrstone lined.
#316 Stainless Steel Tanks, new 100, 200 & 360 gal.
2—Nash Air Compressors, type AL-623.
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2—L&R Vacuum Pumps, 5 H.P., 60' & 100'.
4—New Heat Exchangers, 12" dia. 11' lg., 43 steel tubes, 2 passes.
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Davenport Rotary Steam Tube Dryer, 6'x36'.
1—Gruendler Hammer Mill, 10 H.P.—New.
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1—#316 Stainless Reactor, 265 gals. cap., jacketed.
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Robinson Pulverizer #20, with 2 motors 10 HP each.
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2—Crystallizers—10' long.
2—Pumps, Deming Deep Well; Diesel Engines, new.
3—3,000 gal. Jacketed Kettles with Turbo Agitators.
1—#10 J. H. Day 300 gal. Sigma Blade Mixer, Jacketed.

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4—Stainless Steel Merco Type C-30 Continuous CENTRIFUGAL SEPARATORS, each with 100 H.P. TEFC motors & controls. New 1954.
2—S/S Hersey Rotary Dryers, 5'x26' and 6'x23'.
3—6'6"x50' D. H. Rot. Dryers, 5/8".
2—3'x50' Rotary D. H. Dryers or Coolers.
2—8'x125' Rotary Kilns.
1—Buflovac 42x120, 32x120 Atmos dbl. Drum Dryers, complete; 1—American 24x36.
2—54"x70" and 1—40"x60" Bird Continuous Centrifugals, S/S Solid bowls.
2—Sharples C-20 & C-27 S/S Super-D-Hydrators.
1—2TH Micropulverizer.
2—1,000 gal. Monel, jack., agit., closed kettles.
1—Buflovac 48"x40" Drum Flaker, chrome plated, s/s ends.
9—Sperry 18"x18" iron Filter Presses, 11 chambers.
1—50 gal, stainless 347 Calandria Still, agitated, sight glasses, with condenser.
1—50 gal. stainless 347 agitated Tank, M.D.
2—Link-Belt Co. ROTARY DRYERS, Roto-Louvre #502-16 Type C, 5'2" dia. 16' long with #304 S/S contact parts. #207-10, 2'7" dia. x 10' long, carbon steel construction, and all auxiliaries.
1—Day #30 Imperial jack. Mixer, 75 gal.
3—Anco 4'x9' Chilling Rolls.
3—Unused #12 Sweetland FILTERS, 48 bronze monel covered bottom drainage leaves 3" c/c. Latest type.
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1—Buffalo Vac. Drum Dryer, 24"x20".

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1—250 gal. Lead lined Kettle.
Stainless, alum., copper. Glass lined, lead lined and steel kettles and tanks.
Copper & Stainless Varnish Kettles.

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2—Mikro Pulverizers #2TH & 4TH.
Abbe 37"x30" chrome-mang. Ball Mill.
Patterson Pebble Mills, 6'x8', 6'x5', 30"x42".
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#1 Raymond Autom. Pulverizer, 20 HP.
1—#00 Raymond Mill, 30 HP complete.
2—#0000 Raymond Mills.
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Schutz-O'Neill #1 & 20" Pulverizers.
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Read 80 qt. vert. mixer, 3 speed.
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1—Patterson Kelly Steel Jacketed 1500 gal. Kettle 75 PSI.

1—Struthers Wells Steel Jacketed Kettle 1800 gal. with turbine agitators.

2—Steel Jacketed Crystallizing Dishes 4'x2' with Netco Drive.

1—Read S.S. Double Arm Jacketed Sigma Blade Vacuum Mixer 10 gal.

1—Banbury Laboratory Experimental Mixer with 25 H.P. motor.

1—Day S.S. Double Arm Jacket Mixer Sigma Blades, 50 gal.

1—Struther Wells Northmaster Vacuum Mixer Double Arm Dispersion Blades, 50 gal.

3—Sharples #16 Stainless Steel Presurtite Super Centrifuges.

1—Day Steel Jacketed Double Arm Sigma Blade Mixer, 75 gal.

1—Read Double Arm Sigma Blade Jacketed Mixer, 50 gal.

4—Baker Perkins Double Arm Jacketed Sigma Blades Mixers, 100 gal.

1—Lancaster S.S. Laboratory Muller Mixer.

6—Simpson #0 and #1 Intensive Mixers.

2—Feinc type 316 S.S. Rotary Vacuum Filters, String Discharge, 6'6" x 6'.

2—Feinc type 304 S.S. Rotary Vacuum Filters, String Discharge, 3' x 3'.

1—Feinc type 304 S.S. Rotary Vacuum Filter, String Discharge, 5' x 3'.

2—Buflovak single door Vacuum Shelf Dryers, 20 shelves.

1—Banbury Laboratory Experimental Mixer with 25 H.P. motor.

1—Devine single door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 10 shelves.

1—Devine single door Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 5 shelves.

1—Devine Laboratory Vacuum Shelf Dryer, 3 shelves (New).

1—Devine Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 5' x 25'.

1—Stainless Steel Rotary Vacuum Dryer, 3 x 12.

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Buflovak 24" x 48" vacuum double drum dryer.

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8—80 gal S/S 347 Autoclaves Agit 500# internal Press.

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Polio Inoculations Continue Despite Cutter Ban

—*Continued from page 3*

Scheele said that the six children down with polio "may have been already on the way" to having the disease when they were vaccinated. He said that the national inoculation program should go ahead on schedule, and added that second-graders are in line for shots early this month.

To investigate the Cutter development, the government assigned two experts to the firm's headquarters in Berkeley. They are Dr. John Tripp of the Public Health Service biologics control laboratory and Dr. Karl Habel, a polio specialist in the agency.

Dr. Scheele late in the week announced the establishment of "an intensive network for reporting on each case of polio that occurs this year." A group of physicians, statisticians and other specialists was set up under Dr. Alexander Langmuir to help state medical and public health authorities in identifying, reporting and interpreting this year's polio cases. The group will work out of the PHS communicable disease center in Atlanta, Ga.

Dr. Scheele's announcement came on the heels of a report to PHS from Columbus, Ga., that a boy there had contracted polio after being inoculated with Salk vaccine made by Eli Lilly & Co., Indianapolis, Ind. Officials of PHS said there was no immediate reason to withdraw the Lilly product from the market, the assumption being the boy had the disease before he was vaccinated.

Cutter Laboratories Statement

In a statement issued on behalf of the laboratories, Robert K. Cutter, president, said, "Symptoms diagnosed as poliomyelitis have been reported occuring in several children who have been inoculated with Cutter poliomyelitis vaccine. It is not known if there is any relationship to the injections. However, in view of the serious possibilities, the only proper and safe course is to immediately stop any further use of the Cutter poliomyelitis vaccine until the facts can be established whether these are naturally occurring infections or are connected with the vaccine."

Figures submitted at Mrs. Hobby's April 25 meeting showed that enough Salk vaccine will be available by August 1, both through the program of the National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis and through commercial sales, to vaccinate all children under ten years of age. By November 1, it is expected that everyone under twenty will be inoculated.

Until yesterday, all but approximately 1 percent of the production of the producing companies was committed to the foundation. By June 1, however, there is expected to be 14,100,00 cubic centimeters available for commercial sale, with the amount rising rapidly to 122,300,000 c.c. by next January 1. With the vaccine to be delivered under contract to the polio foundation, this will be enough to immunize 70,150,000 persons.

States Must Tell Needs

Out of the HEW parley came the recommendation that the national advisory committee ask the appropriate state agency in each state to supply it with data each month between now and September 1. The individual states must indicate how much of their monthly vaccine supply is going to be bought by the state and municipal agencies and how much will go to physicians via commercial channels.

All vaccine released for commercial use would be distributed through normal channels, it was further suggested. All vaccine allocated for tax-supported and charitable agencies would be distributed through the state health officer or other designated authority.

Each of the manufacturers at the conference indicated that his company would cooperate to the fullest to assure equitable distribution of the vaccine to the states and territories. It should not be necessary for the advisory committee to function for more than four or five months, it was pointed out, since by the end of this period supply should be approaching demand.

Advisory Committee Members

Named by Secretary Hobby to serve on the national advisory committee along with Dr. Keefer were:—Dr. Philip S. Barba, American Academy of Pediatrics; Dr. Daniel Bergsma, New Jersey Health Commissioner; Dr. Robert Fischelis, American Pharmaceutical Association; Mrs. Newton P. Leonard, National Congress of Parents and Teachers; Frank W. Moudry, National Association of Retail Druggists; Basil O'Connor, National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis; Dr. Malcolm Phelps, American Academy for General Practice; Dr. Julian P. Price, American Medical Association's board of trustees; Dr. George M. Uhl, Los Angeles health officer, and Mrs. Charles L. Williams, National Congress of Colored Parents and Teachers.

President Eisenhower told his press conference last week he approved the voluntary approach being taken by the advisory committee in setting up a distribution plan for the vaccine. Mr. Eisenhower intimated, however, that he would not hesitate to use federal power, if necessary, to control distribution of the Salk vaccine, but felt that private groups could do the job better and more quickly without government interference.

Phosphate Lands Leasing

—*Continued from page 3*

economic and efficient recovery of a minable deposit without waste.

"In applying this paragraph, fringe acreage in an area not of interest to more than one operator, and lacking sufficient reserves of phosphate deposits to warrant independent development may be leased noncompetitively without publication either by separate lease or by adding to an existing leasehold (within the aggregate limitation of 2,560 acres), subject to a bonus of not less than $1 an acre, a minimum royalty, and such other terms and conditions as may be determined at the time the lease offer is made.

"If, however, the fringe acreage has sufficient reserves to warrant independent development, or, if, following appropriate inquiry of operators in the area and consultation with the mining supervisor, the manager determines that there is competitive interest therein, the lands will be offered competitively under section 196.11."

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Federal Air Pollution

—Continued from page 5

which allowed it to smoke." Los Angeles, on the other hand, he said, does not burn coal.

"Its smog difficulty, at first, was thought, in part, to stem from chemical compounds coming from oil refinery operations," he went on. "Many millions of dollars were spent to correct this, but the basic inconveniences to the people of Los Angeles were not solved; visible haze was not reduced, and the eye irritation was not lessened. Current thinking is that eye irritation is caused by the combination of ozone and unburned hydrocarbons, the latter, in great part, coming from automobile exhausts."

Summing up the association's stand, Mr. Penfield said it "strongly believes that with the present knowledge in the field the place of federal government is in the field of research and not in the field of control." Therefore, he said, the association was suggesting a number of amendments to S. 928 aimed at cutting out any control features from the measure.

In testimony before the same group, Mr. Jacobs, who is with E. I. duPont de Nemours & Co., Wilmington, Del., said FCA's opposition to S. 890 is based on its belief that water pollution "is being abated in this country by industry and municipality through the action being taken by the state and interstate agencies."

Waste Treatment Facilities

"Furthermore," he said, "the incorporation of waste treatment and disposal facilities in new construction is the policy of the chemical industry and the requirement of most state pollution control agencies." The association, he went on, feels that more progress can be made by implementing and improving the operation of state and federal agencies than by changing current federal legislation.

MCA regards the passage of S. 928 as "unwise," Mr. Jacobs concluded, because the measure "would not materially assist either industry, state or interstate agencies in effective pollution abatement."

Interlake Installing New Cokeovens

A $10,000,000 expenditure for a new battery of cokeovens and auxiliary facilities will be made starting next month at Interlake Iron Corporation's Chicago plant. The battery will include fifty ovens and will replace ovens of a less efficient design, which were built in 1912.

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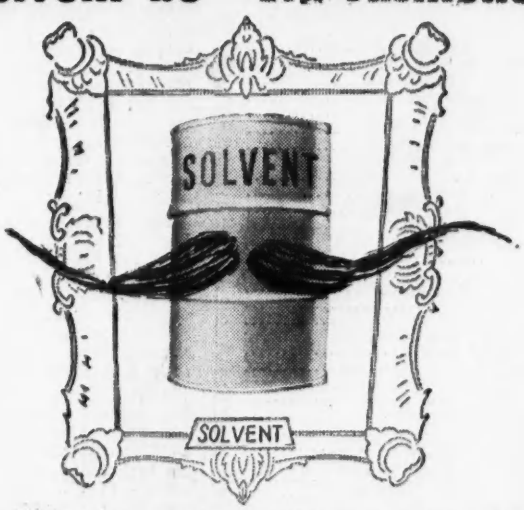

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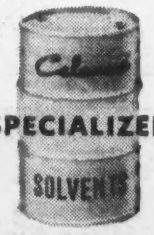

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